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By Horace G. Wadlin, Chief.

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THE
ANNUAL STATISTICS
OF
MANUFACTURES.

1890.

BOSTON:
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1891.



Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR,
CLAPLIN BUILDING, 20 BEACON STREET,
BOSTON, JULY 31, 1890.

TO THE HONORABLE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, the Annual Statistics of Manufactures for the year 1890, which have been collected and are presented in compliance with Chapter 174, Acts of 1886.

Very respectfully,

HORACE G. WADLIN,
Chief.



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THE
ANNUAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.
1890.

INTRODUCTION.

This volume is the fifth report on the Annual Statistics of Manufactures, issued in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 174 of the Acts of 1886. The presentations contained in it relate to comparisons between the years 1890 and 1889, and, in some cases, to comparisons between 1890 and each previous year since 1885, based upon reports from identical establishments making returns for the years compared. The reports in the series of which the present volume forms a part do not present aggregates for all the establishments in all the industries, such as are contained in census reports; but they are practically exhaustive so far as relates to the leading establishments in the industries considered, and, as they enable comparisons to be made between identical establishments in successive years, they fully portray the condition of the industries of the Commonwealth, and accurately show the trend of business from year to year. The returns secured in 1890 cover 5,389 establishments, a larger number than has made return in any other single year since the initiation of this series of reports. Of this number, 3,041 were from establishments which made return in the year 1889, and therefore enter into the comparisons between that year and 1890. The largest number of establishments entering into comparison between any two successive years in previous reports of the series was 1,864, this being the number compared for the years 1888 and 1889 in the report preceding the present volume. Of the total number of returns made in 1890, there were 4,227 in condition to

be used for comparisons made in this volume between 1889 and 1890, 1885 and 1890, or from 1886 to 1890. The balance, 1,083, were from establishments making their first return in 1890, or which had retired from business, were destroyed by

	INDUSTRIES.	1890 AS COMPARED WITH 1889			
		NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS SHOWING—			
		Increase	Decrease	Nochange	Total
1	Agricultural implements,	8	2	-	10
2	Arms and ammunition,	9	5	-	14
3	Artisans' tools,	54	3	-	57
4	Awnings, sails, tents, etc.,	30	7	-	37
5	Boots and shoes,	472	190	17	679
6	Boxes (paper and wooden),	93	50	4	147
7	Brick, tiles and sewer pipe,	24	18	3	45
8	Brooms, brushes and mops,	11	11	1	23
9	Burial cases, caskets, coffins, etc.,	1	3	2	6
10	Buttons and dress trimmings,	9	8	1	18
11	Carpetings,	10	5	-	15
12	Carriages and wagons,	110	16	3	129
13	Cement, kaolin, lime, and plaster,	2	2	-	4
14	Chemical preparations (compounded),	11	2	-	13
15	Clocks and watches,	11	-	-	11
16	Clothing,	90	40	4	134
17	Cooking, lighting, and heating apparatus,	27	13	-	40
18	Cordage and twine,	20	9	-	29
19	Corks, bungs, and taps,	3	1	-	4
20	Cotton goods,	90	77	1	168
21	Cotton, woollen, and other textiles,	2	1	-	3
22	Crayons, pencils, crucibles, etc.,	4	-	-	4
23	Drugs and medicines,	13	6	1	20
24	Dyestuffs,	4	2	1	7
25	Earthen, plaster, and stone ware,	5	-	-	5
26	Electrical apparatus and appliances,	5	1	-	6
27	Electroplating,	6	4	1	11
28	Emery and sand paper and cloth, etc.,	11	3	-	14
29	Fancy articles,	5	1	-	6
30	Fertilizers,	6	2	-	8
31	Fine arts and taxidermy,	1	1	1	3
32	Fireworks and matches,	3	1	-	4
33	Flax, hemp, and jute goods,	3	2	-	5
34	Food preparations,	241	75	7	323
35	Furniture,	111	41	8	160
36	Glass,	8	3	-	11
37	Glue, isinglass, and starch,	11	3	-	14
38	Hair work (animal and human),	8	2	-	10
39	Hose: rubber, linen, etc.,	4	1	-	5
40	Hosiery and knit goods,	27	18	-	45
41	Ink, mucilage, and paste,	7	-	-	7
42	Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods, etc.,	11	4	-	15

fire, or, for some equally good reason, were unable to make return. The following presentation relates to the 4,297 establishments which made return of value of product for one or more of the three years 1888, 1889, and 1890 :

1890 AS COMPARED WITH 1889			1890 AS COMPARED WITH 1888						
PERCENTAGES OF —			NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS SHOWING —				PERCENTAGES OF —		
Increase	De- crease	No change	Increase	De- crease	No change	Total	Increase	Decrease	No change
80.00	20.00	-	8	2	-	10	80.00	20.00	-
64.29	35.71	-	11	3	-	14	78.57	21.43	-
94.74	5.26	-	56	1	-	57	98.25	1.75	-
81.08	18.92	-	37	-	-	37	100.00	-	-
69.52	27.98	2.50	567	116	6	679	82.03	17.09	0.88
63.27	34.01	2.72	138	9	-	147	93.88	6.12	-
53.33	40.00	6.67	45	-	-	45	100.00	-	-
47.83	47.83	4.34	23	-	-	23	100.00	-	-
16.67	50.00	33.33	5	1	-	6	83.33	16.67	-
50.00	44.44	5.56	15	3	-	18	83.33	16.67	-
66.67	33.33	-	15	-	-	15	100.00	-	-
85.27	12.40	2.33	121	8	-	129	93.80	6.20	-
50.00	50.00	-	4	-	-	4	100.00	-	-
84.62	15.38	-	13	-	-	13	100.00	-	-
100.00	-	-	11	-	-	11	100.00	-	-
67.16	29.85	2.99	114	17	3	134	85.07	12.69	2.24
67.50	32.50	-	38	2	-	40	95.00	5.00	-
68.97	31.03	-	27	2	-	29	93.10	6.90	-
75.00	25.00	-	4	-	-	4	100.00	-	-
53.57	45.83	0.60	105	62	1	168	62.50	36.90	0.60
66.67	33.33	-	2	1	-	3	66.67	33.33	-
100.00	-	-	4	-	-	4	100.00	-	-
65.00	30.00	5.00	20	-	-	20	100.00	-	-
57.14	28.57	14.29	7	-	-	7	100.00	-	-
100.00	-	-	5	-	-	5	100.00	-	-
83.33	16.67	-	6	-	-	6	100.00	-	-
54.55	36.36	9.09	11	-	-	11	100.00	-	-
78.57	21.43	-	13	1	-	14	92.86	7.14	-
83.33	16.67	-	6	-	-	6	100.00	-	-
75.00	25.00	-	8	-	-	8	100.00	-	-
33.34	33.33	33.33	3	-	-	3	100.00	-	-
75.00	25.00	-	4	-	-	4	100.00	-	-
60.00	40.00	-	3	2	-	5	60.00	40.00	-
74.61	23.22	2.17	284	39	-	323	87.93	12.07	-
69.38	25.62	5.00	142	16	2	160	88.75	10.00	1.25
72.73	27.27	-	8	3	-	11	72.73	27.27	-
78.57	21.43	-	14	-	-	14	100.00	-	-
80.00	20.00	-	10	-	-	10	100.00	-	-
80.00	20.00	-	4	1	-	5	80.00	20.00	-
60.00	40.00	-	39	6	-	45	86.67	13.33	-
100.00	-	-	7	-	-	7	100.00	-	-
73.33	26.67	-	15	-	-	15	100.00	-	-

	INDUSTRIES.	1890 AS COMPARED WITH 1889			
		NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS SHOWING—			
		Increase	Decrease	Nochange	Total
1	Jewelry burnishing and lapidary work, . . .	—	2	—	2
2	Leather,	132	56	2	190
3	Linen,	3	—	—	3
4	Liquors and beverages (not spirituous), . . .	8	3	—	11
5	Liquors: malt, distilled, and fermented, . . .	51	12	1	64
6	Lumber,	17	7	1	25
7	Machines and machinery,	224	68	4	296
8	Metals and metallic goods,	265	99	13	377
9	Mixed textiles,	8	8	—	16
10	Models and patterns,	4	2	—	6
11	Musical instruments and materials,	40	8	1	49
12	Oils and illuminating fluids,	4	5	—	9
13	Paints, colors, and crude chemicals,	12	3	2	17
14	Paper and paper goods,	57	39	6	102
15	Perfumes, toilet articles, etc.,	4	2	—	6
16	Photographs and photographic materials, . . .	8	1	—	9
17	Polishes and dressing,	15	6	—	21
18	Printing, publishing, and bookbinding, . . .	19	4	1	24
19	Print works, dye works, and bleacheries, . . .	28	11	—	39
20	Railroad construction and equipment, . . .	6	9	—	15
21	Rubber and elastic goods,	22	9	2	33
22	Scientific instruments and appliances, . . .	10	3	1	14
23	Shipbuilding,	34	16	1	51
24	Silk and silk goods,	6	5	—	11
25	Sporting and athletic goods,	4	4	1	9
26	Stone,	87	37	—	124
27	Straw and palm leaf goods,	11	5	2	18
28	Tallow, candles, soap, and grease,	53	14	—	67
29	Tobacco, snuff, and cigars,	28	13	—	41
30	Toys and games (children's),	6	3	—	9
31	Trunks and valises,	6	2	2	10
32	Whips, lashes, and stocks,	11	2	1	14
33	Wooden goods,	137	31	4	172
34	Woollen goods,	91	61	—	152
35	Worsted goods,	16	6	—	22
36	ALL INDUSTRIES,	3,008	1,189	100	4,297

On the basis of value of goods made and work done, the above table presents the respective number of establishments showing an increase, a decrease, or no change in the value of product in 1890 as compared with 1889, and in 1890 as compared with 1888, with equivalent percentages; the total number of establishments in each industry and in All Industries being considered 100 per cent. Establishments reporting value of

1890 AS COMPARED WITH 1889			1890 AS COMPARED WITH 1888							
PERCENTAGES OF—			NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS SHOWING—				PERCENTAGES OF—			
Increase	De- crease	No change	Increase	De- crease	No change	Total	Increase	Decrease	No change	
-	100.00	-	2	-	-	2	100.00	-	-	1
69.48	29.47	1.05	152	37	1	190	80.00	19.47	0.53	2
100.00	-	-	3	-	-	3	100.00	-	-	3
72.73	27.27	-	11	-	-	11	100.00	-	-	4
79.69	18.75	1.56	51	12	1	64	79.69	18.75	1.56	5
68.00	28.00	4.00	24	1	-	25	96.00	4.00	-	6
75.68	22.97	1.35	267	27	2	296	90.20	9.12	0.68	7
70.29	26.26	3.45	330	46	1	377	87.53	12.20	0.27	8
50.00	50.00	-	10	6	-	16	62.50	37.50	-	9
66.67	33.33	-	6	-	-	6	100.00	-	-	10
81.63	16.33	2.04	45	4	-	49	91.84	8.16	-	11
55.56	44.44	-	8	1	-	9	88.89	11.11	-	12
70.59	17.65	11.76	17	-	-	17	100.00	-	-	13
55.88	38.24	5.88	71	30	1	102	69.61	29.41	0.98	14
66.67	33.33	-	6	-	-	6	100.00	-	-	15
88.89	11.11	-	9	-	-	9	100.00	-	-	16
71.43	28.57	-	21	-	-	21	100.00	-	-	17
79.17	16.67	4.16	24	-	-	24	100.00	-	-	18
71.79	28.21	-	33	6	-	39	84.62	15.38	-	19
40.00	60.00	-	15	-	-	15	100.00	-	-	20
66.67	27.27	6.06	25	8	-	33	75.76	24.24	-	21
71.43	21.43	7.14	14	-	-	14	100.00	-	-	22
66.67	31.37	1.96	49	2	-	51	96.08	3.92	-	23
54.55	45.45	-	8	3	-	11	72.73	27.27	-	24
44.44	44.44	11.12	9	-	-	9	100.00	-	-	25
70.16	29.84	-	114	10	-	124	91.94	8.06	-	26
61.11	27.78	11.11	12	6	-	18	66.67	33.33	-	27
79.10	20.90	-	65	2	-	67	97.01	2.99	-	28
68.29	31.71	-	41	-	-	41	100.00	-	-	29
66.67	33.33	-	9	-	-	9	100.00	-	-	30
60.00	20.00	20.00	10	-	-	10	100.00	-	-	31
78.57	14.29	7.14	13	1	-	14	92.86	7.14	-	32
79.65	18.02	2.33	166	4	2	172	96.51	2.33	1.16	33
59.87	40.13	-	112	40	-	152	73.68	26.32	-	34
72.73	27.27	-	19	3	-	22	86.36	13.64	-	35
70.00	27.67	2.33	3,733	544	20	4,297	86.87	12.66	0.47	36

product in 1890, but not in 1888 or in 1889, have been classified as showing an increase as compared with the previous year, while those establishments which failed to report in 1890 were not considered in the preparation of the table, although they may have made return for 1888 and 1889.

So far as relates to All Industries, the foregoing table shows, for 1890 as compared with 1889, an increase in value of product

in 3,008 establishments, a decrease in 1,189, and no change in 100. That is, 70 per cent of the establishments considered in the table show an increase in 1890 as compared with 1889, 27.67 per cent a decrease, and 2.33 per cent no change. For 1890 as compared with 1888, 3,733 establishments show an increase, 544 a decrease, and 20 no change. Expressed in percentages for 1890 as compared with 1888, there were 86.87 per cent of the establishments which showed an increase, 12.66 per cent a decrease, and 0.47 per cent no change. A similar comparison for each of the industries may be derived from the table.

In previous reports it has been shown that by far the larger part of the product of the Commonwealth was made in a comparatively small number of establishments. That is to say, while the aggregate number of establishments returned in the Census may approximate 25,000, it is also true that nearly 90 per cent of the product is made in establishments aggregating less than 5,000 in number. In explanation of this fact, it has been pointed out that the comparatively large number of

	INDUSTRIES.	LOW GRADE		MEDIUM GRADE			
		Number of Establish-ments	TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE AND WORK DONE		Number of Establish-ments	TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE AND WORK DONE	
			1885	1890		1885	1890
1	Boots and shoes, . . .	193	\$3,978,073	\$6,151,139	175	\$14,875,113	\$20,643,581
2	Carpetings, . . .	4	38,800	39,423	2	212,176	246,080
3	Cotton goods, . . .	14	259,179	447,092	39	3,642,372	5,686,359
4	Leather, . . .	66	1,348,141	3,085,810	54	4,573,076	5,195,006
5	Machines and machinery,	182	2,735,343	4,397,552	51	3,907,429	5,837,593
6	Metals and metallic goods,	194	3,517,220	5,160,137	113	8,552,861	11,288,616
7	Musical instruments and materials, . . .	17	368,808	553,342	14	1,052,827	1,903,774
8	Paper and paper goods, .	17	339,753	588,663	26	2,427,167	3,688,768
9	Woollen goods, . . .	20	376,173	1,587,794	43	3,872,443	5,021,032
10	Worsted goods, . . .	-	-	-	4	400,675	564,589
11	Other industries, . . .	1,335	21,231,918	29,649,665	447	35,746,475	46,793,687
12	ALL INDUSTRIES, . .	2,042	\$34,193,408	\$51,660,617	968	\$79,262,614	\$106,868,635

In the above table, establishments classed as low grade are those in which the value of annual product is less than \$40,000; establishments of medium grade are those returning an annual product value of \$40,000 but under \$150,000; while establishments of high grade are those returning an annual product

establishments, which in the aggregate turn out but 10 per cent of the product of the State, are included in numerous mechanical industries carried on by persons working singly or aided by a small number of employ  s engaged, in many cases, for a part of the time only. While such establishments are properly included in the Census, we have maintained, and supported our contention by comparative statistics derived from the Census, that the condition of manufacturing in the Commonwealth can be accurately portrayed by returns that do not include these small and comparatively unimportant concerns which, although quite numerous, contribute so slightly to the aggregate product of the State.

Last year it was stated that the present volume would contain a table which would show percentages of increase in product in establishments of, respectively, a high, a medium, and a low grade of product value. The following table presents such data in detail for ten leading industries, also for all other industries, and for All Industries in the aggregate :

HIGH GRADE			ALL ESTABLISHMENTS			
Number of Establish- ments	TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE AND WORK DONE		Number of Establish- ments	TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE AND WORK DONE		
	1885	1890		1885	1890	
147	\$53,671,966	\$59,145,265	515	\$72,525,152	\$85,939,935	1
6	5,741,692	7,209,597	12	5,992,668	7,495,100	2
89	60,149,293	82,351,295	142	64,050,844	88,484,746	3
43	13,954,755	12,493,614	163	19,875,972	20,774,430	4
21	8,138,659	12,227,157	254	14,781,431	22,462,302	5
30	14,655,827	20,817,299	337	26,725,908	37,266,052	6
8	2,266,994	2,848,664	39	3,688,629	5,305,390	7
47	15,171,971	17,967,884	90	17,938,991	22,245,315	8
52	20,236,391	20,795,557	115	24,485,007	27,404,383	9
11	7,249,610	10,881,075	15	7,650,285	11,445,664	10
232	115,481,801	144,079,893	2,014	172,460,194	220,523,245	11
686	\$316,718,959	\$390,817,300	3,696	\$430,174,951	\$549,346,552	12

value of \$150,000 or more. Referring in detail to the final line of the table, it will be seen that 2,042 establishments in All Industries are classed in the low grade, 968 in the medium grade, and 686 in the high grade, the grand total being 3,696. In order that the percentages of increase or decrease in estab-

lishments of these different grades may be compared, the average value of product per establishment is presented in the

	INDUSTRIES.	LOW GRADE		
		AVERAGE VALUE OF PRODUCT PER ESTABLISHMENT		Percentages of Increase (+), or Decrease (-), in 1890
		1885	1890	
1	Boots and shoes,	\$20,612	\$31,871	+54.62
2	Carpetings,	9,700	9,856	+1.61
3	Cotton goods,	18,513	31,935	+72.50
4	Leather,	20,426	46,755	+128.90
5	Machines and machinery,	15,029	24,162	+60.77
6	Metals and metallic goods,	18,130	26,599	+46.71
7	Musical instruments and materials,	21,665	32,550	+50.03
8	Paper and paper goods,	19,985	34,627	+73.26
9	Woollen goods,	18,809	79,390	+322.09
10	Worsted goods,	-	-	-
11	Other industries,	15,904	22,209	+39.64
12	ALL INDUSTRIES,	\$16,745	\$25,299	+51.08

From the above table we note that for All Industries, the average value of product per establishment in the low grade class, in 1885, was \$16,745, rising to \$25,299 in 1890, an increase of 51.08 per cent. The average value of product per establishment in the medium grade was, in 1885, \$81,883, rising in 1890 to \$110,401, an increase of 34.83 per cent. In the high grade class, the average value of product per establishment, in 1885, was \$461,689, rising to \$569,705 in 1890, an increase of 23.40 per cent. In all establishments the average value of product was, in 1885, \$116,389 rising to \$148,633 in 1890, an increase of 27.70 per cent.

These various percentages of increase or decrease, plainly indicate that, so far as All Industries are concerned, the increase in product of 27.70 per cent, shown by all establishments, varies but little from the increase shown in the high grade establishments only, the percentage of increase gradually growing larger as the grade of the establishment diminishes.

For the purpose of comparing the percentages of increase derived from the establishments of low grade with those derived from establishments of medium and high grade united, and for

following table with percentages of increase in 1890 as compared with the Census year 1885 :

MEDIUM GRADE			HIGH GRADE			ALL ESTABLISHMENTS			
AVERAGE VALUE OF PRODUCT PER ESTABLISHMENT		Percent-ages of Increase (+), or Decrease (-), in 1890	AVERAGE VALUE OF PRODUCT PER ESTABLISHMENT		Percent-ages of Increase (+), or Decrease (-), in 1890	AVERAGE VALUE OF PRODUCT PER ESTABLISHMENT		Percent-ages of Increase (+), or Decrease (-), in 1890	
1885	1890		1885	1890		1885	1890		
\$85,001	\$117,963	+38.78	\$365,115	\$402,349	+10.20	\$140,826	\$166,874	+18.50	1
106,088	123,040	+15.98	956,949	1,201,600	+25.57	499,389	624,592	+25.07	2
93,394	145,804	+56.12	675,835	925,295	+36.91	451,062	623,132	+38.15	3
84,687	96,204	+13.60	324,529	290,549	-10.47	121,938	127,450	+4.52	4
76,616	114,463	+49.40	387,555	582,246	+50.24	58,195	88,434	+51.96	5
75,689	99,899	+31.99	488,528	693,910	+42.04	79,305	110,582	+39.44	6
75,202	135,955	+80.79	283,374	356,083	+25.66	94,580	136,035	+43.83	7
93,353	141,876	+51.98	322,608	382,295	+18.43	199,321	247,170	+24.01	8
90,057	116,768	+29.66	389,161	399,915	+2.76	212,913	238,299	+11.92	9
100,169	141,147	+40.91	659,055	989,189	+50.09	510,019	763,044	+49.61	10
79,970	104,684	+30.90	497,766	621,034	+24.76	85,631	109,495	+27.87	11
\$81,883	\$110,401	+34.83	\$461,689	\$569,705	+23.40	\$116,389	\$148,633	+27.70	12

all establishments, the percentages presented in the preceding table are consolidated in the following analysis table :

INDUSTRIES.	PERCENTAGES OF INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (-), IN 1890 AS COMPARED WITH 1885		
	Low Grade	Medium and High Grade	All Establishments
Boots and shoes,	+54.62	+16.40	+18.50
Carpetings,	+1.61	+25.22	+25.07
Cotton goods,	+72.50	+38.01	+38.15
Leather,	+128.90	-4.53	+4.52
Machines and machinery,	+60.77	+49.96	+51.96
Metals and metallic goods,	+46.71	+38.34	+39.44
Musical instruments and materials,	+50.03	+43.14	+43.83
Paper and paper goods,	+73.26	+23.06	+24.01
Woollen goods,	+322.09	+7.08	+11.92
Worsted goods,	-	+49.61	+49.61
Other industries,	+39.64	+26.22	+27.87
ALL INDUSTRIES,	+51.08	+25.68	+27.70

Referring to the line for All Industries, we find that the percentage of increase shown in all establishments was, as previously noted, 27.70; in establishments of medium and

high grade consolidated, 25.68; while in establishments of low grade the increase was 51.08 per cent. If the different industries be examined in detail we find a practical uniformity in the percentages of increase shown in all establishments in each industry and in the medium and high grade class, while the percentage of increase shown in the low grade class in each case shows a considerable variation. So far as relates to other industries except the leading industries presented in the above table the same statement holds true. As these other industries include some of comparatively small importance, and in which the product classified under the particular industry head may comprise a greater variety of articles than appears in the industries mentioned, it is probable that the same uniformity of increase would not be found among them as exists between the medium and high grade establishments consolidated, when compared with all establishments. But, so far as relates to these ten leading industries, in which, it should be stated, about 50.80 per cent of the entire product of the Commonwealth is manufactured, and also so far as relates to All Industries in the aggregate, the increase of product shown in establishments of medium and high grade is practically the same as that shown in all establishments. Returns from the medium and high grade establishments only would, therefore, quite accurately show the condition of the industry in this respect. The effect of including with these returns those from establishments of a low grade, that is to say from establishments in which the annual product is less than \$40,000, does not materially change the aggregate results.

In the following table is presented a recapitulation of the returns as to product turned out in the 3,696 establishments for which comparisons are possible for the years 1890 and 1885, classed as low grade, medium grade, and high grade, with the percentages of increase in each class:

GRADES.	TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE AND WORK DONE		INCREASE IN 1890 AS COMPARED WITH 1885	
	1885	1890	Amounts	Percentages
Low grade,	\$34,193,408	\$51,660,617	+\$17,467,209	+51.08
Medium grade,	79,262,614	106,868,635	+27,606,021	+34.83
High grade,	316,718,959	390,817,300	+74,098,341	+23.40
ALL ESTABLISHMENTS, . .	\$430,174,981	\$549,346,552	+\$119,171,571	+27.70

We note that the increase in the establishments classed as low grade in 1890 as compared with 1885 was \$17,467,209, or 51.08 per cent; in the establishments classed as medium grade the increase was \$27,606,021, or 34.83 per cent; and in those classed as high grade \$74,098,341, or 23.40 per cent; while the increase in all establishments was \$119,171,571, or 27.70 per cent. The Decennial Census of 1885 returned an aggregate product value of \$674,634,269, of which a product value of \$119,074,657, or 17.65 per cent, was turned out in establishments which we have classed as low grade, that is, in establishments having an annual product value of less than \$40,000. Establishments classed as medium grade, or those returning an annual product value of \$40,000 or more but less than \$150,000, turned out in the Census year a product value of \$132,596,777, or 19.65 per cent of the aggregate product. The establishments which we have classed as high grade, or those returning an annual product value of \$150,000 or more, turned out in the aggregate a product value of \$422,962,835, or 62.70 per cent of the total product of the Census year.

Applying to the product returned in each of these classes in the Census year the percentage of increase shown in the above table, and derived from the returns made for the years 1890 and 1885, we may estimate the aggregate product of all the establishments in each class for the year 1890 as follows: Low grade, \$179,897,992; medium grade, \$178,780,234; high grade, \$521,936,138, or a grand total product value of all mechanical and manufacturing establishments in Massachusetts, for the year 1890, of \$880,614,364. If, on the other hand, we base our estimate upon the percentage of increase shown in the preceding table for all establishments, namely, 27.70, we have an estimated product value for the year 1890 of \$861,507,962. Averaging these two estimates we obtain an estimated product value of \$871,061,163, which may be regarded as a fair estimate of the entire output of the productive industry of the Commonwealth for the year 1890. Upon this basis the returns entering into the comparison between 1890 and 1885 cover 63.07 per cent of the entire product for 1890.

That the Bureau has been able to so enlarge its field as to cover in the comparison between 1890 and the preceding year, 3,041 establishments as against 1,364, the largest number

compared for successive years in any previous report, and also to secure returns covering in a wider comparison approximately 63.07 per cent of the entire output of the Commonwealth is exceedingly gratifying, and materially enhances the value of the report. Besides these, the returns in our hands for 1890, which were unavailable for comparison with previous years because derived from establishments which made no return in previous years, will enable us to still further enlarge the number to be compared in the next report.

Under the classification Metals and Metallic Goods, employed in the tabular presentations contained in the Census reports of Massachusetts and also in the Annual Statistics of Manufactures, are included all articles chiefly of metal, except, of course, those which from their importance or special character are distinctly susceptible of separate industry classification, such as Clocks and Watches or Machines and Machinery. The industry also includes the comparatively crude products of iron and steel, such as pig iron, rolled iron, and Bessemer or open-hearth steel bars or plates. In Massachusetts, such products, while important in themselves, form a comparatively small proportion of the entire output in the industry as classified and, therefore, have not been separately presented. For the purpose of comparison, the Bureau obtained in 1889 separate returns for this comparatively crude product, and the results are presented in the following table, paralleled so far as possible with data derived from the United States Census of 1880 in which a similar separate classification of this grade of metal products was made :

CLASSIFICATION.	QUANTITY (tons)		VALUE OF PRODUCT	
	1880	1889	1880	1889
<i>Blast Furnaces.</i>				
Hot-blast charcoal pig iron,	5,140	*7,523	\$168,750	*\$197,479
Anthracite pig iron,	4,403	-	132,000	-
<i>Iron Rolling Mills.</i>				
Bar iron,	18,855	13,793	977,684	511,021
Rod iron,	22,697	†7,949½	1,847,953	†353,018
Skelp iron,	5,563	-	384,513	-
Hammered iron car-axles,	50	-	4,000	-
Iron rails,	5,600	-	308,000	-
Boiler-plate iron,	1,879	-	165,846	-
All other plate iron, except nail plate,	23,410	-	1,383,915	-
Hoop iron,	3,983	-	229,562	-

* Gross tons.

† Includes some bar iron, not separated in returns made.

CLASSIFICATION.	QUANTITY (tons)		VALUE OF PRODUCT	
	1880	1889	1880	1889
<i>Iron Rolling Mills—Con.</i>				
All other rolled iron,	1,947	*7,079	\$183,050	*\$226,804
All other hammered iron,	250	—	30,000	—
Cut nails,	24,544	8,991†	1,773,929	417,976
All other finished products,	474	6,034½	29,440	368,889
All other products, including repairing,	—	—	505,166	9,354
<i>Bessemer and Open-Hearth Steel Works.</i>				
Open-hearth steel bars,	2,200	7,300	176,000	313,900
Bessemer steel rods,	14,906	2,620‡	1,500,000	103,986
Open-hearth steel rods,	234	—	29,200	—
Open-hearth steel plates,	2,302	‡1,188	284,660	‡22,500
Other open-hearth steel,	2,700	\$779	189,000	\$21,033
<i>Crucible and Miscellaneous Steel Works.</i>				
Finished crucible steel,	140	—	21,993	—
<i>Forges and Bloomeries.</i>				
Blooms (made from pig and scrap iron),	44	—	2,200	—

* Tack plate only.

† One-fifth.

‡ Includes some Bessemer plates; these were made for other persons furnishing the stock and the value given is for the work done.

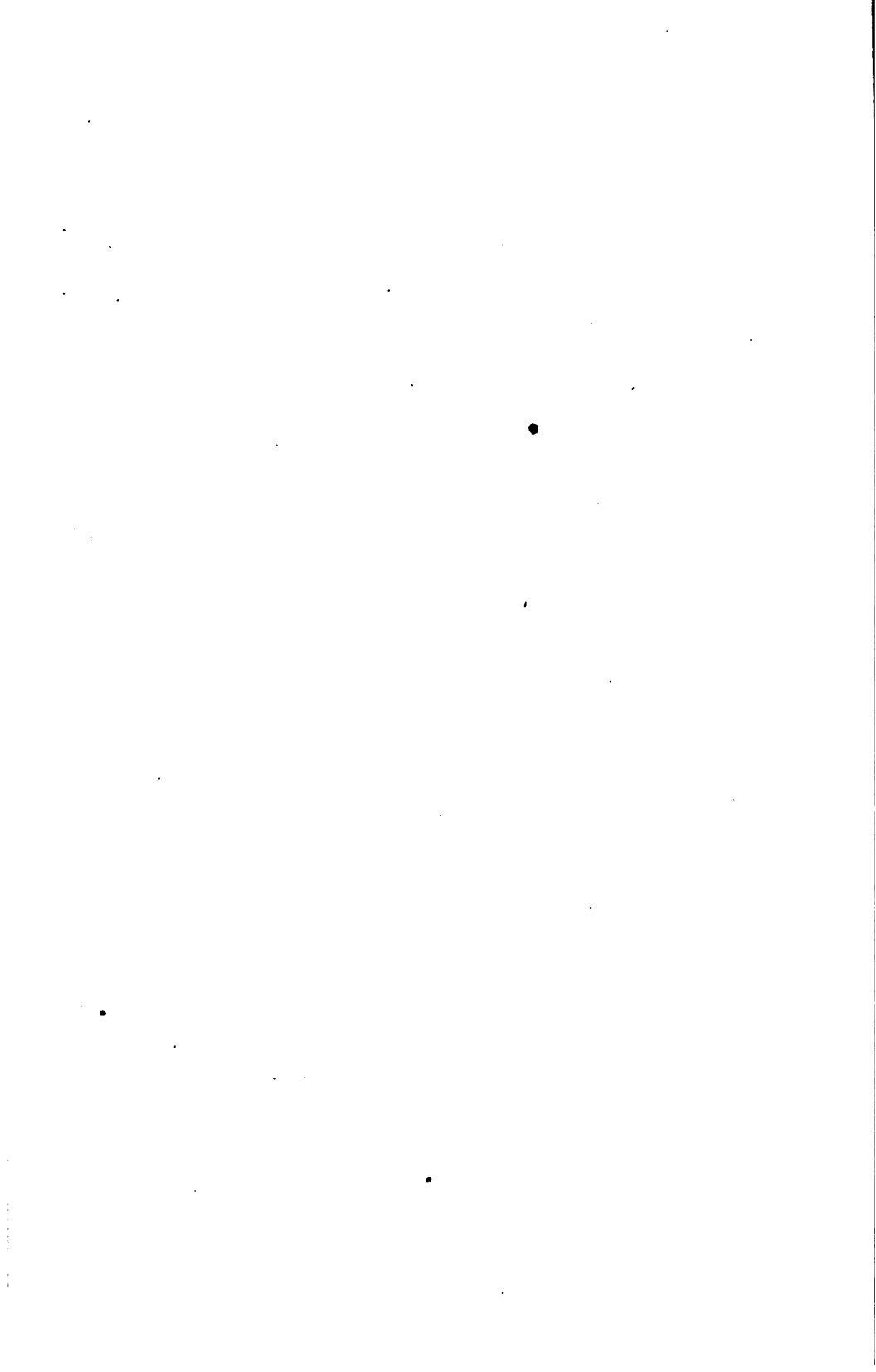
§ Other steel products.

As to this particular branch of the metal industry in Massachusetts the following results are indicated by the above table: The aggregate product returned by blast furnaces was 9,543 tons in 1880 valued at \$300,810, and 7,523 tons in 1889 valued at \$197,479. The total product of rolled iron (not including wire rods, the product of which is not shown in either year) was 109,252 tons in 1880 valued at \$7,773,058, and 42,847½ tons in 1889 valued at \$1,887,062. The product of Bessemer and open-hearth steel aggregated 22,342 tons in 1880 valued at \$2,178,860, and 11,887¾ tons in 1889 valued at \$461,419. Besides these there were returned in 1880, 140 tons of crucible steel valued at \$21,993, and 44 tons of iron blooms valued at \$2,200.

The reader will find in its appropriate place a complete topical analysis of the returns to which I need not further allude here. The analysis should be carefully noted in connection with the statistical tables.

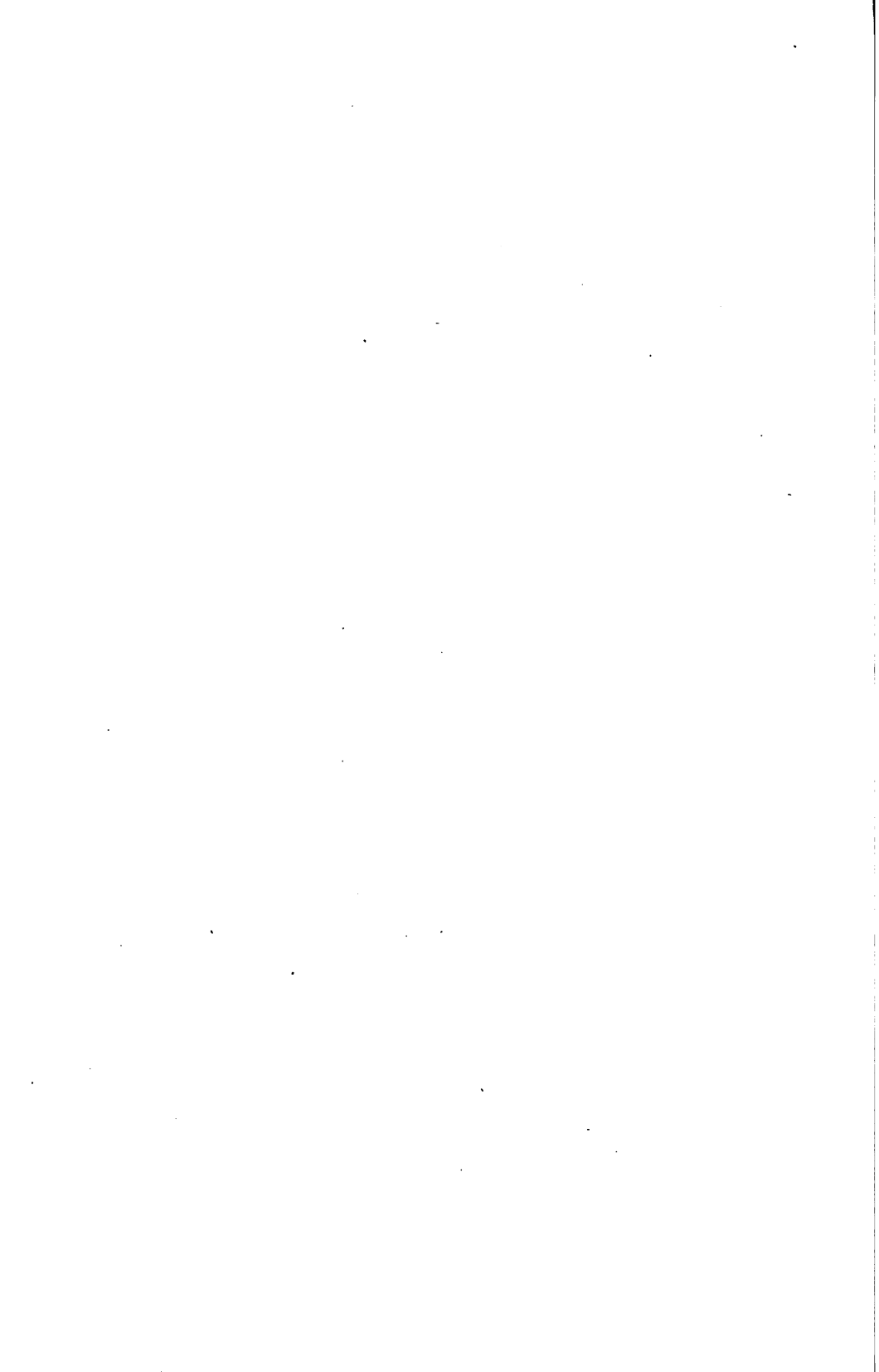
I wish to commend the efficient work performed by the special agents and clerical force engaged upon this volume, to particularly acknowledge the faithful services of Mr. Frank H. Drown, who has had direct charge of this force, and also to return my thanks to Mr. Charles F. Pidgin, Chief Clerk, for his continued co-operation and valuable assistance.

H. G. W.



STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.

1890.



**PRIVATE FIRMS AND CORPORATIONS;
PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS:
BY INDUSTRIES.**

PRIVATE FIRMS AND CORPORATIONS; PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS: BY INDUSTRIES.

1889.

[There are duplications in the columns devoted to "Number of Private Firms," "Number of Corporations," and "Stockholders." These duplications are indicated by an asterisk (*). They are caused by the fact that the same firm or corporation is often engaged in manufacturing in two or more establishments located in different towns and sometimes in different industries. The plan adopted has been to consider each establishment (whether managed in connection with another or not) as one, and to credit the whole number of firms, corporations, and stockholders to each industry, but to count them once only in making up the total for "All Industries."]

	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Estab- lishments Considered	Number of Private Firms	PARTNERS	
				Males	Females
1	Agricultural implements,	7	2	3	-
2	Arms and ammunition,	12	8	12	-
3	Artisans' tools,	24	17	26	2
4	Awnings, sails, tents, etc.,	17	17	26	-
5	Boots and shoes,	474	*452	759	5
6	Boxes (paper and wooden),	110	105	147	2
7	Brick, tiles, and sewer pipe,	38	32	51	1
8	Brooms, brushes, and mops,	22	21	34	1
9	Burial cases, caskets, coffins, etc.,	5	4	5	-
10	Buttons and dress trimmings,	17	11	21	-
11	Carpetings,	12	5	5	-
12	Carriages and wagons,	65	58	96	-
13	Cement, kaolin, lime, and plaster,	4	3	6	-
14	Chemical preparations (compounded),	8	5	7	2
15	Clocks and watches,	7	3	5	-
16	Clothing,	111	99	212	3
17	Cooking, lighting, and heating apparatus,	35	18	134	-
18	Cordage and twine,	25	9	19	1
19	Corks, bungs, and taps,	4	4	5	-
20	Cotton goods,	157	48	*80	7
21	Cotton, woollen, and other textiles,	3	1	3	-
22	Crayons, pencils, crucibles, etc.,	3	1	2	-
23	Drugs and medicines,	16	13	21	4
24	Dyestuffs,	7	3	3	1
25	Earthen, plaster, and stone ware,	4	4	8	-
26	Electrical apparatus and appliances,	5	2	*2	-
27	Electroplating,	8	8	13	-
28	Emery and sand paper and cloth, etc.,	10	2	3	-
29	Fancy articles,	6	5	8	-
30	Fertilizers,	3	3	4	-
31	Fine arts and taxidermy,	3	3	4	-
32	Fireworks and matches,	3	3	5	-

¹ Includes 1 estate.² Includes 2 estates.³ Includes 1 trustee.

PRIVATE FIRMS AND CORPORATIONS; PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS: BY INDUSTRIES.

1889.

[There are duplications in the columns devoted to "Number of Private Firms," "Number of Corporations," and "Stockholders." These duplications are indicated by an asterisk (*). They are caused by the fact that the same firm or corporation is often engaged in manufacturing in two or more establishments located in different towns and sometimes in different industries. The plan adopted has been to consider each establishment (whether managed in connection with another or not) as one, and to credit the whole number of firms, corporations, and stockholders to each industry, but to count them once only in making up the total for "All Industries."]

PARTNERS		Number of Corporations	STOCKHOLDERS				AGGREGATES: Partners and Stockholders	
Special	Total		Males	Females	Banks, Trustees, etc.	Total		
-	3	5	56	15	7	78	81	1
-	12	4	37	1	7	45	57	2
-	28	7	256	169	48	473	501	3
-	26	-	-	-	-	-	26	4
¹ 16	780	22	346	63	4	413	1,193	5
5	154	5	52	17	2	71	225	6
-	52	6	162	63	9	234	286	7
-	35	1	20	7	3	30	65	8
-	5	1	31	7	3	41	46	9
1	22	6	53	17	2	72	94	10
-	5	7	444	333	165	942	947	11
1	97	7	115	59	5	179	276	12
-	6	1	2	-	-	2	8	13
-	9	3	21	2	3	26	35	14
-	5	4	105	20	5	130	135	15
5	220	12	227	117	13	357	577	16
-	34	17	389	69	12	470	504	17
3	23	16	377	123	16	516	539	18
-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	19
1	88	*109	*9,603	*5,970	1,852	*17,425	*17,513	20
-	3	*2	*197	*140	*107	*444	*447	21
-	2	2	28	8	-	36	38	22
-	25	3	6	1	4	11	36	23
-	4	4	35	12	-	47	51	24
-	8	-	-	-	-	-	8	25
-	2	3	59	23	-	82	84	26
-	13	-	-	-	-	-	13	27
-	3	8	59	8	1	68	71	28
-	8	1	3	-	-	3	11	29
-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	30
-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	31
-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	32

¹ Includes 2 females.

PRIVATE FIRMS, PARTNERS, ETC.: BY INDUSTRIES—1889

— Concluded.

	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Estab- lishments Considered	Number of Private Firms	PARTNERS	
				Males	Females
1	Flax, hemp, and jute goods,	5	4	6	-
2	Food preparations,	208	193	¹ 311	6
3	Furniture,	115	103	185	5
4	Glass,	8	5	7	-
5	Glue, isinglass, and starch,	10	8	19	-
6	Hair work (animal and human),	4	4	5	-
7	Hose: rubber, linen, etc.,	4	2	2	-
8	Hosiery and knit goods,	33	22	36	-
9	Ink, mucilage, and paste,	6	6	7	-
10	Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods, etc.,	11	10	17	1
11	Jewelry burnishing and lapidary work,	2	2	3	-
12	Leather,	145	[*] 139	239	-
13	Linen,	3	1	5	-
14	Liquors and beverages (not spirituous),	6	6	8	-
15	Liquors: malt, distilled, and fermented,	37	34	59	2
16	Lumber,	20	17	23	1
17	Machines and machinery,	179	113	[*] 196	4
18	Metals and metallic goods,	279	209	[*] 356	15
19	Mixed textiles,	15	9	12	-
20	Models and patterns,	5	5	8	-
21	Musical instruments and materials,	38	27	46	1
22	Oils and illuminating fluids,	9	7	11	-
23	Paints, colors, and crude chemicals,	16	12	24	-
24	Paper and paper goods,	84	[*] 33	70	-
25	Perfumes, toilet articles, etc.,	2	2	4	-
26	Photographs and photographic materials,	6	5	5	-
27	Polishes and dressing,	16	14	19	1
28	Printing, publishing, and bookbinding,	19	13	20	-
29	Print works, dye works, and bleacheries,	21	10	19	-
30	Railroad construction and equipment,	14	2	3	-
31	Rubber and elastic goods,	28	16	⁴ 32	-
32	Scientific instruments and appliances,	14	10	19	2
33	Shipbuilding,	21	19	30	-
34	Silk and silk goods,	10	3	3	1
35	Sporting and athletic goods,	8	8	9	-
36	Stone,	66	56	101	3
37	Straw and palm leaf goods,	17	16	38	1
38	Tallow, candles, soap, and grease,	40	38	57	-
39	Tobacco, snuff, and cigars,	39	37	58	1
40	Toys and games (children's),	7	6	8	1
41	Trunks and valises,	8	8	12	-
42	Whips, lashes, and stocks,	10	6	10	-
43	Wooden goods,	87	78	115	4
44	Woollen goods,	121	[*] 89	⁵ 148	1
45	Worsted goods,	20	10	19	-
46	ALL INDUSTRIES,	3,041	2,376	4,013	79

¹ Includes 1 estate.² Includes 1 trustee.³ Includes 2 firms.⁴ Includes 3 firms.⁵ Includes 2 estates.

PRIVATE FIRMS, PARTNERS, ETC.: BY INDUSTRIES—1889
— Concluded.

PARTNERS		Number of Corpora- tions	STOCKHOLDERS				AGGREGATES: Partners and Stockholders	
Special	Total		Males	Females	Banks, Trustees, etc.	Total		
-	6	1	14	7	3	24	30	1
4	321	15	312	43	7	362	683	2
4	194	12	292	87	1	380	574	3
-	7	3	45	7	-	52	59	4
-	19	2	20	-	-	20	39	5
-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	6
-	2	2	19	4	1	24	26	7
-	36	*11	*427	*303	*213	*943	*979	8
-	7	-	-	-	-	-	7	9
-	18	1	29	9	-	38	56	10
-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	11
6	245	6	48	16	55	119	364	12
-	5	2	13	15	5	33	38	13
-	8	-	-	-	-	-	8	14
3	64	3	29	2	1	32	96	15
-	24	3	17	8	1	26	50	16
-	200	*66	*1,072	*297	106	*1,475	*1,675	17
1 3	374	70	1,155	489	61	1,705	2,079	18
-	12	6	102	16	1	119	131	19
-	8	-	-	-	-	-	8	20
-	47	11	53	7	-	60	107	21
-	11	2	40	23	-	63	74	22
1	25	4	83	15	-	98	123	23
-	70	51	672	297	50	1,019	1,089	24
-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	25
-	5	1	15	-	-	15	20	26
-	20	2	11	3	-	14	34	27
1	21	6	34	9	33	76	97	28
-	19	*11	*519	*425	*292	*1,236	*1,255	29
-	3	12	13	3	12	28	31	30
-	32	12	434	275	41	750	782	31
-	21	4	50	6	-	56	77	32
1 1	31	2	35	8	-	43	74	33
-	4	7	144	23	-	167	171	34
-	9	-	-	-	-	-	9	35
-	104	10	207	83	17	307	411	36
-	39	1	3	4	-	7	46	37
-	57	2	7	1	-	8	65	38
-	59	2	12	2	-	14	73	39
-	9	1	3	-	-	3	12	40
-	12	-	-	-	-	-	12	41
-	10	4	59	17	4	80	90	42
1	120	9	115	8	1	124	244	43
1	150	32	554	308	154	1,016	1,166	44
-	19	*10	*219	*68	*131	*418	*437	45
57	4,149	641	18,675	9,498	2,870	31,043	35,192	46

1 Includes 1 female.

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.

1890.

[1]

**PRIVATE FIRMS AND CORPORATIONS;
PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS:
BY INDUSTRIES.**

PRIVATE FIRMS AND CORPORATIONS; PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS: BY INDUSTRIES.

1889.

[There are duplications in the columns devoted to "Number of Private Firms," "Number of Corporations," and "Stockholders." These duplications are indicated by an asterisk (*). They are caused by the fact that the same firm or corporation is often engaged in manufacturing in two or more establishments located in different towns and sometimes in different industries. The plan adopted has been to consider each establishment (whether managed in connection with another or not) as one, and to credit the whole number of firms, corporations, and stockholders to each industry, but to count them once only in making up the total for "All Industries."]

	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Estab- lishments Considered	Number of Private Firms	PARTNERS	
				Males	Females
1	Agricultural implements,	7	2	3	-
2	Arms and ammunition,	12	8	12	-
3	Artisans' tools,	24	17	26	2
4	Awnings, sails, tents, etc.,	17	17	26	-
5	Boots and shoes,	474	*452	759	5
6	Boxes (paper and wooden),	110	105	147	2
7	Brick, tiles, and sewer pipe,	38	32	51	1
8	Brooms, brushes, and mops,	22	21	34	1
9	Burial cases, caskets, coffins, etc.,	5	4	5	-
10	Buttons and dress trimmings,	17	11	21	-
11	Carpetings,	12	5	5	-
12	Carriages and wagons,	65	58	96	-
13	Cement, kaolin, lime, and plaster,	4	3	6	-
14	Chemical preparations (compounded),	8	5	7	2
15	Clocks and watches,	7	3	5	-
16	Clothing,	111	99	212	3
17	Cooking, lighting, and heating apparatus,	35	18	¹ 34	-
18	Cordage and twine,	25	9	19	1
19	Corks, bungs, and taps,	4	4	5	-
20	Cotton goods,	157	48	² 80	7
21	Cotton, woollen, and other textiles,	3	1	3	-
22	Crayons, pencils, crucibles, etc.,	3	1	2	-
23	Drugs and medicines,	16	13	21	4
24	Dyestuffs,	7	3	3	1
25	Earthen, plaster, and stone ware,	4	4	8	-
26	Electrical apparatus and appliances,	5	2	² 2	-
27	Electroplating,	8	8	13	-
28	Emery and sand paper and cloth, etc.,	10	2	3	-
29	Fancy articles,	6	5	8	-
30	Fertilizers,	3	3	4	-
31	Fine arts and taxidermy,	3	3	4	-
32	Fireworks and matches,	3	3	5	-

¹ Includes 1 estate.² Includes 2 estates.³ Includes 1 trustee.

PRIVATE FIRMS AND CORPORATIONS; PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS: BY INDUSTRIES.

1889.

[There are duplications in the columns devoted to "Number of Private Firms," "Number of Corporations," and "Stockholders." These duplications are indicated by an asterisk (*). They are caused by the fact that the same firm or corporation is often engaged in manufacturing in two or more establishments located in different towns and sometimes in different industries. The plan adopted has been to consider each establishment (whether managed in connection with another or not) as one, and to credit the whole number of firms, corporations, and stockholders to each industry, but to count them once only in making up the total for "All Industries."]

PARTNERS		Number of Corpora- tions	STOCKHOLDERS				AGGREGATES: Partners and Stockholders	
Special	Total		Males	Females	Banks, Trustees, etc.	Total		
-	3	5	56	15	7	78	81	1
-	12	4	37	1	7	45	57	2
-	28	7	256	169	48	473	501	3
-	26	-	-	-	-	-	26	4
¹ 16	780	22	346	63	4	413	1,193	5
5	164	5	52	17	2	71	225	6
-	52	6	162	63	9	234	286	7
-	35	1	20	7	3	30	65	8
-	5	1	31	7	3	41	46	9
1	22	6	53	17	2	72	94	10
-	5	7	444	333	165	942	947	11
1	97	7	115	59	5	179	276	12
-	6	1	2	-	-	2	8	13
-	9	3	21	2	3	26	35	14
-	5	4	105	20	5	130	135	15
5	220	12	227	117	13	357	577	16
-	34	17	389	69	12	470	504	17
3	23	16	377	123	16	516	539	18
-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	19
1	88	*109	*9,603	*5,970	1,852	*17,425	*17,513	20
-	3	*2	*197	*140	*107	*444	*447	21
-	2	2	28	8	-	36	38	22
-	25	3	6	1	4	11	36	23
-	4	4	35	12	-	47	51	24
-	8	-	-	-	-	-	8	25
-	2	3	59	23	-	82	84	26
-	13	-	-	-	-	-	13	27
-	3	8	59	8	1	68	71	28
-	8	1	3	-	-	3	11	29
-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	30
-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	31
-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	32

¹ Includes 2 females.

PRIVATE FIRMS, PARTNERS, ETC.: BY INDUSTRIES—1889,
1890—Continued.RECAPITULATION. BY NUMBER ONLY. ALL INDUSTRIES
—Continued.

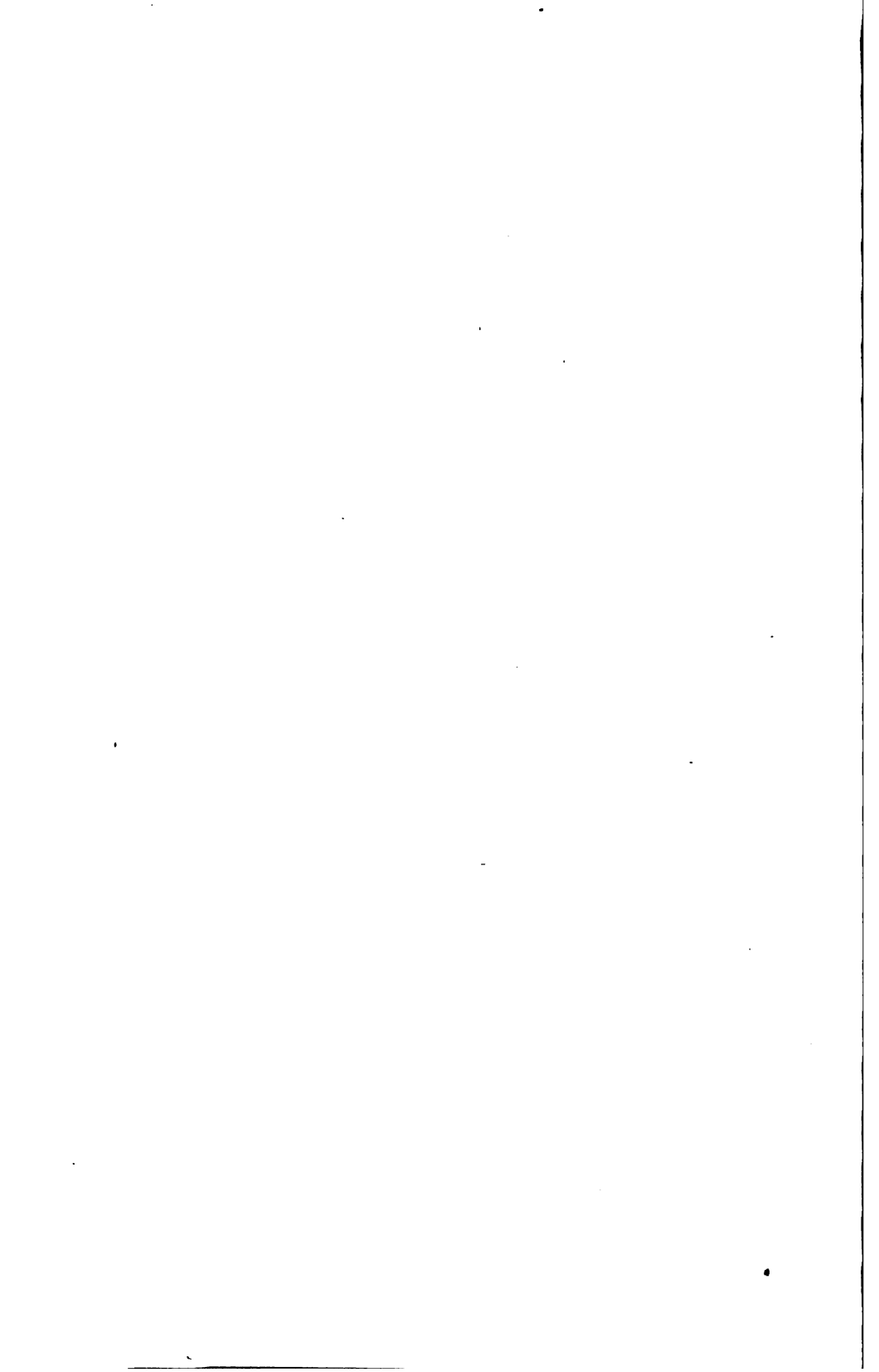
CLASSIFICATION OF PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS		NUMBER OF PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS	
	1889	1890	1889	1890
<i>Stockholders—Con.</i>				
140 stockholders,	-	1	-	140
141 stockholders,	-	1	-	141
142 stockholders,	1	-	142	-
144 stockholders,	1	-	144	-
145 stockholders,	-	1	-	145
147 stockholders,	1	-	147	-
148 stockholders,	-	1	-	148
150 stockholders,	-	3	-	450
151 stockholders,	-	1	-	151
155 stockholders,	1	-	155	-
160 stockholders,	1	-	160	-
164 stockholders,	-	1	-	164
168 stockholders,	1	-	168	-
169 stockholders,	-	1	-	169
177 stockholders,	-	1	-	177
180 stockholders,	3	-	540	-
183 stockholders,	-	1	-	183
187 stockholders,	1	1	187	187
190 stockholders,	-	1	-	190
191 stockholders,	1	-	191	-
195 stockholders,	-	1	-	195
197 stockholders,	1	2	197	394
199 stockholders,	1	-	199	-
201 stockholders,	1	-	201	-
202 stockholders,	1	1	202	202
208 stockholders,	-	1	-	208
214 stockholders,	-	1	-	214
216 stockholders,	1	-	216	-
218 stockholders,	-	1	-	218
219 stockholders,	1	-	219	-
221 stockholders,	2	-	442	-
227 stockholders,	1	1	227	227
230 stockholders,	1	1	230	230
233 stockholders,	-	1	-	233
234 stockholders,	2	1	468	234
240 stockholders,	1	1	240	240
243 stockholders,	1	-	243	-
245 stockholders,	-	1	-	245
248 stockholders,	1	-	248	-
250 stockholders,	-	1	-	250
251 stockholders,	1	1	251	251
252 stockholders,	1	1	252	252
253 stockholders,	-	1	-	253
254 stockholders,	-	1	-	254
255 stockholders,	-	1	-	255
263 stockholders,	-	1	-	263
268 stockholders,	1	-	268	-
270 stockholders,	1	-	270	-
277 stockholders,	-	1	-	277
289 stockholders,	-	1	-	289
293 stockholders,	1	-	293	-
300 stockholders,	-	1	-	300
302 stockholders,	1	-	302	-
317 stockholders,	1	-	317	-
320 stockholders,	1	-	320	-
334 stockholders,	-	1	-	334
338 stockholders,	1	-	338	-
353 stockholders,	-	2	-	706
354 stockholders,	1	-	354	-
360 stockholders,	1	-	360	-
362 stockholders,	1	-	362	-
363 stockholders,	1	1	363	363
364 stockholders,	1	-	364	-
370 stockholders,	2	1	740	370
371 stockholders,	-	1	-	371
372 stockholders,	-	1	-	372
374 stockholders,	-	1	-	374
377 stockholders,	1	-	377	-
381 stockholders,	1	-	381	-

PRIVATE FIRMS, PARTNERS, ETC.: BY INDUSTRIES — 1889,
1890 — Concluded.RECAPITULATION. BY NUMBER ONLY. ALL INDUSTRIES
— Concluded.

CLASSIFICATION OF PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS		NUMBER OF PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS	
	1889	1890	1889	1890
<i>Stockholders — Con.</i>				
389 stockholders,	1	-	389	-
392 stockholders,	-	1	-	392
393 stockholders,	1	-	393	-
408 stockholders,	1	3	408	1,224
410 stockholders,	1	-	410	-
415 stockholders,	-	1	-	415
429 stockholders,	1	1	429	429
432 stockholders,	1	1	432	432
436 stockholders,	1	-	436	-
437 stockholders,	-	1	-	437
439 stockholders,	-	1	-	439
440 stockholders,	-	1	-	440
444 stockholders,	1	-	444	-
471 stockholders,	-	1	-	471
515 stockholders,	1	-	515	-
530 stockholders,	-	1	-	530
689 stockholders,	1	-	689	-
716 stockholders,	-	1	-	716
747 stockholders,	1	-	747	-
754 stockholders,	-	1	-	754
787 stockholders,	1	-	787	-
793 stockholders,	-	1	-	793
860 stockholders,	1	-	860	-
873 stockholders,	-	1	-	873
893 stockholders,	1	-	893	-
926 stockholders,	-	1	-	926
Railroad corporations,	10	10	*10	*10
Syndicates,	2	2	*2	*2

* Called "one stockholder" to each corporation and syndicate. Actual number of stockholders not returned.

CAPITAL INVESTED:
BY INDUSTRIES.



CAPITAL INVESTED: BY INDUSTRIES. .

1889, 1890.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Estab- lishments Con- sidered	AMOUNT OF CAPITAL INVESTED		INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (-), IN 1890	
		1889	1890	Amounts	Percent- ages
Agricultural implements, . . .	7	\$1,498,457	\$1,476,260	—\$22,197	—1.48
Arms and ammunition, . . .	12	4,523,423	4,468,047	—55,376	—1.22
Artisans' tools,	24	2,164,515	2,292,763	+128,248	+5.93
Awnings, sails, tents, etc., . . .	17	79,000	119,500	+40,500	+51.27
Boots and shoes,	474	25,746,823	27,031,212	+1,284,389	+4.99
Boxes (paper and wooden), . . .	110	2,074,129	2,116,857	+42,728	+2.06
Brick, tiles, and sewer pipe, . . .	38	1,466,900	1,465,245	—1,555	—0.11
Brooms, brushes, and mops, . . .	22	823,451	827,238	+3,787	+0.46
Burial cases, caskets, coffins, etc., .	5	282,539	261,724	—20,815	—7.37
Buttons and dress trimmings, . . .	17	833,950	842,128	+8,178	+0.38
Carpetings,	12	7,260,141	7,674,854	+414,713	+5.71
Carriages and wagons,	65	2,314,203	2,718,564	+404,361	+17.48
Cement, kaolin, lime, and plaster, .	4	46,200	43,500	—2,700	—5.84
Chemical preparations (compound- ed),	8	422,134	427,494	+5,360	+1.27
Clocks and watches,	7	1,715,526	1,632,456	—83,070	—4.84
Clothing,	111	9,965,459	10,325,833	+360,374	+3.62
Cooking, lighting, and heating ap- paratus,	35	2,560,933	2,998,300	+437,367	+13.17
Cordage and twine,	25	6,227,087	6,443,588	+216,501	+3.48
Corks, bungs, and taps,	4	26,680	22,680	—4,000	—14.99
Cotton goods,	167	107,403,162	115,474,265	+8,071,103	+7.51
Cotton, woollen, and other textiles,	3	3,393,315	3,535,953	+142,638	+4.20
Crayons, pencils, crucibles, etc., .	3	99,000	122,500	+23,500	+23.74
Drugs and medicines,	16	861,336	947,280	+85,944	+9.98
Dyestuffs,	7	661,736	658,200	—3,536	—0.53
Earthen, plaster, and stone ware, .	4	153,000	169,000	+16,000	+10.46
Electrical apparatus and appli- ances,	5	268,154	358,480	+90,326	+33.68
Electroplating,	8	24,800	28,600	+3,800	+15.32
Emery and sand paper and cloth, etc.,	10	628,170	713,361	+85,191	+13.56
Fancy articles,	6	73,000	81,000	+8,000	+10.96
Fertilizers,	3	72,000	65,000	—7,000	—9.72
Fine arts and taxidermy,	3	10,000	37,000	+27,000	+270.00
Fireworks and matches,	3	32,500	23,791	—8,709	—26.80
Flax, hemp, and jute goods, . . .	5	582,000	588,500	+6,500	+1.12
Food preparations,	208	11,582,215	12,998,408	+1,416,193	+12.23
Furniture,	115	4,702,771	5,486,224	+783,453	+16.66
Glass,	8	413,245	445,300	+32,055	+7.76
Glue, isinglass, and starch, . . .	10	639,600	682,365	+42,765	+6.69

CAPITAL INVESTED: BY INDUSTRIES — 1889, 1890 — Concluded.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Estab- lishments Con- sidered	AMOUNT OF CAPITAL INVESTED		INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (-), IN 1890	
		1889	1890	Amounts	Percent- ages
Hair work (animal and human), . .	4	\$179,000	\$167,000	—\$12,000	—6.70
Hose: rubber, linen, etc., . . .	4	546,000	765,800	+219,800	+40.26
Hosiery and knit goods, . . .	33	4,047,102	4,029,584	—17,518	—0.43
Ink, muclage, and paste, . . .	6	30,000	36,500	+6,500	+21.67
Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods, etc.,	11	953,500	950,800	—2,700	—0.28
Jewelry burnishing and lapidary work,	2	4,000	4,000	*=	*=
Leather,	145	8,485,339	9,302,452	+817,113	+9.63
Linen,	3	1,475,911	1,517,161	+41,250	+2.79
Liquors and beverages (not spirit- uous),	6	83,000	99,000	+16,000	+19.28
Liquors: malt, distilled, and fer- mented,	37	5,713,312	5,691,309	—22,003	—0.39
Lumber,	20	1,123,962	1,380,185	+256,223	+22.80
Machines and machinery, . . .	179	19,818,384	22,825,669	+3,007,285	+15.17
Metals and metallic goods, . . .	279	23,507,414	25,193,285	+1,685,871	+7.17
Mixed textiles,	15	5,619,868	3,663,234	—1,956,634	—34.82
Models and patterns,	5	30,371	38,940	+8,569	+28.21
Musical instruments and materials,	38	3,457,218	3,441,300	—15,918	—0.46
Oils and illuminating fluids, . .	9	823,400	699,623	—128,777	—15.56
Paints, colors, and crude chemicals,	16	1,404,876	1,579,887	+175,011	+12.46
Paper and paper goods,	84	18,100,759	18,364,678	+263,919	+1.46
Perfumes, toilet articles, etc., . .	2	26,851	20,000	—6,851	—25.51
Photographs and photographic ma- terials,	6	202,000	202,000	*=	*=
Polishes and dressing,	16	827,427	819,500	—7,927	—0.96
Printing, publishing, and bookbind- ing,	19	1,442,005	1,546,009	+104,004	+7.21
Print works, dye works, and bleach- eries,	21	10,861,302	11,414,388	+553,586	+5.10
Railroad construction and equipment,	14	1,312,654	1,695,000	+382,346	+29.13
Rubber and elastic goods, . . .	28	10,232,494	10,949,928	+717,434	+7.01
Scientific instruments and appli- ances,	14	1,038,940	1,163,350	+124,410	+11.97
Shipbuilding,	21	949,687	924,400	—25,287	—2.66
Silk and silk goods,	10	2,404,666	2,834,131	+429,465	+17.86
Sporting and athletic goods, . . .	8	139,172	179,987	+40,815	+29.33
Stone,	66	2,467,984	2,497,333	+29,349	+1.19
Straw and palm leaf goods, . . .	17	1,719,886	1,618,267	—101,619	—5.91
Tallow, candles, soap, and grease,	40	1,508,856	1,555,500	+46,644	+3.09
Tobacco, snuff, and cigars, . . .	39	654,839	749,288	+94,449	+14.42
Toys and games (children's), . .	7	236,500	257,636	+21,136	+8.94
Trunks and valises,	8	95,100	93,700	—1,400	—1.47
Whips, lashes, and stocks, . . .	10	549,637	612,331	+62,694	+11.41
Wooden goods,	87	2,650,673	2,528,092	—22,581	—0.89
Woollen goods,	121	24,457,101	25,202,916	+745,815	+3.05
Worsted goods,	20	9,166,770	9,082,136	—84,634	—0.92
ALL INDUSTRIES,	3,041	\$370,389,414	\$391,200,269	+\$20,810,855	+5.62

* No change reported.

COMPARISON OF CAPITAL INVESTED. SAME ESTABLISHMENTS. FOR THE FIVE YEARS

1886 — 1890.

[The figures given under "Amount of Capital Invested" in this presentation represent the returns made by the same establishments, in each industry considered, for each of the five years 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, and 1890, the whole number of establishments represented being 865. The table allows of comparison being made, as regards the amount of capital invested, between any two years of the five years for which the figures are given. The relative increase or decrease in the amount of capital invested in 1887 as compared with 1886, in 1888 as compared with 1887, in 1889 as compared with 1888, and in 1890 as compared with 1889, is given, with its equivalent percentage.]

INDUSTRIES, AND YEARS.	Number of Estab- lishments Con- sidered	Amount of Capital In- vested	INCREASE (+), OR DE- CREASE (-), AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEAR	
			Amounts	Percent- ages
<i>Agricultural Implements.</i>				
1886,	4	\$1,300,159	-	-
1887,	4	1,196,226	- \$103,933	-7.99
1888,	4	1,150,066	-46,160	-3.86
1889,	4	1,191,037	+40,971	+3.56
1890,	4	1,164,780	-26,257	-2.20
<i>Arms and Ammunition.</i>				
1886,	7	\$3,110,007	-	-
1887,	7	3,180,039	+ \$70,032	+2.25
1888,	7	3,204,749	+24,710	+0.78
1889,	7	3,178,173	-26,576	-0.83
1890,	7	3,139,047	-39,126	-1.23
<i>Artisans' Tools.</i>				
1886,	8	\$1,442,663	-	-
1887,	8	1,480,557	+ \$37,894	+2.63
1888,	8	1,477,409	-3,148	-0.21
1889,	8	1,479,881	+2,472	+0.17
1890,	8	1,575,223	+95,342	+6.44
<i>Boots and Shoes.</i>				
1886,	163	\$12,470,704	-	-
1887,	163	11,792,762	- \$677,942	-5.44
1888,	163	13,121,307	+1,328,545	+11.27
1889,	163	13,127,527	+6,220	+0.06
1890,	163	13,737,259	+609,732	+4.64
<i>Boxes (Paper and Wooden).</i>				
1886,	12	\$446,926	-	-
1887,	12	462,446	+ \$15,520	+3.47
1888,	12	533,258	+70,812	+15.31
1889,	12	585,993	+52,735	+9.89
1890,	12	644,890	-41,103	-7.01

CAPITAL INVESTED: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

COMPARISON OF CAPITAL INVESTED. SAME ESTABLISHMENTS.
FOR THE FIVE YEARS 1886—1890—Continued.

INDUSTRIES, AND YEARS.	Number of Establishments Considered	Amount of Capital Invested	INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (—), AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEAR	
			Amounts	Percentages
<i>Carriages and Wagons.</i>				
1886,	10	\$1,004,901	-	-
1887,	10	1,165,812	+ \$160,911	+16.01
1888,	10	1,200,314	+34,502	+2.96
1889,	10	1,238,387	+38,073	+3.17
1890,	10	1,056,222	-182,165	-14.71
<i>Clothing.</i>				
1886,	28	\$2,741,065	-	-
1887,	28	3,381,639	+ \$640,574	+23.37
1888,	28	3,769,690	+378,051	+11.18
1889,	28	4,119,233	+359,543	+9.56
1890,	28	3,942,724	-176,509	-4.28
<i>Cordage and Twine.</i>				
1886,	8	\$1,754,305	-	-
1887,	8	2,094,442	+ \$340,137	+19.39
1888,	8	1,880,187	-214,255	-10.23
1889,	8	2,148,544	+268,357	+14.27
1890,	8	2,093,989	-54,555	-2.54
<i>Cotton Goods.</i>				
1886,	109	\$87,717,006	-	-
1887,	109	97,518,121	+ \$9,801,115	+11.17
1888,	109	95,048,132	-2,469,989	-2.53
1889,	109	91,929,865	-3,118,267	-3.28
1890,	109	98,221,151	+6,291,286	+6.84
<i>Food Preparations.</i>				
1886,	45	\$4,525,478	-	-
1887,	45	4,483,169	- \$42,309	-0.93
1888,	45	4,553,650	+70,481	+1.57
1889,	45	4,749,663	+196,013	+4.30
1890,	45	4,947,514	+197,851	+4.17
<i>Furniture.</i>				
1886,	32	\$3,005,765	-	-
1887,	32	3,195,813	+ \$190,048	+6.32
1888,	32	3,223,304	+27,491	+0.86
1889,	32	2,811,424	-411,880	-12.78
1890,	32	3,476,229	+664,805	+23.65
<i>Hosiery and Knit Goods.</i>				
1886,	7	\$2,544,622	-	-
1887,	7	2,730,945	+ \$186,323	+7.32
1888,	7	2,586,537	-144,408	-5.29
1889,	7	2,565,923	-20,614	-0.80
1890,	7	2,523,686	-42,237	-1.65

CAPITAL INVESTED: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.
COMPARISON OF CAPITAL INVESTED. SAME ESTABLISHMENTS.
FOR THE FIVE YEARS 1886—1890—Continued.

INDUSTRIES, AND YEARS.	Number of Estab- lishments Con- sidered	Amount of Capital In- vested	INCREASE (+), OR DE- CREASE (—), AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEAR	
			Amounts	Percent- ages
<i>Leather.</i>				
1886,	51	\$4,653,737	-	-
1887,	51	4,740,168	+ \$86,431	+1.86
1888,	51	4,422,295	- 317,873	-6.71
1889,	51	3,975,985	- 446,310	-10.09
1890,	51	4,349,944	+ 373,959	+9.41
<i>Liquors: Malt, Distilled, and Fermented.</i>				
1886,	18	\$3,559,527	-	-
1887,	18	3,413,660	- \$145,867	-4.10
1888,	18	3,749,308	+ 335,646	+9.83
1889,	18	3,533,754	- 215,554	-5.75
1890,	18	3,490,751	- 43,003	-1.22
<i>Machines and Machinery.</i>				
1886,	56	\$8,345,284	-	-
1887,	56	11,229,465	+ \$2,884,181	+34.56
1888,	56	11,918,964	+ 689,499	+6.14
1889,	56	11,637,793	- 281,171	-2.36
1890,	56	12,327,416	+ 689,623	+5.93
<i>Metals and Metallic Goods.</i>				
1886,	89	\$9,903,885	-	-
1887,	89	10,708,316	+ \$804,431	+8.12
1888,	89	10,717,266	+ 8,950	+0.08
1889,	89	10,072,355	- 644,911	-6.02
1890,	89	10,268,360	+ 196,005	+1.95
<i>Mixed Textiles.</i>				
1886,	7	\$1,705,660	-	-
1887,	7	1,316,593	- \$389,067	-22.81
1888,	7	1,375,123	+ 58,530	+4.45
1889,	7	1,327,186	- 47,937	-3.49
1890,	7	1,288,924	- 38,262	-2.88
<i>Musical Instruments and Materials.</i>				
1886,	13	\$1,819,258	-	-
1887,	13	2,184,286	+ \$365,028	+20.06
1888,	13	2,092,559	- 91,727	-4.20
1889,	13	2,187,049	+ 94,490	+4.52
1890,	13	2,290,036	+ 102,987	+4.71
<i>Paper and Paper Goods.</i>				
1886,	46	\$10,370,528	-	-
1887,	46	11,048,875	+ \$678,347	+6.54
1888,	46	11,542,853	+ 493,978	+4.47
1889,	46	11,480,555	- 62,298	-0.54
1890,	46	11,146,069	- 334,486	-2.91

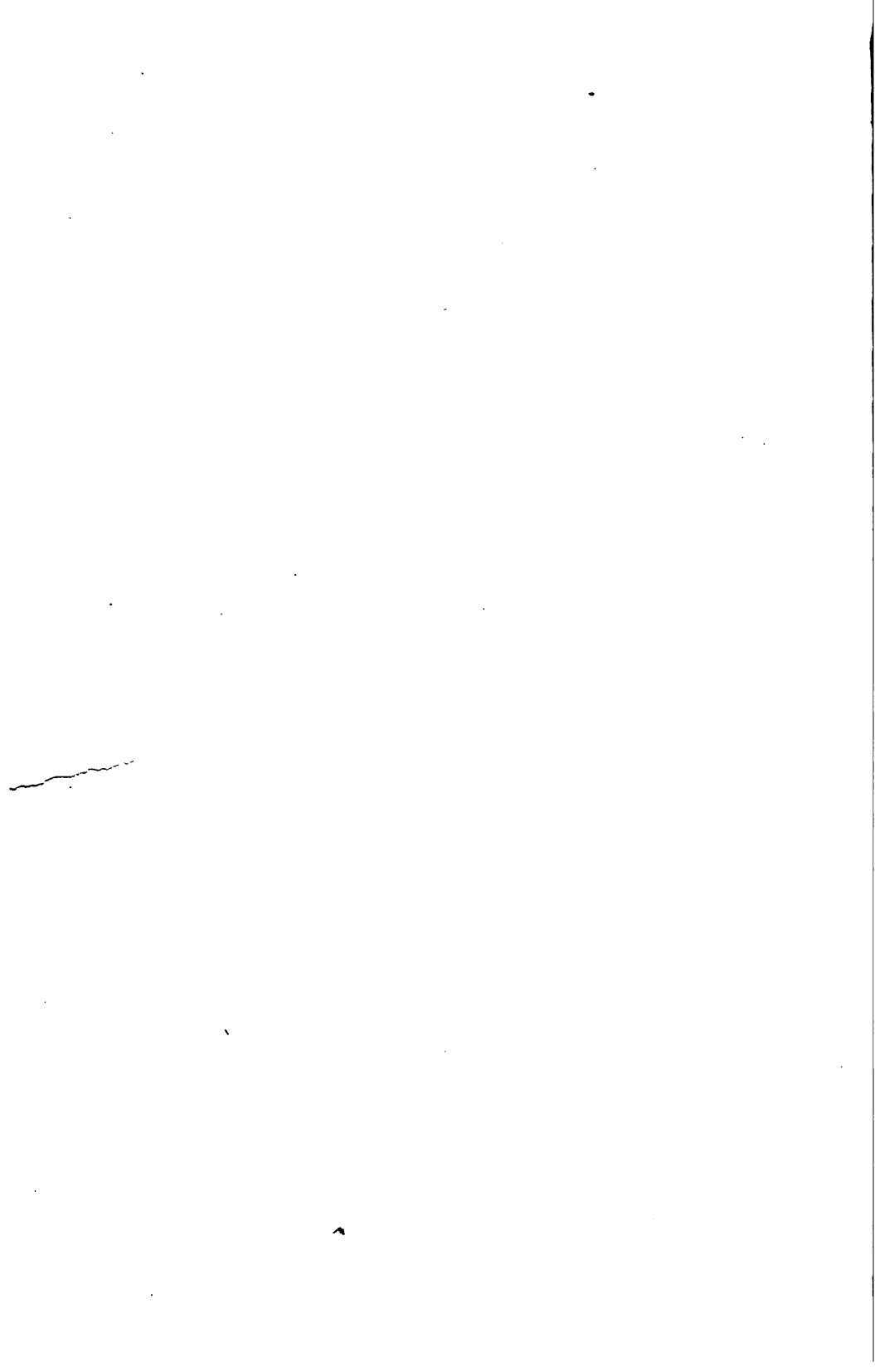
CAPITAL INVESTED: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.
 COMPARISON OF CAPITAL INVESTED. SAME ESTABLISHMENTS.
 FOR THE FIVE YEARS 1886—1890—Continued.

INDUSTRIES, AND YEARS.	Number of Estab- lishments Con- sidered	Amount of Capital In- vested	INCREASE (+), OR DE- CREASE (-), AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEAR	
			Amounts	Percent- ages
<i>Print Works, Dye Works, and Bleacheries.</i>				
1886,	13	\$9,816,166	-	-
1887,	13	9,974,883	+\$158,717	+1.62
1888,	13	9,779,395	-195,488	-1.96
1889,	13	10,541,250	+761,855	+7.79
1890,	13	11,114,138	+572,888	+5.43
<i>Rubber and Elastic Goods.</i>				
1886,	12	\$3,393,266	-	-
1887,	12	4,204,532	+\$811,266	+23.91
1888,	12	4,320,361	+115,829	+2.75
1889,	12	3,704,449	-615,912	-14.26
1890,	12	4,015,964	+311,515	+8.41
<i>Silk and Silk Goods.</i>				
1886,	6	\$2,194,826	-	-
1887,	6	2,052,084	-\$142,742	-6.50
1888,	6	2,089,679	+37,595	+1.83
1889,	6	2,098,666	+8,987	+0.43
1890,	6	2,518,631	+419,965	+20.01
<i>Stone.</i>				
1886,	12	\$1,024,437	-	-
1887,	12	1,134,914	+\$110,477	+10.78
1888,	12	1,191,404	+56,490	+4.98
1889,	12	1,275,422	+84,018	+7.05
1890,	12	1,255,273	-20,149	-1.58
<i>Straw and Palm Leaf Goods.</i>				
1886,	12	\$889,449	-	-
1887,	12	980,180	+\$90,731	+10.20
1888,	12	1,064,937	+84,757	+8.65
1889,	12	1,063,190	-11,747	-1.10
1890,	12	1,048,767	-4,423	-0.42
<i>Tallow, Candles, Soap, and Grease.</i>				
1886,	11	\$812,103	-	-
1887,	11	848,402	+\$36,299	+4.47
1888,	11	947,590	+99,188	+11.69
1889,	11	917,781	-29,809	-3.16
1890,	11	974,575	+56,794	+6.19
<i>Wooden Goods.</i>				
1886,	13	\$824,729	-	-
1887,	13	836,632	+\$11,903	+1.44
1888,	13	895,761	+59,129	+7.07
1889,	13	928,270	+32,509	+3.63
1890,	13	807,666	-120,604	-12.99

CAPITAL INVESTED: BY INDUSTRIES—Concluded.

COMPARISON OF CAPITAL INVESTED. SAME ESTABLISHMENTS.
FOR THE FIVE YEARS 1886—1890—Concluded.

INDUSTRIES, AND YEARS.	Number of Estab- lishments Con- sidered	Amount of Capital In- vested	INCREASE (+), OR DE- CREASE (—), AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEAR	
			Amounts	Percent- ages
<i>Woollen Goods.</i>				
1886,	60	\$16,784,018	-	-
1887,	60	19,187,657	+\$2,388,639	+14.20
1888,	60	19,392,736	+225,079	+1.17
1889,	60	17,764,899	-1,627,837	-8.39
1890,	60	18,668,703	+903,804	+5.09
<i>Worsted Goods.</i>				
1886,	13	\$3,741,732	-	-
1887,	13	4,010,067	+\$268,335	+7.17
1888,	13	3,804,088	-205,979	-5.14
1889,	13	3,940,510	+136,422	+3.59
1890,	13	3,786,791	-153,719	-3.90
TOTALS.				
1886,	865	\$201,902,206	-	-
1887,	865	220,532,685	+\$18,630,479	+9.23
1888,	865	221,042,922	+510,237	+0.23
1889,	865	215,564,761	-5,478,158	-2.48
1890,	865	225,774,722	+10,209,958	+4.74



STOCK USED: BY INDUSTRIES.

STOCK USED: BY INDUSTRIES.

1889, 1890.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Estab- lishments Con- sidered	VALUE OF STOCK USED		INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (-), IN 1890	
		1889	1890	Amounts	Percent- ages
Agricultural implements,	7	\$572,879	\$560,392	-\$12,487	-2.18
Arms and ammunition,	12	403,608	458,123	+54,515	+13.51
Artisans' tools,	24	479,151	559,209	+80,058	+16.71
Awnings, sails, tents, etc.,	17	146,948	223,133	+76,185	+51.84
Boots and shoes,	474	49,071,486	52,736,654	+3,665,168	+7.47
Boxes (paper and wooden),	110	2,127,527	2,128,885	+1,358	+0.04
Brick, tiles, and sewer pipe,	38	392,113	378,695	-13,418	-3.42
Brooms, brushes, and mops,	22	699,530	754,335	+54,805	+7.83
Burial cases, caskets, coffins, etc.,	5	181,165	186,396	+5,231	+2.89
Buttons and dress trimmings,	17	574,591	604,127	+29,536	+5.14
Carpetings,	12	4,361,763	4,687,207	+325,444	+7.46
Carriages and wagons,	65	1,419,892	1,688,094	+268,202	+18.89
Cement, kaolin, lime, and plaster,	4	62,000	58,930	-3,070	-4.95
Chemical preparations (compound- ed),	8	228,885	353,714	+124,829	+54.54
Clocks and watches,	7	199,955	215,983	+16,028	+8.02
Clothing,	111	14,003,652	15,199,295	+1,195,643	+8.54
Cooking, lighting, and heating ap- paratus,	35	1,031,528	1,019,769	-11,759	-1.14
Cordage and twine,	25	7,223,153	7,305,151	+81,998	+1.14
Corks, bungs, and taps,	4	24,390	30,187	+5,797	+23.77
Cotton goods,	157	51,021,117	54,208,812	+3,187,695	+6.25
Cotton, woollen, and other textiles,	3	1,764,674	1,832,167	+67,493	+3.82
Crayons, pencils, crucibles, etc.,	3	25,846	30,755	+4,909	+18.99
Drugs and medicines,	16	920,167	895,561	-24,606	-2.67
Dyestuffs,	7	931,013	964,357	+33,344	+3.58
Earthen, plaster, and stone ware,	4	35,780	47,977	+12,197	+34.09
Electrical apparatus and appliances,	5	59,534	115,565	+56,031	+94.12
Electroplating,	8	17,582	12,805	-4,777	-27.17
Emery and sand paper and cloth, etc.,	10	341,898	354,131	+12,233	+3.58
Fancy articles,	6	101,749	121,400	+19,651	+19.31
Fertilizers,	3	54,570	37,915	-16,655	-30.52
Fine arts and taxidermy,	3	1,900	2,155	+255	+13.42
Fireworks and matches,	3	17,833	17,884	+51	+0.29
Flax, hemp, and jute goods,	5	1,020,821	1,165,568	+144,747	+14.18
Food preparations,	208	34,268,638	39,017,375	+4,748,737	+13.86
Furniture,	115	3,685,945	3,900,557	+214,612	+5.82
Glass,	8	150,629	154,698	+4,069	+2.70
Glue, isinglass, and starch,	10	458,725	452,800	-5,925	-1.29
Hair work (animal and human),	4	280,380	366,966	+86,586	+30.88

STOCK USED: BY INDUSTRIES — 1889, 1890 — Concluded.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Estab- lishments Con- sidered	VALUE OF STOCK USED		INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (-), IN 1890	
		1889	1890	Amounts	Percent- ages
Hose: rubber, linen, etc.,	4	\$362,585	\$462,987	+\$100,302	+27.66
Hosiery and knit goods,	33	2,399,207	2,594,756	+195,549	+8.15
Ink, mucilage, and paste,	6	32,715	48,426	+15,711	+48.02
Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods, etc.,	11	336,106	348,281	+12,175	+3.62
Jewelry burnishing and lapidary work,	2	2,050	1,070	-980	-47.80
Leather,	145	12,352,816	13,623,815	+1,270,999	+10.29
Linen,	3	799,817	1,000,660	+210,843	+26.70
Liquors and beverages (not spirit- uous),	6	120,711	133,692	+12,981	+10.75
Liquors: malt, distilled, and fer- mented,	37	2,818,087	2,722,280	-95,807	-3.40
Lumber,	20	1,051,008	1,413,391	+362,383	+34.48
Machines and machinery,	179	7,944,602	7,804,208	-140,394	-1.77
Metals and metallic goods,	279	15,228,968	18,583,013	+3,354,045	+22.02
Mixed textiles,	15	3,808,684	3,553,200	-255,484	-6.71
Models and patterns,	5	50,495	65,885	+15,390	+30.48
Musical instruments and materials, .	38	1,635,839	1,849,963	+214,124	+13.09
Oils and illuminating fluids, . . .	9	963,571	908,543	-55,028	-5.71
Paints, colors, and crude chemicals,	16	600,303	748,657	+88,354	+13.38
Paper and paper goods,	84	12,445,104	12,398,036	-47,068	-0.38
Perfumes, toilet articles, etc., . . .	2	20,033	12,960	-7,073	-35.31
Photographs and photographic ma- terials,	6	56,890	95,763	+38,873	+68.33
Pollshes and dressing,	16	726,379	784,966	+58,587	+8.07
Printing, publishing, and bookbind- ing,	19	658,816	581,426	-77,390	-11.75
Print works, dye works, and bleach- eries,	21	10,699,067	10,455,477	-243,580	-2.28
Railroad construction and equipment,	14	2,158,235	1,994,640	-163,595	-7.58
Rubber and elastic goods,	28	9,967,833	10,189,539	+221,706	+2.22
Scientific instruments and appli- ances,	14	540,390	640,795	+100,405	+18.58
Shipbuilding,	21	606,501	435,623	-170,878	-28.17
Silk and silk goods,	10	2,779,751	3,166,239	+386,488	+13.90
Sporting and athletic goods,	8	105,469	103,137	-2,332	-2.21
Stone,	66	757,305	739,288	-18,017	-2.38
Straw and palm leaf goods,	17	2,155,017	2,378,428	+223,411	+10.37
Tallow, candles, soap, and grease, .	40	2,056,965	2,282,612	+225,647	+10.97
Tobacco, snuff, and cigars,	39	990,114	1,186,592	+196,478	+19.84
Toys and games (children's), . . .	7	146,326	154,985	+8,659	+5.92
Trunks and valises,	8	129,199	156,429	+27,230	+21.08
Whips, lashes, and stocks,	10	235,897	301,438	+65,541	+27.78
Wooden goods,	87	1,884,853	2,055,504	+170,651	+9.05
Woollen goods,	121	16,999,620	17,595,750	+596,130	+3.51
Worsted goods,	20	8,079,614	8,500,361	+420,747	+5.21
ALL INDUSTRIES,	3,041	\$303,119,949	\$324,919,942	+\$21,799,993	+7.19

COMPARISON OF QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF STOCK USED.

1889, 1890.

[In this presentation are shown articles of stock used by the same establishments in 1889 and 1890. For instance, the quantity and value of acetic acid used in 1889 are compared with the quantity and value of acetic acid used in 1890 by the same establishments. The quantity of stock given does not, in any instance, represent the *total* amount used in the State. The figures given in the table below are derived solely from the returns of those establishments which reported the quantities and values of stock used for 1889 and 1890, upon the same basis for both years, thus admitting of direct comparison. The order is alphabetical, with subsidiary classifications under such general titles as brass, hemp, hides, etc. To avoid the use of small amounts in the "average price per basis" columns, the units of measurement returned by the manufacturers have been increased when necessary; as, for instance, single pounds have been

	ARTICLES.	Basis	1889		1890	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	Acid, acetic	100 pounds	1,150	\$2,337	1,209	\$2,082
2	Acid, nitric	100 pounds	3,579	23,531	3,513	12,195
3	Acid, sulphuric	100 pounds	9,338	9,067	8,231	8,621
4	Actions, piano	sets	1,411	25,993	1,567	29,857
5	Alcohol, grain	gallons	24,862	50,419	30,101	54,299
6	Alcohol, wood	gallons	29,050	25,589	20,408	22,350
7	Alum,	100 pounds	4,155	6,800	1,149	2,384
8	Ammonia, sulphate of	100 pounds	3,400	10,600	1,874	5,917
9	Antimony,	100 pounds	790	13,857	1,131	22,047
10	Apples, cider	bushels	220,000	42,200	201,133	69,545
11	Arsenic,	tons	90	5,400	100	6,500
12	Bagging, gunny	tons	633	27,336	682	25,182
13	Bagging, jute	tons	833	33,342	611	26,706
14	Bark, cork	100 pounds	1,070	12,290	1,028	11,893
15	Bark, hemlock	cords	52,749	411,559	63,559	610,311
16	Bark, hemlock (extract of), . .	100 pounds	3,044	8,962	5,121	13,906
17	Bark, hemlock (extract of), . .	barrels	2,557	29,493	2,795	34,548
18	Barley,	bushels	100,000	100,000	65,000	60,000
19	Beef, dressed	100 pounds	16,590	60,127	30,556	111,390
20	Beeves, . . . . .	. . . . .	415	12,980	433	13,531
21	Boards, box (pine),	M feet	31,365	350,461	29,330	333,876
22	Bones, green (or raw),	tons	5,675	77,335	6,119	103,465
23	Borax,	100 pounds	3,349	24,596	3,628	26,715
Brass:						
24	Ingot,	100 pounds	178	2,949	343	5,727
25	Pig,	100 pounds	110	935	60	595
26	Rolled,	100 pounds	1,346	23,722	1,038	15,778
27	Sheet,	100 pounds	12,087	182,137	9,857	161,855
28	Brass, n. s.,*	tons	178	65,487	188	60,034
29	Brimstone,	tons	1,140	22,879	386	8,204

* Not specified as to particular kind.

COMPARISON OF QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF STOCK USED.

1889, 1890.

increased to 100 pounds or to tons, single feet to 100 or to 1,000 feet, single yards to 100 yards or to gross yards, single dozen to 100 dozen, etc. The price per single pound, single foot, single yard, single dozen, etc., may be readily obtained by dividing the figures given by 100, 144, etc. The method of reading this table is as follows: In 1889, a certain number of establishments used 115,000 pounds of acetic acid and in 1890, these same establishments used 120,900 pounds; this was an increase of 5,900 pounds, or 5.13 per cent. The value of the quantity used in 1889 was \$2,337; in 1890 it amounted to \$2,082, a decrease of \$255, or 10.91 per cent. The average price per 100 pounds was \$2.03 in 1889, and \$1.72 in 1890, a decrease of \$0.31, or 15.27 per cent. The italic letters, *n. s.*, denote the abbreviation of the words "not specified." Attention is called to the foot-notes which specify cases of indefiniteness in the designations of various kinds of stock used.]

INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (-), IN QUANTITY IN 1890 AS COMPARED WITH 1889		INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (-), IN VALUE IN 1890 AS COMPARED WITH 1889		AVERAGE VALUES PER BASIS		INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (-), IN AVERAGE PRICE PER BASIS IN 1890		
Quantity	Percentages	Amounts	Percentages	1889	1890	Amounts	Percentages	
+59	+5.13	-\$255	-10.91	\$2.03	\$1.72	-\$0.31	-15.27	1
-66	-1.84	-11,336	-48.17	6.57	3.47	-3.10	-47.18	2
-1,107	-11.85	-446	-4.92	0.97	1.05	+0.08	+8.25	3
+156	+11.06	+3,864	+14.87	18.42	19.05	+0.63	+3.42	4
+5,239	+21.07	+3,880	+7.70	2.03	1.80	-0.23	-11.33	5
-8,642	-29.75	-3,239	-12.66	0.88	1.10	+0.22	+25.00	6
-3,006	-72.35	-4,416	-64.94	1.64	2.07	+0.43	+26.22	7
-1,526	-44.88	-4,883	-44.18	3.12	3.16	+0.04	+1.28	8
+341	+43.16	+8,190	+59.10	17.54	19.49	+1.95	+11.12	9
-18,867	-8.58	+27,345	+64.80	0.19	0.35	+0.16	+84.21	10
+10	+11.11	+1,100	+20.37	60.00	65.00	+5.00	+8.33	11
+49	+7.74	-2,154	-7.88	43.18	36.92	-6.26	-14.50	12
-222	-26.65	-6,636	-19.90	40.03	43.71	+3.68	+9.19	13
-42	-3.93	-397	-3.23	11.49	11.57	+0.08	+0.70	14
+10,810	+20.49	+198,752	+48.29	7.80	9.60	+1.80	+23.08	15
+2,077	+68.23	+4,944	+55.17	2.94	2.72	-0.22	-7.48	16
+238	+9.31	+5,055	+17.14	11.53	12.36	+0.83	+7.20	17
-35,000	-35.00	-40,000	-40.00	1.00	0.92	-0.08	-8.00	18
+13,966	+84.18	+51,263	+85.26	3.62	3.65	+0.03	+0.83	19
+18	+4.34	+551	+4.24	31.28	31.25	-0.03	-0.10	20
-2,035	-6.49	-16,585	-4.73	11.17	11.38	+0.21	+1.88	21
+444	+7.82	+26,130	+33.79	13.63	16.91	+3.28	+24.06	22
+279	+8.33	+2,119	+8.62	7.34	7.36	+0.02	+0.27	23
+165	+92.70	+2,778	+94.20	16.57	16.70	+0.13	+0.78	24
-50	-45.45	-340	-36.36	8.50	9.92	+1.42	+16.71	25
-308	-22.88	-7,944	-33.49	17.62	15.20	-2.42	-13.73	26
-2,230	-18.45	-20,282	-11.14	15.07	16.42	+1.35	+8.96	27
+10	+5.62	-5,453	-5.33	367.90	319.33	-48.57	-13.20	28
-754	-66.14	-14,675	-64.14	20.07	21.25	+1.18	+5.88	29

STOCK USED: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

COMPARISON OF QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF STOCK USED
— 1889, 1890 — Continued.

	ARTICLES.	Basis	1889		1890	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	Bristles, American . . .	100 pounds	200	\$11,000	222	\$12,100
2	Bristles, brush . . .	100 pounds	2,639	336,961	2,781	347,041
3	Bristles, Russian . . .	100 pounds	44	7,900	57	8,760
4	Broadcloth, . . .	100 yards	246	29,273	214	26,500
5	Broom corn, . . .	100 pounds	5,964	26,118	3,822	18,821
6	Buckles, suspender . . .	gross	34,000	43,000	64,500	72,330
7	Burlap, . . .	100 yards	2,337	15,080	1,601	9,802
8	Butter, . . .	100 pounds	4,262	74,937	3,833	69,007
9	Camel's-hair, . . .	100 pounds	22,439	382,567	18,576	355,686
10	Cane, chair . . .	bales	1,202	57,434	1,379	47,997
11	Cases, piano . . .	.	2,002	94,435	2,271	105,844
12	Castings, brass . . .	100 pounds	2,502	45,328	3,028	62,038
13	Castings, composition . . .	100 pounds	1,840	37,247	1,863	38,292
14	Castings, iron . . .	100 pounds	104,428	295,068	112,618	303,599
15	Chalk, . . .	tons	5,055	19,526	5,000	17,000
16	Chocolate, . . .	100 pounds	7,640	175,181	8,718	191,579
17	Clay, china . . .	tons	994	13,982	1,313	20,133
18	Cloth, cotton . . .	100 yards	154,561	1,210,801	142,265	1,173,669
19	Cloth, cotton . . .	100 pounds	66,000	1,900,000	67,000	1,625,000
20	Cloth, cotton (gray), . . .	100 yards	1,225,031	4,679,736	1,144,917	3,933,533
21	Cloth, print . . .	100 yards	188,304	760,208	183,160	713,856
22	Coal, . . .	tons	46,100	224,037	45,675	234,070
23	Codfish, fresh . . .	100 pounds	40,416	77,854	27,117	71,743
24	Codfish, salt . . .	100 pounds	41,212	122,755	44,260	131,630
25	Coffee, green . . .	100 pounds	83,834	1,562,457	107,059	1,952,344
26	Copper, . . .	100 pounds	39,331	478,742	41,970	610,413
27	Copper, ingot . . .	100 pounds	3,070	36,835	3,985	54,038
28	Copper, sheet . . .	100 pounds	2,588	57,095	3,486	86,382
29	Corn, Indian . . .	100 bushels	31,360	1,455,678	32,536	1,852,200
30	Cotton, raw . . .	100 pounds	2,069,190	21,774,894	2,170,322	23,747,894
31	Cotton, raw (Egyptian), . . .	100 pounds	6,738	113,533	9,705	156,538
32	Cotton, raw (Sea Island), . . .	100 pounds	15,736	400,839	14,530	363,040
33	Cotton, raw (Southern), . . .	100 pounds	1,446,618	15,111,556	1,439,943	16,385,325
34	Cream of tartar, . . .	100 pounds	12,172	311,540	10,380	257,885
35	Duck, cotton . . .	100 pounds	6,298	126,152	7,541	160,984
36	Duck, cotton (for sails), . . .	100 yards	2,308	96,135	2,970	102,138
37	Emery, Turkish . . .	tons	2,096	77,820	1,714	67,012
38	Flax, . . .	100 pounds	33,489	535,532	38,679	761,908
39	Flour, wheat . . .	barrels	183,877	895,854	197,507	982,486
40	Gambier, . . .	100 pounds	2,096	11,277	1,738	10,463
41	Gambier, . . .	bales	1,887	26,422	2,319	35,488
42	Gingham, . . .	100 yards	1,935	12,772	1,258	8,505

STOCK USED: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.
COMPARISON OF QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF STOCK USED
— 1889, 1890 — Continued.

INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (—), IN QUANTITY IN 1890 AS COMPARED WITH 1889		INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (—), IN VALUE IN 1890 AS COMPARED WITH 1889		AVERAGE VALUES PER BASIS		INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (—), IN AVERAGE PRICE PER BASIS IN 1890		
Quantity	Percentages	Amounts	Percentages	1889	1890	Amounts	Percentages	
+22	+11.00	+\$1,100	+10.00	\$55.00	\$54.50	-\$0.50	-0.91	1
+142	+5.38	+10,080	+2.99	127.69	124.79	-2.90	-2.27	2
+13	+29.55	+960	+12.31	177.27	153.68	-23.59	-13.31	3
-32	-13.01	-2,773	-9.47	119.00	123.83	+4.83	+4.06	4
-2,142	-35.92	-7,797	-29.85	4.38	4.79	+0.41	+9.36	5
+20,500	+60.29	+29,330	+68.21	1.26	1.33	+0.07	+5.56	6
-736	-31.49	-5,278	-35.00	6.45	6.12	-0.33	-5.12	7
-429	-10.07	-5,930	-7.91	17.58	18.00	+0.42	+2.39	8
-3,863	-17.22	-26,981	-7.05	17.05	19.14	+2.09	+12.26	9
+177	+14.73	-9,437	-16.43	47.78	34.81	-12.97	-27.15	10
+269	+13.44	+11,409	+12.08	47.17	46.61	-0.56	-1.19	11
+526	+21.02	+16,710	+36.86	18.12	20.49	+2.37	+13.08	12
+23	+1.25	+1,045	+2.81	20.24	20.55	+0.31	+1.53	13
+8,190	+7.84	+8,631	+2.89	2.83	2.70	-0.13	-4.59	14
-55	-1.09	-2,526	-12.94	3.86	3.40	-0.46	-11.92	15
+1,078	+14.11	+16,398	+9.36	22.93	21.98	-0.95	-4.14	16
+319	+32.09	+6,151	+43.99	14.07	15.33	+1.26	+8.96	17
-12,296	-7.96	-37,132	-3.07	7.83	8.25	+0.42	+5.36	18
+1,000	+1.52	-275,000	-14.47	28.79	24.25	-4.54	-15.77	19
-80,114	-6.54	-746,203	-15.95	3.82	3.44	-0.38	-9.95	20
-5,144	-2.73	-46,352	-6.10	4.04	3.90	-0.14	-3.47	21
-425	-0.92	+10,083	+4.48	4.86	5.12	+0.26	+5.35	22
-13,299	-32.91	-6,111	-7.85	1.93	2.65	+0.72	+37.31	23
+3,038	+7.37	+8,875	+7.23	2.98	2.97	-0.01	-0.34	24
+23,225	+27.70	+389,887	+24.95	18.64	18.24	-0.40	-2.15	25
+2,639	+6.71	+131,671	+27.50	12.17	14.54	+2.37	+19.47	26
+915	+29.80	+17,203	+46.70	12.00	13.56	+1.56	+13.00	27
+898	+34.70	+29,287	+51.30	22.06	24.78	+2.72	+12.33	28
+1,176	+3.75	+396,522	+27.24	46.42	56.93	+10.51	+22.64	29
+101,132	+4.89	+1,973,000	+9.06	10.52	10.94	+0.42	+3.99	30
+2,967	+44.03	+43,005	+37.88	16.85	16.13	-0.72	-4.27	31
-1,206	-7.66	-37,799	-9.43	25.47	24.99	-0.48	-1.88	32
-6,675	-0.46	+1,273,769	+8.43	10.45	11.38	+0.93	+8.90	33
-1,792	-14.72	-53,655	-17.22	25.59	24.84	-0.75	-2.93	34
+1,243	+19.74	+24,832	+19.68	20.03	20.02	-0.01	-0.05	35
+662	+28.68	+6,003	+6.24	41.65	34.39	-7.26	-17.43	36
-382	-18.23	-10,608	-13.67	37.03	39.10	+2.07	+5.59	37
+5,190	+15.50	+226,376	+42.27	15.99	19.70	+3.71	+23.20	38
+13,630	+7.41	+86,632	+9.67	4.87	4.97	+0.10	+2.05	39
-358	-17.08	-814	-7.22	5.38	6.02	+0.64	+11.90	40
+432	+22.89	+9,066	+34.31	14.00	15.30	+1.30	+9.29	41
-677	-34.99	-4,267	-33.41	6.60	6.76	+0.16	+2.42	42

STOCK USED: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

COMPARISON OF QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF STOCK USED
— 1889, 1890 — Continued.

	ARTICLES.	Basis	1889		1890	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	Glucose,	100 pounds	17,738	\$49,246	20,924	\$61,445
2	Glue,	100 pounds	1,237	17,039	1,482	18,339
3	Glue,	barrels	259	7,235	217	5,494
4	Glycerine,	100 pounds	1,107	20,215	1,093	18,324
5	Gold,	ounces	9,873	199,359	11,144	228,407
6	Gold leaf,	packs	1,200	9,400	1,179	9,382
7	Granite,	cubic feet	30,318	26,369	31,030	31,950
8	Granite,	tons	1,350	18,650	1,265	14,740
	Grease:					
9	Curriers',	100 pounds	6,984	33,771	10,087	45,402
10	Curriers',	barrels	1,837	22,977	1,488	18,120
11	Rendered,	100 pounds	26,521	109,592	29,564	116,182
12	Rough,	100 pounds	25,283	54,762	28,849	54,377
13	Gum, varnish	100 pounds	7,250	42,944	5,196	43,160
14	Gum copal,	100 pounds	1,238	11,138	800	8,000
	Hair:					
15	Cattle,	tons	849	16,672	815	18,029
16	Curled,	tons	123	44,253	116½	44,222
17	Hogs',	tons	116	8,000	184¼	13,400
18	Horse,	tons	556½	233,500	726	320,000
19	Hats, straw (unfinished), . . .	dozen	176,325	111,619	163,232	107,708
	Hemp:					
20	Jute,	tons	676¾	59,659	1,054¾	95,613
21	Manila,	tons	13,237¼	2,570,391	11,337½	2,357,950
22	New Zealand,	tons	850¾	182,523	2,138½	299,615
23	Russian,	tons	33¼	5,131	46¼	7,615
24	Sisal,	tons	5,212½	931,836	3,891	570,829
25	Hemp, n. s.,*	tons	5,500	880,000	6,200	1,109,000
	Hides:					
26	Dry,		22,437	37,441	26,952	37,054
27	Dry (finished),	100 pounds	2,982	35,778	5,255	56,318
28	Green (salted),		295,451	998,382	309,590	923,072
29	Green (salted),	100 pounds	28,137	172,819	32,670	201,653
30	Horse (finished),	sides	3,700	5,100	2,700	4,112
31	Hides, n. s.,*		482,839	1,231,586	537,967	1,261,363
32	Hogs,		1,193,837	17,006,884	1,251,486	15,284,068
33	Hops,	100 pounds	13,282	218,594	13,650	221,459
34	Horns, cattle	thousand	1,880	62,000	1,975	71,803
35	Ice,	tons	800	3,200	700	3,960
36	Indigo,	100 pounds	1,625	179,234	1,585	180,495
	Iron:					
37	Angle,	tons	1,402¾	57,825	1,503¾	65,274
38	Axle,	tons	114½	5,940	94½	5,030
39	Bar,	tons	2,058	99,760	1,997	92,303

* Not specified as to particular kind.

STOCK USED: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

COMPARISON OF QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF STOCK USED
— 1889, 1890 — Continued.

INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (-), IN QUANTITY IN 1890 AS COMPARED WITH 1889		INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (-), IN VALUE IN 1890 AS COMPARED WITH 1889		AVERAGE VALUES PER BASIS		INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (-), IN AVERAGE PRICE PER BASIS IN 1890		
Quantity	Percentages	Amounts	Percentages	1889	1890	Amounts	Percentages	
+3,188	+17.97	+\$12,199	+24.77	\$2.78	\$2.94	+\$0.16	+5.76	1
+245	+19.81	+1,300	+7.63	13.77	12.37	-1.40	-10.17	2
-42	-16.22	-1,741	-24.06	27.93	25.32	-2.61	-9.34	3
-14	-1.26	-1,891	-9.35	18.26	16.76	-1.50	-8.21	4
+1,271	+12.87	+27,048	+13.57	20.19	20.32	+0.13	+0.64	5
-21	-1.75	-18	-0.19	7.83	7.96	+0.13	+1.66	6
+712	+2.35	+5,581	+21.17	0.87	1.03	+0.16	+18.39	7
-85	-6.30	-3,910	-20.97	13.81	11.65	-2.16	-15.64	8
+3,103	+44.43	+11,631	+34.44	4.84	4.50	-0.34	-7.02	9
-349	-19.00	-4,857	-21.14	12.51	12.17	-0.34	-2.72	10
+3,043	+11.47	+6,590	+6.01	4.13	3.93	-0.20	-4.84	11
+3,566	+14.10	-385	-0.70	2.17	1.88	-0.29	-13.36	12
-2,054	-28.33	+206	+0.48	5.92	8.30	+2.38	+40.20	13
-438	-35.38	-3,138	-28.17	9.00	10.00	+1.00	+11.11	14
-34	-4.00	+1,357	+8.14	19.64	22.12	+2.48	+12.63	15
-6½	-5.28	-31	-0.07	359.78	379.59	+19.81	+5.51	16
+68¼	+58.84	+5,400	+67.50	68.97	72.73	+3.76	+5.45	17
+169½	+30.46	+36,500	+37.04	419.59	440.77	+21.18	+5.05	18
-13,093	-7.43	-3,911	-3.50	0.63	0.66	+0.03	+4.76	19
+378	+55.86	+35,954	+60.27	88.16	90.65	+2.49	+2.82	20
+1,899¾	+14.35	-212,441	-8.26	194.18	207.98	+13.80	+7.11	21
+1,287¾	+151.37	+167,092	+126.09	155.77	140.10	-15.67	-10.06	22
+13	+39.10	+2,484	+48.41	154.32	164.65	+10.33	+6.69	23
-1,321½	-25.35	-361,007	-38.74	178.77	146.70	-32.07	-17.94	24
+700	+12.73	+229,000	+26.02	160.00	178.87	+18.87	+11.79	25
+4,515	+20.12	-387	-1.03	1.67	1.37	-0.30	-17.96	26
+2,273	+76.22	+20,540	+57.41	12.00	10.72	-1.28	-10.67	27
+14,139	+4.79	-75,310	-7.54	3.38	2.98	-0.40	-11.83	28
+4,533	+16.11	+28,834	+16.68	6.14	6.17	+0.03	+0.49	29
-1,000	-27.03	-988	-19.37	1.38	1.52	+0.14	+10.14	30
+55,128	+11.42	+29,777	+2.42	2.55	2.34	-0.21	-8.24	31
+57,649	+4.83	-1,722,816	-10.13	14.25	12.21	-2.04	-14.32	32
+368	+2.77	+2,865	+1.31	16.46	16.22	-0.24	-1.46	33
+95	+5.05	+9,803	+15.81	32.98	36.36	+3.38	+10.25	34
-100	-12.50	+760	+23.75	4.00	5.66	+1.66	+41.50	35
-40	-2.46	+1,261	+0.70	110.30	113.88	+3.58	+3.25	36
+101	+7.20	+7,449	+12.88	41.22	43.41	+2.19	+5.31	37
-20	-17.47	-910	-15.32	51.88	53.23	+1.35	+2.60	38
-61	-2.96	-7,457	-7.47	48.47	46.22	-2.25	-4.64	39

STOCK USED: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.
 COMPARISON OF QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF STOCK USED
 — 1889, 1890 — Continued.

	ARTICLES.	Basis	1889		1890	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Iron:— Con.					
1	Boller,	tons	80	\$4,620	102	\$7,113
2	Burnt,	tons	560	2,200	500	2,929
3	Cast,	tons	14,463	513,376	13,492½	503,226
4	Galvanized,	tons	101¼	10,127	73¼	7,102
5	Gray,	tons	425	18,000	625	23,175
6	Gun,	tons	44¼	3,773	54¼	5,647
7	Hoop,	tons	262½	18,346	280¾	18,372
8	Malleable,	tons	356½	50,904	517¼	61,021
9	Norway,	tons	79½	4,901	80½	5,141
10	Old,	tons	9,914	205,679	10,773	256,326
11	Pig,	tons	71,633	1,350,501	69,155	1,493,597
12	Plate,	tons	2,555	120,399	2,937½	141,627
13	Railroad,	tons	950	15,200	1,041½	16,596
14	Refined,	tons	493½	23,172	411½	19,311
15	Rolled,	tons	57¼	3,025	69¼	3,690
16	Round,	tons	19	780	24½	1,010
17	Scrap,	tons	30,956	455,928	40,141	585,931
18	Sheet,	tons	157¼	10,850	235¼	14,605
19	Swedes,	tons	175	11,375	175	12,250
20	Wrought,	tons	3,596	164,361	3,339½	166,774
21	Iron, n. s.,*	tons	23,603	712,350	21,632	657,928
22	Ivory,	tons	3	16,000	3	16,000
23	Jute,	100 pounds	9,611	24,453	8,662	20,468
24	Keys, plaho	sets	974	13,874	960	13,849
25	Lard,	100 pounds	37,791	266,504	23,941	218,542
26	Lard,	tierces	608	14,950	503	10,350
27	Last blocks,	hundred	6,090	22,550	5,465	22,204
28	Lead, pig	tons	178¼	14,546	183¼	17,477
29	Lead, white	100 pounds	910	5,623	1,434	7,143
	Leather:					
30	Belt,	100 pounds	4,699	141,950	4,557	138,569
31	Buff,	100 feet	4,917	78,771	6,863	87,800
32	Calf,	100 pounds	4,041	182,757	4,328	229,537
33	Calf (glove),	100 feet	839	8,599	1,247	10,300
34	Dongola,	100 feet	1,756	25,794	1,739	22,368
35	Enamelled,	100 feet	1,598	23,234	1,538	23,961
36	Grain,	100 feet	1,487	16,437	671	12,995
37	Harness,	100 pounds	883	28,178	851	34,053
38	Kangaroo,	100 feet	1,335	40,224	1,370	37,131
39	Kip,	100 feet	4,025	41,777	1,513	16,131
40	Rough,	100 pounds	8,496	165,828	10,049	202,486
41	Rough,	sides	804,716	1,607,882	744,529	1,663,788

* Not specified as to particular kind.

STOCK USED: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.
COMPARISON OF QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF STOCK USED
— 1889, 1890 — Continued.

INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (—), IN QUANTITY IN 1890 AS COMPARED WITH 1889		INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (—), IN VALUE IN 1890 AS COMPARED WITH 1889		AVERAGE VALUES PER BASIS		INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (—), IN AVERAGE PRICE PER BASIS IN 1890		
Quantity	Percentages	Amounts	Percentages	1889	1890	Amounts	Percentages	
+22	+27.50	+\$2,491	+53.92	\$57.78	\$69.74	+\$11.96	+20.70	1
—60	—10.71	+729	+33.14	3.93	5.86	+1.93	+49.11	2
—970½	—6.71	—10,150	—1.98	35.50	37.30	+1.80	+5.07	3
—28	—27.65	—3,025	—29.87	100.02	96.96	—3.06	—3.06	4
+200	+47.06	+5,175	+23.75	42.35	37.08	—5.27	—12.44	5
+10¼	+23.03	+1,874	+49.67	84.79	103.14	+18.35	+21.64	6
+18*	+6.88	+26	+0.14	69.84	65.44	—4.40	—6.30	7
+160¾	+45.09	+10,117	+19.87	142.79	117.97	—24.82	—17.38	8
+1†	+1.52	+240	+4.90	61.52	63.56	+2.04	+3.32	9
+859	+8.66	+50,647	+24.62	20.75	23.79	+3.04	+14.65	10
—2,478	—3.46	+143,096	+10.60	18.85	21.60	+2.75	+14.59	11
+382½	+14.97	+21,228	+17.63	47.12	48.21	+1.09	+2.31	12
+91½	+9.63	+1,396	+9.18	16.00	15.93	—0.07	—0.44	13
—81½	—16.50	—3,261	—14.50	46.99	48.11	+1.12	+2.38	14
+12	+20.78	+665	+21.98	52.38	52.90	+0.52	+0.99	15
+5½	+28.95	+230	+29.49	41.05	41.22	+0.17	+0.41	16
+9,185	+29.67	+130,005	+23.51	14.73	14.60	—0.13	—0.88	17
+78	+49.60	+3,755	+34.61	69.00	62.08	—6.92	—10.03	18
1=	1=	+875	+7.69	65.00	70.00	+5.00	+7.69	19
—256½	—7.13	+2,413	+1.47	45.71	49.94	+4.23	+9.25	20
—1,971	—8.35	—54,422	—7.64	30.18	30.41	+0.23	+0.76	21
2=	2=	2=	2=	5,333.83	5,333.33	2=	2=	22
—949	—9.87	—3,985	—16.30	2.54	2.36	—0.18	—7.09	23
—14	—1.44	—25	—0.18	14.24	14.43	+0.19	+1.33	24
—13,850	—36.65	—47,962	—18.00	7.05	9.13	+2.08	+29.50	25
—105	—17.27	—4,600	—30.77	24.59	20.58	—4.01	—16.31	26
—625	—10.26	—346	—1.53	3.70	4.06	+0.36	+9.73	27
+5¾	+3.02	+2,931	+20.15	81.66	95.24	+13.58	+16.63	28
+524	+57.58	+1,520	+27.03	6.18	4.98	—1.20	—19.42	29
—142	—3.02	—3,381	—2.38	30.21	30.41	+0.20	+0.66	30
+1,946	+39.58	+9,029	+11.46	16.02	12.79	—3.23	—20.16	31
+287	+7.10	+46,780	+25.60	45.23	53.04	+7.81	+17.27	32
+408	+48.63	+1,701	+19.78	10.25	8.26	—1.99	—19.41	33
—17	—0.97	—3,426	—13.28	14.69	12.86	—1.83	—12.46	34
—60	—3.75	+727	+3.13	14.54	15.58	+1.04	+7.15	35
—816	—54.88	—3,442	—20.94	11.05	19.37	+8.32	+75.29	36
—32	—3.62	+5,875	+20.85	31.91	40.02	+8.11	+25.42	37
+35	+2.62	—3,093	—7.69	30.13	27.10	—3.03	—10.06	38
—2,512	—62.41	—25,646	—61.39	10.38	10.66	+0.28	+2.70	39
+1,553	+18.28	+36,658	+22.11	19.52	20.15	+0.63	+3.23	40
—60,187	—7.48	+55,906	+3.48	2.00	2.23	+0.23	+11.50	41

* One-twelfth.

† Five twenty-fourths.

1 No change in quantity used.

2 No change in quantity used or price paid.

STOCK USED: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

COMPARISON OF QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF STOCK USED
— 1889, 1890 — Continued.

	ARTICLES.	Basis	1889		1890	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Leather:— Con.					
1	Scrap,	tons	7,752	\$388,560	5,760	\$374,940
2	Sole,	tons	19,512½	7,876,982	24,100¾	9,059,802
3	Sole,	sides	477,100	1,111,300	476,853	1,146,299
4	Split (finished),	100 pounds	12,211	215,537	14,610	255,433
5	Split (rough),	100 pounds	29,655	295,109	33,744	370,118
6	Upper,	100 pounds	17,451	480,324	20,028	571,141
7	Upper,	100 feet	441,580	6,288,161	459,085	6,533,139
8	Leather-board,	tons	676	51,790	585	42,815
9	Lumber, pine	M feet	37,164	519,722	37,713	517,278
10	Lumber, whitewood . . .	M feet	1,678½	73,962	1,629½	70,488
11	Malt,	100 bushels	11,921	1,089,612	10,176	953,711
12	Metal, composition . . .	100 pounds	2,908	38,336	3,616	48,940
13	Mohair,	100 pounds	6,393	277,092	1,289	58,765
14	Molasses,	100 gallons	16,374	313,858	16,490	405,346
15	Molasses,	barrels	180	4,070	165	4,075
16	Molasses (for rum), . .	100 gallons	9,383	141,186	10,770	151,894
17	Noils, camel's-hair . . .	100 pounds	2,838	53,923	1,288	24,069
18	Oats,	100 bushels	476	16,915	326	14,743
	Oil:					
19	Castor,	100 pounds	1,528	15,864	1,548	19,115
20	Curriers',	100 gallons	515	11,787	369	8,390
21	Curriers',	barrels	1,886	17,561	2,303	32,401
22	Fish (crude),	100 gallons	731	16,813	2,712	54,660
23	Linseed,	100 gallons	1,659	95,442	1,712	96,194
24	Linseed (raw),	barrels	1,064	31,968	1,390	36,740
25	Ore, iron	tons	17,591	68,637	9,080	35,596
	Paper:					
26	Albumen,	reams	148¾	4,638	150	5,130
27	Box,	reams	12,592	29,591	14,534	28,425
28	Glazed,	reams	6,695	20,607	6,378	20,345
29	Manila,	100 pounds	7,942	49,757	9,007	52,622
30	Old,	100 pounds	285,445	963,585	291,091	969,736
31	Plates, dry	dozen	6,434	11,020	6,520	11,300
32	Pork,	100 pounds	18,177	118,060	20,425	98,600
33	Potash,	100 pounds	3,154	16,044	4,124	22,474
34	Pulp, wood	100 pounds	472,390	1,012,511	531,705	1,107,770
35	Pulp-board,	tons	91½	4,775	88	4,332
36	Rags, cotton (domestic), .	100 pounds	205,183	561,079	188,632	499,137
37	Rags, old (for paper), . .	tons	20,969¾	1,450,278	21,852¾	1,486,445
38	Rags, woollen	tons	3,296¾	522,392	3,440¾	534,346
39	Rattan,	100 pounds	40,358	291,435	70,460	585,605

STOCK USED: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

COMPARISON OF QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF STOCK USED
— 1889, 1890 — Continued.

INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (-), IN QUANTITY IN 1890 AS COMPARED WITH 1889		INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (-), IN VALUE IN 1890 AS COMPARED WITH 1889		AVERAGE VALUES PER BASIS		INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (-), IN AVERAGE PRICE PER BASIS IN 1890		
Quantity	Percentages	Amounts	Percentages	1889	1890	Amounts	Percentages	
-1,992	-25.70	-\$13,620	-3.51	\$50.12	\$65.09	+\$14.97	+29.87	1
+4,588½	+23.51	+1,182,820	+15.02	403.69	375.91	-27.78	-6.88	2
-247	-0.05	+34,999	+3.15	2.33	2.40	+0.07	+3.00	3
+2,399	+19.65	+39,896	+18.51	17.65	17.48	-0.17	-0.96	4
+4,089	+13.79	+75,009	+25.42	9.95	10.97	+1.02	+10.25	5
+2,577	+14.77	+90,817	+18.91	27.52	28.52	+1.00	+3.63	6
+17,505	+3.96	+244,978	+3.90	14.24	14.23	-0.01	-0.07	7
-91	-13.46	-8,975	-17.33	76.61	73.19	-3.42	-4.46	8
+549	+1.48	-2,444	-0.47	13.98	13.72	-0.26	-1.86	9
-49*	-2.93	-3,474	-4.70	44.06	43.26	-0.80	-1.82	10
-1,745	-14.64	-135,901	-12.47	91.40	93.72	+2.32	+2.54	11
+708	-24.35	+10,604	+27.66	13.18	13.53	+0.35	+2.66	12
-5,104	-79.84	-218,327	-78.79	43.34	45.59	+2.25	+5.19	13
+116	+0.71	+91,488	+29.15	19.17	24.58	+5.41	+28.22	14
-15	-8.33	+5	+0.12	22.61	24.70	+2.09	+9.24	15
+1,387	+14.78	+10,708	+7.58	15.05	14.10	-0.95	-6.31	16
-1,550	-54.62	-29,854	-55.36	19.00	18.69	-0.31	-1.63	17
-150	-31.51	-2,712	-16.03	35.53	45.22	+9.69	+27.27	18
+20	+1.31	+3,251	+20.49	10.38	12.35	+1.97	+18.98	19
-146	-28.35	-3,397	-28.82	22.89	22.74	-0.15	-0.66	20
+417	+22.11	+14,840	+84.51	9.31	14.07	+4.76	+51.13	21
+1,981	+271.00	+37,847	+225.11	23.00	20.15	-2.85	-12.39	22
+53	+3.19	+752	+0.79	57.53	56.19	-1.34	-2.33	23
+326	+30.64	+4,772	+14.93	30.05	26.43	-3.62	-12.05	24
-8,511	-48.38	-33,041	-48.14	3.90	3.92	+0.02	+0.51	25
+1½	+0.89	+492	+10.61	31.20	34.20	+3.00	+9.62	26
+1,942	+15.42	-1,166	-3.94	2.35	1.96	-0.39	-16.60	27
-317	-4.73	-262	-1.27	3.08	3.19	+0.11	+3.57	28
+1,065	+13.41	+2,865	+5.76	6.27	5.84	-0.43	-6.86	29
+5,646	+1.98	+6,151	+0.64	3.38	3.33	-0.05	-1.48	30
+96	+1.34	+280	+2.54	1.71	1.73	+0.02	+1.17	31
+2,248	+12.37	-14,460	-12.79	6.22	4.83	-1.39	-22.35	32
+970	+30.75	+6,430	+40.08	5.09	5.45	+0.36	+7.07	33
+59,315	+12.56	+95,259	+9.41	2.14	2.08	-0.06	-2.80	34
-3½	-3.83	-443	-9.28	52.19	49.23	-2.96	-5.67	35
-16,551	-8.07	-61,942	-11.04	2.73	2.65	-0.08	-2.93	36
+883½	+4.21	+36,187	+2.49	69.16	68.02	-1.14	-1.65	37
+143½	+4.35	+11,954	+2.29	158.46	155.33	-3.13	-1.98	38
+30,102	+74.59	+294,120	+100.90	7.22	8.31	+1.09	+15.10	39

* One-sixth.

STOCK USED: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

COMPARISON OF QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF STOCK USED
— 1889, 1890 — Continued.

	ARTICLES.	Basis	1889		1890	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	Rice,	100 pounds	14,981	\$37,429	19,857	\$51,152
2	Rivet-rods, iron (Norway), . .	tons	1,694½	91,344	1,798½	102,095
3	Rivets, iron	100 pounds	2,743	9,786	3,583	13,210
4	Rods, wire (steel),	tons	2,650	117,000	2,400	100,000
5	Rosin,	100 pounds	51,614	65,157	64,273	89,480
6	Rubber, crude	100 pounds	51,667	2,178,977	54,920	2,460,552
7	Rubber, old	100 pounds	48,804	201,022	51,236	207,220
8	Rye,	bushels	3,000	1,683	2,610	1,636
9	Salt,	tons	2,044½	12,846	1,854½	10,087
10	Salt,	100 bushels	724	17,760	747	17,153
11	Sand (for glass),	tons	1,834	5,484	1,731	5,170
12	Sand, moulding	tons	1,928	6,974	1,741	6,407
13	Shoddy,	100 pounds	52,755	517,360	42,518	395,347
14	Shuttle blocks,	hundred	2,246	13,283	2,371	14,229
15	Silk, raw	pounds	533,213	2,053,457	533,685	2,190,738
16	Silk, spun	pounds	9,144	32,498	9,300	33,395
17	Silver,	ounces	366,238	346,005	399,777	404,707
18	Silver, German	100 pounds	890	25,651	699	21,080
19	Skins, calf (green),	hundred	1,500	75,000	2,000	120,000
20	Skins, calf (rough),	100 pounds	1,200	27,600	1,600	62,225
21	Skins, goat	hundred	16,064	885,982	14,659	825,381
22	Skins, goat (dry),	dozen	81,666½	487,033	39,656	246,274
23	Skins, goat (India),	dozen	52,191	258,577	42,487	303,918
24	Skins, sheep	dozen	347,013½	914,371	372,254	1,090,209
25	Soda, caustic	100 pounds	38,128	95,267	44,031	140,233
26	Soda-ash,	100 pounds	11,714	15,292	10,159	15,461
27	Soles,	100 pairs	30,153	351,764	29,929	365,163
28	Spelter,	100 pounds	17,258	82,535	19,364	105,795
29	Spices, raw	100 pounds	12,037	138,530	12,509	133,497
30	Spiegeleisen,	tons	185	11,810	266½	19,540
	Steel:					
31	Band,	tons	822	43,900	853	48,680
32	Bar,	tons	90½	11,139	85¼	9,506
33	Cast,	tons	56½	11,080	61½	11,582
34	Crucible,	tons	177½	13,148	226	15,959
35	Machinery,	tons	10½	907	11½	934
36	Open-hearth,	tons	292½	19,383	292½	20,101
37	Plate,	tons	2,414½	108,894	2,712½	125,037
38	Slab,	tons	600	18,000	500	15,000
39	Tool,	100 pounds	776	9,046	1,197	11,580
40	Steel, n. s.,*	tons	6,383†	606,673	6,758†	659,504
41	Straw-board,	tons	5,717	273,265	5,533¾	231,574
42	Straw braid,	bales	8,725	561,130	10,725	612,852
43	Sugar,	100 pounds	7,638	17,456	7,984	18,183
44	Sugar, refined	100 pounds	136,272	981,580	160,043	974,546

* Not specified as to particular kind.

† One-sixth.

STOCK USED: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

COMPARISON OF QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF STOCK USED
— 1889, 1890 — Continued.

INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (-), IN QUANTITY IN 1890 AS COMPARED WITH 1889		INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (-), IN VALUE IN 1890 AS COMPARED WITH 1889		AVERAGE VALUES PER BASIS		INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (-), IN AVERAGE PRICE PER BASIS IN 1890		
Quantity	Percentages	Amounts	Percentages	1889	1890	Amounts	Percent- ages	
+4,876	+32.55	+\$13,723	+36.66	\$2.50	\$2.58	+\$0.08	+3.20	1
+104	+6.14	+10,751	+11.77	53.91	56.77	+2.86	+5.31	2
+840	+30.62	+3,424	+34.99	3.57	3.69	+0.12	+3.36	3
-250	-6.43	-17,000	-14.53	44.15	41.67	-2.48	-5.62	4
+12,659	+24.53	+24,323	+37.33	1.26	1.39	+0.13	+10.32	5
+3,253	+6.30	+281,575	+12.92	42.17	44.80	+2.63	+6.24	6
+2,432	+4.98	+6,198	+3.08	4.12	4.04	-0.08	-1.94	7
-390	-13.00	-47	-2.79	0.66	0.63	+0.07	+12.60	8
-189½	-9.27	-2,759	-21.48	6.28	5.44	-0.84	-13.38	9
+23	+3.18	-607	-3.42	24.53	22.96	-1.57	-6.40	10
-103	-5.62	-314	-5.73	2.99	2.99	=	=	11
-187	-9.70	-567	-8.13	3.62	3.68	+0.06	+1.66	12
-10,237	-19.40	-122,013	-23.58	9.81	9.30	-0.51	-5.20	13
+125	+5.57	+946	+7.12	5.91	6.00	+0.09	+1.52	14
+422	+0.08	+137,281	+6.69	3.85	4.11	+0.26	+6.75	15
+156	+1.71	+897	+2.76	3.55	3.59	+0.04	+1.13	16
+33,539	+9.16	+58,702	+16.97	0.94	1.01	+0.07	+7.45	17
-191	-21.46	-4,570	-17.82	28.82	30.16	+1.34	+4.65	18
+500	+33.33	+45,000	+60.00	50.00	60.00	+10.00	+20.00	19
+400	+33.33	+34,625	+125.45	23.00	38.89	+15.89	+69.09	20
-1,405	-8.75	-60,601	-6.84	55.15	56.31	+1.16	+2.10	21
-42,010½	-51.44	-240,759	-49.43	5.96	6.21	+0.25	+4.19	22
-9,704	-18.59	+45,341	+17.53	4.95	7.15	+2.20	+44.44	23
+25,240½	+7.27	+176,838	+19.23	2.63	2.93	+0.30	+11.41	24
+5,903	+15.48	+44,966	+47.20	2.50	3.18	+0.68	+27.20	25
-1,555	-13.27	+169	+1.11	1.31	1.52	+0.21	+16.03	26
-224	-0.74	+13,399	+3.81	11.67	12.20	+0.53	+4.54	27
+2,106	+12.20	+23,260	+28.18	4.78	5.46	+0.68	+14.23	28
+472	+3.92	-5,033	-8.63	11.51	10.67	-0.84	-7.30	29
+81½	+44.05	+7,730	+65.45	63.84	73.32	+9.48	+14.85	30
+31	+3.77	+4,780	+10.89	53.41	57.07	+3.66	+6.85	31
-3½	-5.93	-1,633	-14.66	122.91	111.51	-11.40	-9.28	32
+4¼	+7.47	+502	+4.53	194.80	189.47	-5.33	-2.74	33
+48½	+27.41	+2,811	+21.38	74.12	70.62	-3.50	-4.72	34
+1	+0.01	+27	+2.98	83.36	78.62	-4.74	-5.69	35
-¼	-0.09	+718	+3.70	66.29	68.81	+2.52	+3.80	36
+297½	+12.34	+16,143	+14.82	45.10	46.10	+1.00	+2.22	37
-100	-16.67	-3,000	-16.67	30.00	30.00	=	=	38
+421	+54.25	+2,484	+27.46	11.66	9.63	-2.03	-17.41	39
+375	+5.87	+52,831	+8.71	95.04	97.59	+2.55	+2.68	40
-183½	-3.21	-41,691	-15.26	47.80	41.85	-5.95	-12.45	41
+2,000	+22.92	+51,722	+9.22	64.31	57.14	-7.17	-11.15	42
+346	+4.53	+727	+4.16	2.29	2.28	-0.01	-0.44	43
+23,771	+17.44	-7,034	-0.72	7.20	6.09	-1.11	-15.42	44

¹ No change in average price.

STOCK USED: BY INDUSTRIES — Concluded.

COMPARISON OF QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF STOCK USED
— 1889, 1890 — Concluded.

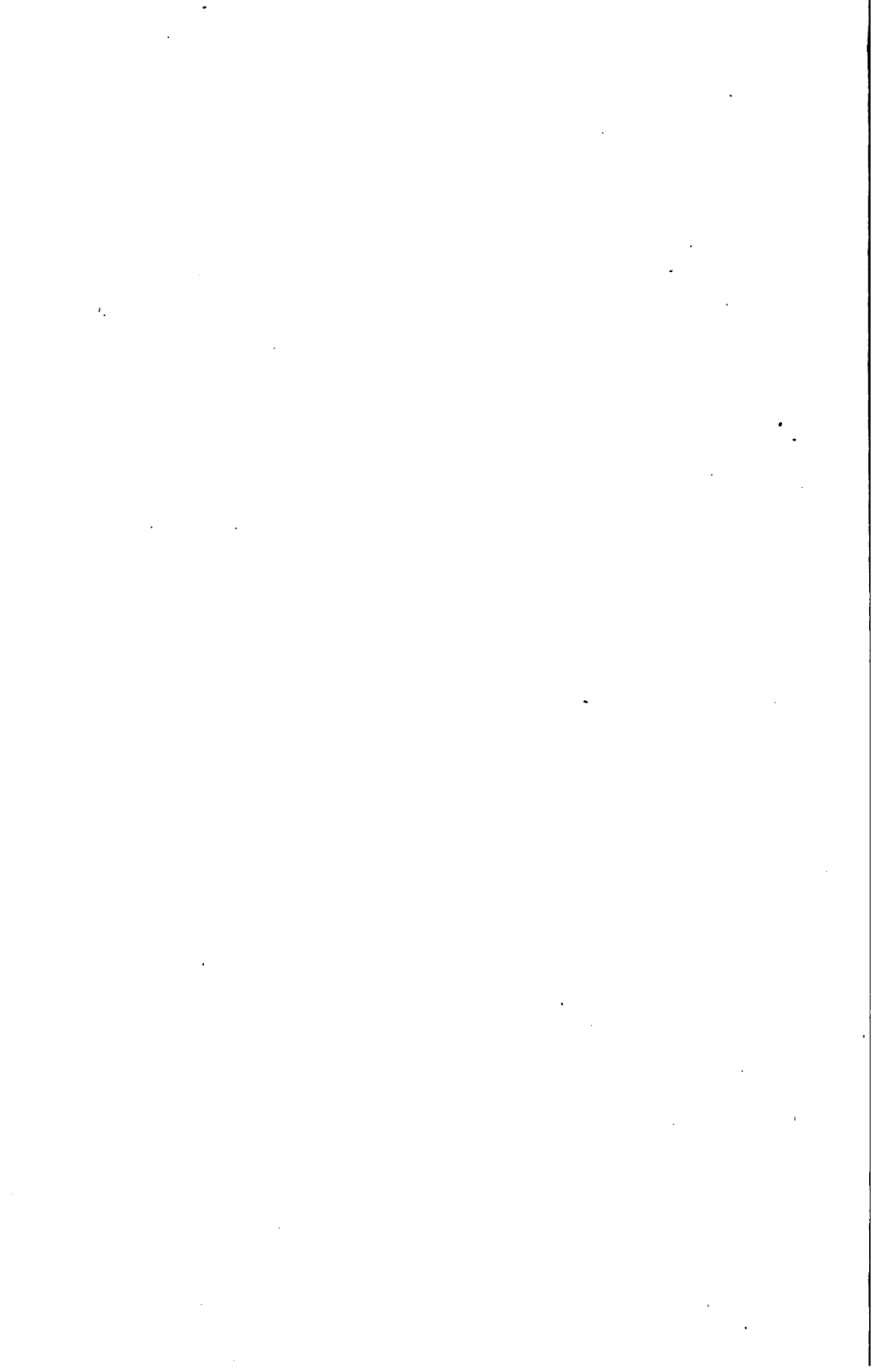
	ARTICLES.	Basis	1889		1890	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	Sugar, refined	barrels	5,627	\$127,037	5,467	\$121,336
2	Sumac, domestic	tons	63½	3,362	102½	5,920
3	Sumac, foreign	tons	631	37,817	763	44,106
4	Tallow, refined	100 pounds	50,109	251,801	55,272	276,743
5	Tallow, rough	100 pounds	211,230	680,273	205,209	646,819
6	Thread, rubber	100 pounds	2,709	288,839	3,275	432,126
7	Tin, pig	100 pounds	736	16,051	650	14,414
8	Tin-plate,	boxes	50,450	315,989	54,495	325,605
	Tobacco :					
9	Domestic (binders), . .	100 pounds	1,240	23,633	1,404	33,209
10	Domestic (fillers), . .	100 pounds	496	6,649	505	7,739
11	Domestic (wrappers), .	100 pounds	394	14,725	573	23,196
12	Foreign (fillers), . .	100 pounds	1,657	156,570	1,822	176,802
13	Foreign (wrappers), . .	100 pounds	428	79,425	406	82,203
14	Warp, cotton	100 yards	84,997	208,851	62,862	173,029
15	Waste, cotton	100 pounds	356,689	1,568,773	322,617	1,493,874
16	Waste, woollen	100 pounds	10,068	130,624	15,462	183,936
17	Web, elastic	100 yards	9,750	43,500	9,500	57,000
18	Whalebone,	100 pounds	286	90,163	208	69,403
	Wire :					
19	Brass,	tons	54½	13,317	72	19,516
20	Copper,	100 pounds	2,846	53,097	3,723	73,808
21	Iron,	100 pounds	67,604	321,904	82,030	400,509
22	Steel,	100 pounds	12,265	65,833	16,559	86,188
23	Wood (for burning brick),	cords	32,478	137,189	32,984	126,518
24	Wool, scoured	100 pounds	62,442	2,917,880	67,174	3,082,706
25	Wool, unscoured	100 pounds	224,200	4,600,290	226,019	4,607,581
	Yarn :					
26	Cotton,	100 pounds	178,016	3,792,361	165,045	3,550,307
27	Jute,	100 pounds	6,978	58,570	8,806	80,126
28	Linen,	100 pounds	7,030	120,445	6,697	110,997
29	Merino,	100 pounds	65	3,603	98	5,752
30	Mohair,	pounds	42,327	56,494	32,268	64,536
31	Silk,	pounds	11,651	60,055	6,706½	42,302
32	Woollen,	100 pounds	1,946	133,427	4,272	231,504
33	Worsted,	100 pounds	49,522	4,227,036	54,542	4,044,430
34	Zinc,	100 pounds	2,560	14,300	2,178	12,052
35	Zinc, oxide of	100 pounds	5,376	25,172	5,801	27,074
36	Zinc, sheet	100 pounds	2,413	15,254	1,980	13,210

STOCK USED: BY INDUSTRIES — Concluded.

COMPARISON OF QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF STOCK USED
— 1889, 1890 — Concluded.

INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (—), IN QUANTITY IN 1890 AS COMPARED WITH 1889		INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (—), IN VALUE IN 1890 AS COMPARED WITH 1889		AVERAGE VALUES PER BASIS		INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (—), IN AVERAGE PRICE PER BASIS IN 1890		
Quantity	Percentages	Amounts	Percentages	1889	1890	Amounts	Percentages	
—160	—2.84	—\$5,701	—4.49	\$22.58	\$22.19	—\$0.39	—1.73	1
+39½	+62.97	+2,558	+76.09	53.26	57.54	+4.28	+8.04	2
+132	+20.92	+6,289	+16.63	59.93	57.81	—2.12	—3.54	3
+5,163	+10.30	+24,942	+9.91	5.03	5.01	—0.02	—0.40	4
—6,021	—2.85	—33,454	—4.92	3.22	3.15	—0.07	—2.17	5
+566	+20.89	+143,287	+49.61	106.62	131.95	+25.33	+23.75	6
—86	—11.68	—1,637	—10.20	21.81	22.18	+0.37	+1.70	7
+4,045	+8.02	+9,616	+3.04	6.26	5.97	—0.29	—4.63	8
+164	+13.23	+9,576	+40.52	19.06	23.65	+4.59	+24.03	9
+9	+1.81	+1,090	+16.39	13.41	15.32	+1.91	+14.24	10
+179	+45.43	+8,471	+57.53	37.37	40.48	+3.11	+8.32	11
+165	+9.96	+20,282	+12.92	94.49	97.04	+2.55	+2.70	12
—22	—5.14	+2,778	+3.50	185.57	202.47	+16.90	+9.11	13
—22,135	—26.04	—35,822	—17.15	2.46	2.75	+0.29	+11.79	14
—34,072	—9.55	—74,899	—4.77	4.40	4.63	+0.23	+5.23	15
+5,394	+53.58	+53,312	+40.81	12.97	11.90	—1.07	—8.25	16
—250	—2.56	+13,500	+31.03	4.46	6.00	+1.54	+34.53	17
—78	—27.27	—20,750	—23.02	315.22	333.67	+18.45	+5.85	18
+17½	+32.11	+6,199	+46.55	244.35	271.06	+26.71	+10.98	19
+877	+30.82	+25,711	+48.42	18.66	21.17	+2.51	+13.45	20
+14,426	+21.34	+78,605	+24.42	4.76	4.88	+0.12	+2.52	21
+4,294	+35.01	+20,355	+30.92	5.37	5.20	—0.17	—3.17	22
+606	+1.56	—10,671	—7.78	4.22	3.84	—0.38	—9.00	23
+4,732	+7.58	+164,826	+5.65	46.73	45.89	—0.84	—1.80	24
+1,819	+0.81	+7,291	+0.16	20.52	20.39	—0.13	—0.63	25
—12,971	—7.29	—242,054	—6.38	21.30	21.51	+0.21	+0.99	26
+1,828	+26.20	+21,556	+36.80	8.39	9.10	+0.71	+8.46	27
—333	—4.74	—9,448	—7.84	17.13	16.57	—0.56	—3.27	28
+33	+50.77	+2,149	+59.64	55.43	58.69	+3.26	+5.88	29
—10,059	—23.76	+8,042	+14.24	1.33	2.00	+0.67	+50.38	30
—4,944½	—42.44	—17,753	—29.56	6.15	6.31	+1.16	+22.52	31
+2,326	+119.53	+98,377	+73.90	68.41	54.19	—14.22	—20.79	32
+5,020	+10.14	—182,006	—4.32	85.36	74.15	—11.21	—13.13	33
—382	—14.92	—2,248	—15.72	5.59	5.53	—0.06	—1.07	34
+125	+7.91	+1,902	+7.56	4.68	4.67	—0.01	—0.21	35
—433	—17.94	—2,044	—13.40	6.32	6.67	+0.35	+5.54	36

GOODS MADE: BY INDUSTRIES.



GOODS MADE: BY INDUSTRIES.

1889, 1890.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Estab- lishments Con- sidered	VALUE OF GOODS MADE AND WORK DONE		INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (-), IN 1890	
		1889	1890	Amounts	Percent- ages
Agricultural implements, . . .	7	\$1,325,538	\$1,391,066	+65,528	+4.94
Arms and ammunition, . . .	12	1,824,306	1,896,890	+72,584	+3.98
Artisans' tools,	24	1,853,566	2,099,465	+245,899	+13.27
Awnings, sails, tents, etc., . .	17	298,786	413,571	+114,785	+38.42
Boots and shoes,	474	81,843,178	87,270,205	+5,427,027	+6.63
Boxes (paper and wooden), . .	110	4,150,025	4,193,499	+43,474	+1.05
Brick, tiles, and sewer pipe, . .	38	1,251,016	1,329,403	+78,387	+6.27
Brooms, brushes, and mops, . .	22	1,253,745	1,265,490	+11,745	+0.94
Burial cases, caskets, coffins, etc.,	5	318,941	310,089	-8,852	-2.78
Buttons and dress trimmings, .	17	1,322,507	1,257,420	-65,087	-4.92
Carpetings,	12	6,921,979	7,483,760	+561,771	+8.12
Carriages and wagons,	65	3,214,836	3,761,707	+546,871	+17.01
Cement, kaolin, lime, and plaster,	4	116,750	107,300	-9,450	-8.09
Chemical preparations (compound- ed),	8	453,129	545,320	+92,191	+20.35
Clocks and watches,	7	759,771	1,044,012	+284,241	+37.41
Clothing,	111	24,075,105	25,288,960	+1,213,855	+5.04
Cooking, lighting, and heating ap- paratus,	35	3,155,752	3,150,009	-5,743	-0.18
Cordage and twine,	25	9,944,947	9,683,548	-261,399	-2.63
Corks, bungs, and taps, . . .	4	65,091	73,397	+8,306	+12.76
Cotton goods,	157	88,853,496	92,193,035	+3,339,539	+3.76
Cotton, woollen, and other textiles,	3	3,019,690	3,315,200	+295,510	+9.79
Crayons, pencils, crucibles, etc., .	3	65,795	89,009	+23,214	+35.28
Drugs and medicines,	16	2,504,501	2,674,311	+169,810	+6.78
Dyestuffs,	7	1,247,409	1,244,101	-3,308	-0.27
Earthen, plaster, and stone ware,	4	164,773	207,341	+42,568	+25.83
Electrical apparatus and appliances,	5	259,738	313,700	+53,962	+20.78
Electroplating,	8	91,310	81,959	-9,351	-10.24
Emery and sand paper and cloth, etc.,	10	770,304	808,076	+37,772	+4.90
Fancy articles,	6	212,707	233,659	+20,952	+9.85
Fertilizers,	3	83,400	60,690	-22,710	-27.23
Fine arts and taxidermy, . . .	3	13,168	13,700	+532	+4.04
Fireworks and matches, . . .	3	52,380	55,750	+3,370	+6.43
Flax, hemp, and jute goods, . .	5	1,450,937	1,654,593	+203,656	+14.04
Food preparations,	208	45,859,510	47,732,714	+1,873,204	+4.08
Furniture,	115	7,694,037	7,929,301	+235,264	+3.06
Glass,	8	554,229	560,613	+6,384	+1.15
Glue, isinglass, and starch, . .	10	708,697	752,901	+44,204	+6.25
Hair work (animal and human), .	4	372,080	471,000	+98,920	+26.59
Hose: rubber, linen, etc., . .	4	586,643	632,669	+46,026	+7.85
Hosiery and knit goods, . . .	33	4,359,109	4,414,022	+54,913	+1.26

GOODS MADE: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

GOODS MADE: BY INDUSTRIES — 1889, 1890 — Concluded.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Estab- lishments Con- sidered	VALUE OF GOODS MADE AND WORK DONE		INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (—), IN 1890	
		1889	1890	Amounts	Percent- ages
Ink, mucilage, and paste,	6	\$89,570	\$107,448	+\$17,878	+19.96
Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods, etc.,	11	877,369	944,492	+67,123	+7.65
Jewelry burnishing and lapidary work,	2	7,000	5,300	—1,700	—24.29
Leather,	145	18,406,777	19,326,697	+919,920	+5.00
Linen,	3	1,191,446	1,432,249	+240,803	+20.21
Liquors and beverages (not spirit- uous),	6	238,241	272,154	+33,913	+14.24
Liquors: malt, distilled, and fer- mented,	37	6,629,606	6,611,034	—18,572	—0.28
Lumber,	20	1,718,286	2,215,162	+496,876	+28.92
Machines and machinery,	179	21,082,288	21,124,685	+42,397	+0.20
Metals and metallic goods,	279	33,686,270	36,460,938	+2,774,668	+8.24
Mixed textiles,	15	5,776,098	5,512,291	—263,807	—4.57
Models and patterns,	5	100,013	116,299	+16,286	+16.28
Musical instruments and materials,	38	4,262,958	4,722,815	+459,857	+10.79
Oils and illuminating fluids,	9	1,185,210	1,133,346	—51,864	—4.37
Paints, colors, and crude chemicals,	16	1,011,554	1,166,569	+145,015	+14.34
Paper and paper goods,	84	20,893,026	21,014,389	+121,363	+0.58
Perfumes, toilet articles, etc.,	2	39,000	24,900	—14,400	—36.92
Photographs and photographic ma- terials,	6	228,973	260,175	+31,202	+13.63
Polishes and dressing,	16	1,198,349	1,285,049	+86,700	+7.23
Printing, publishing, and bookbind- ing,	19	1,830,841	1,814,812	—16,029	—0.88
Print works, dye works, and bleach- eries,	21	14,868,539	15,489,098	+620,559	+4.17
Railroad construction and equip- ment,	14	4,451,469	3,905,124	—546,345	—12.27
Rubber and elastic goods,	28	15,481,145	15,859,648	+378,503	+2.44
Scientific instruments and appli- ances,	14	1,189,287	1,402,012	+212,725	+17.89
Shipbuilding,	21	1,273,310	1,230,949	—42,361	—3.33
Silk and silk goods,	10	4,662,767	4,617,197	—45,570	—0.98
Sporting and athletic goods,	8	242,005	252,710	+10,705	+4.42
Stone,	66	3,135,133	2,969,048	—166,085	—5.30
Straw and palm leaf goods,	17	3,942,192	4,191,670	+249,478	+6.33
Tallow, candles, soap, and grease,	40	3,115,871	3,271,710	+155,839	+5.00
Tobacco, snuff, and cigars,	39	2,074,433	2,495,582	+421,149	+20.30
Toys and games (children's),	7	337,801	360,343	+22,542	+6.67
Trunks and valises,	8	231,077	285,062	+53,985	+23.36
Whips, lashes, and stocks,	10	721,264	830,454	+109,190	+15.14
Wooden goods,	87	4,009,580	4,831,157	+821,577	+20.30
Woollen goods,	121	28,452,171	28,345,095	—107,076	—0.38
Worsted goods,	20	11,337,932	12,509,786	+1,171,854	+10.34
ALL INDUSTRIES,	3,041	\$523,051,732	\$545,890,702	+\$22,838,970	+4.37

COMPARISON OF GOODS MADE. SAME ESTABLISHMENTS. FOR THE YEARS 1885, 1890.

[The figures given under "Value of Goods Made and Work Done" in this presentation represent the returns made by the same establishments, in each industry, for 1890 and the Census year 1885, the whole number of establishments considered in "All Industries" being 3,696. Comparison is made, as regards the value of goods made and work done, between these two years. The relative increase or decrease in 1890 as compared with 1885 is given with its equivalent percentage.]

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered	VALUE OF GOODS MADE AND WORK DONE		INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (-), IN 1890	
		1885	1890	Amounts	Percentages
Agricultural implements, . . .	10	\$1,036,551	\$1,394,273	+ \$357,722	+34.51
Arms and ammunition, . . .	13	1,885,732	2,096,890	+211,158	+11.20
Artisans' tools, . . .	55	1,881,022	2,415,749	+534,727	+28.43
Awnings, sails, tents, etc., . . .	36	505,748	540,685	+34,937	+6.91
Boots and shoes, . . .	515	72,525,152	85,939,935	+13,414,783	+18.50
Boxes (paper and wooden), . . .	126	3,423,703	4,344,498	+920,795	+26.89
Brick, tiles, and sewer pipe, . . .	40	1,109,136	1,280,547	+171,411	+15.45
Brooms, brushes, and mops, . . .	20	474,466	463,037	-11,429	-2.41
Burial cases, caskets, coffins, etc., . . .	5	332,245	310,089	-22,156	-6.67
Buttons and dress trimmings, . . .	14	1,215,618	1,012,167	-203,451	-16.74
Carpetings, . . .	12	5,992,668	7,495,100	+1,502,432	+25.07
Carriages and wagons, . . .	122	4,172,894	5,355,756	+1,182,862	+28.35
Cement, kaolin, lime, and plaster, . . .	3	67,900	101,500	+33,600	+49.48
Chemical preparations (compound- ed), . . .	12	1,099,639	1,052,256	-47,383	-4.31
Clocks and watches, . . .	9	2,799,000	3,888,974	+1,089,974	+38.94
Clothing, . . .	122	18,983,228	25,767,401	+6,784,173	+35.74
Cooking, lighting, and heating ap- paratus, . . .	39	3,019,276	3,401,159	+381,883	+12.65
Cordage and twine, . . .	23	4,613,861	5,701,434	+4,087,573	+88.59
Corks, bungs, and taps, . . .	3	117,000	51,397	-65,603	-56.07
Cotton goods, . . .	142	64,050,844	88,484,746	+24,433,902	+38.15
Cotton, woollen, and other textiles, . . .	2	3,384,981	3,244,480	-140,501	-4.15
Crayons, pencils, crucibles, etc., . . .	3	84,910	102,200	+17,290	+20.36
Drugs and medicines, . . .	19	2,675,328	2,787,965	+112,637	+4.21
Dyestuffs, . . .	6	599,881	629,101	+29,220	+4.87
Earthen, plaster, and stone ware, . . .	5	180,322	322,341	+142,019	+78.76
Electrical apparatus and appliances, . . .	3	114,016	193,325	+79,309	+69.56
Electroplating, . . .	10	129,757	111,462	-18,295	-14.10
Emery and sand paper and cloth, etc., . . .	9	410,400	606,076	+195,676	+47.68
Fancy articles, . . .	5	62,712	111,029	+48,317	+77.05
Fertilizers, . . .	6	168,133	127,946	-40,187	-23.90
Fine arts and taxidermy, . . .	3	12,500	13,700	+1,200	+9.60
Fireworks and matches, . . .	2	38,364	31,000	-7,364	-19.20
Flax, hemp, and jute goods, . . .	5	1,186,601	1,654,593	+467,992	+39.44
Food preparations, . . .	311	45,344,905	52,444,952	+7,100,047	+15.66
Furniture, . . .	148	7,514,801	8,373,488	+858,687	+11.43
Glass, . . .	11	569,619	598,133	+28,514	+5.01
Glue, isinglass, and starch, . . .	12	802,554	1,047,491	+244,937	+30.52

GOODS MADE: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.
COMPARISON OF GOODS MADE. SAME ESTABLISHMENTS.
FOR THE YEARS—1885, 1890—Concluded.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Estab- lishments Con- sidered	VALUE OF GOODS MADE AND WORK DONE		INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (-), IN 1890	
		1885	1890	Amounts	Percent- ages
Hair work (animal and human), . .	10	\$363,330	\$522,349	+\$159,019	+43.77
Hose: rubber, linen, etc., . . .	2	559,000	542,122	-16,878	-3.02
Hosiery and knit goods,	24	2,999,118	3,907,082	+907,964	+30.27
Ink, mucilage, and paste,	7	141,212	119,976	-21,236	-15.04
Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods, etc.,	15	715,197	1,203,076	+487,879	+68.22
Jewelry burnishing and lapidary work,	2	6,000	5,300	-700	-11.67
Leather,	163	19,875,972	20,774,430	+898,458	+4.52
Linen,	8	1,068,489	1,432,249	+363,760	+34.04
Liquors and beverages (not spirit- uous),	11	271,914	357,355	+85,441	+31.42
Liquors: malt, distilled, and fer- mented,	62	5,720,673	6,953,891	+1,233,218	+21.56
Lumber,	21	1,412,187	1,884,147	+471,960	+33.42
Machines and machinery,	254	14,781,431	22,462,302	+7,680,871	+51.96
Metals and metallic goods,	337	26,725,908	37,266,052	+10,540,144	+39.44
Mixed textiles,	11	1,806,884	2,254,241	+447,357	+24.76
Models and patterns,	6	88,505	152,549	+64,044	+72.36
Musical instruments and materials, .	39	3,688,629	5,305,380	+1,616,751	+43.83
Oils and illuminating fluids, . . .	8	1,218,856	1,076,660	-142,196	-11.67
Paints, colors, and crude chemicals, .	12	752,027	823,661	+71,634	+9.53
Paper and paper goods,	90	17,938,891	22,245,315	+4,306,424	+24.01
Perfumes, toilet articles, etc., . .	5	193,000	255,225	+62,225	+32.24
Photographs and photographic materials,	9	229,722	318,701	+88,979	+38.73
Polishes and dressing,	19	1,249,515	1,338,103	+88,588	+7.09
Printing, publishing, and bookbind- ing,	16	811,442	966,978	+155,536	+19.17
Print works, dye works, and bleach- eries,	36	9,231,231	16,181,593	+6,950,362	+75.29
Railroad construction and equipment, .	7	1,467,801	2,931,949	+1,464,148	+99.75
Rubber and elastic goods,	23	9,270,585	15,435,071	+6,164,536	+66.50
Scientific instruments and appli- ances,	13	1,054,125	1,398,037	+343,912	+32.63
Shipbuilding,	50	1,095,303	1,496,242	+400,939	+36.61
Silk and silk goods,	7	3,185,252	4,481,609	+1,346,356	+42.94
Sporting and athletic goods,	8	250,890	319,660	+68,770	+27.41
Stone,	111	3,708,989	3,473,764	-235,225	-6.34
Straw and palm leaf goods,	17	3,483,079	3,864,292	+381,213	+10.94
Tallow, candles, soap, and grease, .	66	3,202,495	3,385,614	+183,119	+5.72
Tobacco, snuff, and cigars,	33	1,476,384	2,372,554	+896,170	+60.70
Toys and games (children's), . . .	9	304,269	526,390	+222,121	+73.00
Trunks and valises,	8	220,025	248,062	+28,037	+12.74
Whips, lashes, and stocks,	11	741,200	851,150	+109,950	+14.83
Wooden goods,	155	4,194,741	4,866,499	+671,758	+16.01
Woollen goods,	115	24,485,007	27,404,383	+2,919,376	+11.92
Worsted goods,	15	7,650,285	11,445,664	+3,795,379	+49.61
ALL INDUSTRIES,	3,696	\$430,174,981	\$549,346,552	+\$119,171,571	+27.70

COMPARISON OF GOODS MADE. SAME ESTABLISHMENTS. FOR THE FIVE YEARS

1886—1890.

[The figures given under "Value of Goods Made and Work Done" in this presentation represent the returns made by the same establishments, in each industry considered, for each of the five years 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, and 1890, the whole number of establishments represented being 865. The table allows of comparison being made, as regards the value of goods made and work done, between any two years of the five years for which the figures are given. The relative increase or decrease in the value of goods made and work done in 1887 as compared with 1886, in 1888 as compared with 1887, in 1889 as compared with 1888, and in 1890 as compared with 1889, is given, with its equivalent percentage.]

INDUSTRIES, AND YEARS.	Number of Establishments Considered	Value of Goods Made and Work Done	INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (—), AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEAR	
			Amounts	Percentages
<i>Agricultural Implements.</i>				
1886,	4	\$988,987	-	-
1887,	4	1,065,850	+\$76,863	+7.77
1888,	4	1,109,435	+43,585	+4.09
1889,	4	1,075,738	—33,697	—3.04
1890,	4	1,037,091	—38,647	—3.59
<i>Arms and Ammunition.</i>				
1886,	7	\$1,257,009	-	-
1887,	7	1,391,979	+\$134,970	+10.74
1888,	7	1,263,268	—128,711	—9.25
1889,	7	1,171,011	—92,257	—7.30
1890,	7	1,293,126	+122,115	+10.43
<i>Artisans' Tools.</i>				
1886,	8	\$966,969	-	-
1887,	8	980,698	+\$13,729	+1.42
1888,	8	1,019,143	+38,445	+3.92
1889,	8	1,186,477	+167,334	+16.42
1890,	8	1,357,318	+170,841	+14.40
<i>Boots and Shoes.</i>				
1886,	163	\$37,669,556	-	-
1887,	163	36,754,980	—\$914,576	—2.43
1888,	163	38,296,890	+1,541,910	+4.20
1889,	163	39,824,004	+1,527,114	+3.99
1890,	163	41,423,413	+1,599,409	+4.02
<i>Boxes (Paper and Wooden).</i>				
1886,	12	\$887,657	-	-
1887,	12	875,722	—\$11,935	—1.34
1888,	12	904,279	+28,557	+3.26
1889,	12	911,243	+6,964	+0.77
1890,	12	863,228	—48,015	—5.27

GOODS MADE: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

COMPARISON OF GOODS MADE. SAME ESTABLISHMENTS.
FOR THE FIVE YEARS 1886 — 1890 — Continued.

INDUSTRIES, AND YEARS.	Number of Establishments Considered	Value of Goods Made and Work Done	INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (—), AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEAR	
			Amounts	Percentages
<i>Carriages and Wagons.</i>				
1886,	10	\$1,063,688	—	—
1887,	10	1,078,707	+ \$15,019	+1.41
1888,	10	1,190,252	+111,545	+10.34
1889,	10	1,001,674	—188,578	—15.84
1890,	10	1,235,079	+233,405	+23.30
<i>Clothing.</i>				
1886,	28	\$7,409,517	—	—
1887,	28	8,045,036	+ \$635,519	+8.58
1888,	28	8,478,402	+433,366	+5.39
1889,	28	8,172,657	—305,745	—3.61
1890,	28	8,811,295	+638,638	+7.81
<i>Cordage and Twine.</i>				
1886,	8	\$3,183,828	—	—
1887,	8	3,350,447	+ \$166,619	+5.23
1888,	8	4,166,242	+815,795	+24.35
1889,	8	4,358,837	+192,595	+4.62
1890,	8	4,395,764	+36,927	+0.85
<i>Cotton Goods.</i>				
1886,	109	\$63,287,523	—	—
1887,	109	68,791,577	+ \$5,504,054	+8.70
1888,	109	73,247,704	+4,456,127	+6.48
1889,	109	76,369,151	+3,121,447	+4.26
1890,	109	78,913,523	+2,544,372	+3.33
<i>Food Preparations.</i>				
1886,	45	\$9,570,519	—	—
1887,	45	10,590,936	+ \$1,020,417	+10.66
1888,	45	12,092,737	+1,501,801	+14.18
1889,	45	11,849,375	—243,362	—2.01
1890,	45	12,984,334	+1,134,959	+9.58
<i>Furniture.</i>				
1886,	32	\$3,473,482	—	—
1887,	32	4,066,182	+ \$592,700	+17.06
1888,	32	4,027,391	—38,791	—0.95
1889,	32	3,999,539	—27,802	—0.69
1890,	32	4,230,037	+230,448	+5.76
<i>Hosiery and Knit Goods.</i>				
1886,	7	\$3,099,451	—	—
1887,	7	3,670,674	+ \$571,223	+18.43
1888,	7	2,946,407	—724,267	—19.73
1889,	7	2,637,417	—308,990	—10.49
1890,	7	2,737,231	+99,814	+3.78

GOODS MADE: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

COMPARISON OF GOODS MADE. SAME ESTABLISHMENTS.
FOR THE FIVE YEARS 1886 — 1890 — Continued.

INDUSTRIES, AND YEARS.	Number of Establishments Considered	Value of Goods Made and Work Done	INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (—), AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEAR	
			Amounts	Percentages
<i>Leather.</i>				
1886,	51	\$9,480,287	-	-
1887,	51	9,328,074	—\$154,213	—1.63
1888,	51	8,219,091	—1,106,983	—11.87
1889,	51	7,636,344	—582,747	—7.09
1890,	51	8,724,159	+1,087,815	+14.25
<i>Liquors: Malt, Distilled, und Fermented.</i>				
1886,	18	\$3,402,070	-	-
1887,	18	3,176,243	—\$225,827	—6.64
1888,	18	3,783,756	+607,513	+19.13
1889,	18	3,591,054	—192,702	—5.09
1890,	18	3,808,900	+217,846	+6.07
<i>Machines and Machinery.</i>				
1886,	56	\$9,370,632	-	-
1887,	56	10,077,476	+\$706,844	+7.54
1888,	56	10,372,226	+294,750	+2.92
1889,	56	11,756,781	+1,384,555	+13.35
1890,	56	11,817,291	+60,510	+0.51
<i>Metals and Metallic Goods.</i>				
1886,	89	\$11,639,253	-	-
1887,	89	12,118,179	+\$478,926	+4.11
1888,	89	12,424,892	+306,713	+2.53
1889,	89	13,233,215	+808,323	+6.51
1890,	89	13,945,241	+712,026	+5.38
<i>Mixed Textiles.</i>				
1886,	7	\$2,041,556	-	-
1887,	7	2,157,813	+\$116,257	+5.69
1888,	7	1,811,667	—346,146	—16.04
1889,	7	1,634,279	—177,388	—9.79
1890,	7	1,863,464	+229,185	+14.02
<i>Musical Instruments and Materials.</i>				
1886,	13	\$2,170,773	-	-
1887,	13	2,306,656	+\$135,883	+6.26
1888,	13	2,394,629	+87,973	+3.81
1889,	13	2,675,187	+280,558	+11.72
1890,	13	3,008,990	+333,803	+12.48
<i>Paper and Paper Goods.</i>				
1886,	46	\$11,691,348	-	-
1887,	46	11,797,054	+\$105,706	+0.90
1888,	46	12,850,377	+1,053,323	+8.93
1889,	46	13,049,812	+199,435	+1.55
1890,	46	12,982,203	—67,609	—0.52

GOODS MADE: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

COMPARISON OF GOODS MADE. SAME ESTABLISHMENTS.
FOR THE FIVE YEARS 1886—1890 — Continued.

INDUSTRIES, AND YEARS.	Number of Estab- lishments Con- sidered	Value of Goods Made and Work Done	INCREASE (+), OR DE- CREASE (-), AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEAR	
			Amounts	Percent- ages
<i>Print Works, Dye Works, and Bleacheries.</i>				
1886,	13	\$13,691,973	-	-
1887,	13	14,943,968	+\$1,251,995	+9.14
1888,	13	13,827,860	-1,116,108	-7.47
1889,	13	14,153,347	+325,487	+2.35
1890,	13	14,802,160	+648,813	+4.58
<i>Rubber and Elastic Goods.</i>				
1886,	12	\$4,246,365	-	-
1887,	12	4,807,224	+\$560,859	+13.21
1888,	12	4,231,445	-575,779	-11.98
1889,	12	4,378,828	+147,383	+3.48
1890,	12	5,123,116	+744,288	+17.00
<i>Silk and Silk Goods.</i>				
1886,	6	\$3,467,911	-	-
1887,	6	3,863,066	+\$395,155	+11.39
1888,	6	3,840,005	-23,061	-0.60
1889,	6	4,288,297	+448,292	+11.67
1890,	6	4,188,609	-99,688	-2.32
<i>Stone.</i>				
1886,	12	\$883,936	-	-
1887,	12	1,087,892	+\$203,956	+23.07
1888,	12	1,094,257	+6,365	+0.59
1889,	12	1,052,759	-41,498	-3.79
1890,	12	979,629	-73,130	-6.95
<i>Straw and Palm Leaf Goods.</i>				
1886,	12	\$2,246,752	-	-
1887,	12	2,338,008	+\$91,251	+4.06
1888,	12	2,252,731	-85,272	-3.65
1889,	12	2,018,055	-234,676	-10.42
1890,	12	2,048,455	+30,400	+1.51
<i>Tallow, Candles, Soap, and Grease.</i>				
1886,	11	\$1,655,302	-	-
1887,	11	1,583,806	-\$71,496	-4.32
1888,	11	1,725,512	+141,706	+8.95
1889,	11	1,933,194	+207,682	+12.04
1890,	11	2,120,542	+187,348	+9.69
<i>Wooden Goods.</i>				
1886,	13	\$1,263,279	-	-
1887,	13	1,399,769	+\$136,490	+10.80
1888,	13	1,226,867	-172,902	-12.35
1889,	13	1,121,934	-104,933	-8.55
1890,	13	1,264,366	+142,432	+12.70

GOODS MADE: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

COMPARISON OF GOODS MADE. SAME ESTABLISHMENTS.
FOR THE FIVE YEARS 1886 — 1890 — Concluded.

INDUSTRIES, AND YEARS.	Number of Estab- lishments Con- sidered	Value of Goods Made and Work Done	INCREASE (+), OR DE- CREASE (—), AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEAR	
			Amounts	Percent- ages
<i>Woollen Goods.</i>				
1886,	60	\$17,909,518	-	-
1887,	60	19,392,408	+\$1,482,890	+8.28
1888,	60	19,187,600	-204,808	-1.06
1889,	60	19,692,782	+505,182	+2.63
1890,	60	19,243,428	-449,354	-2.28
<i>Worsted Goods.</i>				
1886,	13	\$5,974,797	-	-
1887,	13	5,867,165	-\$107,632	-1.80
1888,	13	5,991,804	+124,639	+2.12
1889,	13	6,581,905	+590,101	+9.85
1890,	13	6,680,267	+78,362	+1.19
TOTALS.				
1886,	865	\$233,993,938	-	-
1887,	865	246,905,584	+\$12,911,646	+5.52
1888,	865	253,976,869	+7,071,285	+2.86
1889,	865	261,354,946	+7,378,077	+2.91
1890,	865	271,862,259	+10,507,313	+4.02

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE ANNUAL PRODUCT PER EMPLOYÉ. SAME ESTAB- LISHMENTS. FOR THE FIVE YEARS 1886—1890.

[This presentation shows the average annual product per employé for each of the five years 1886 to 1890 for the same establishments making return of value of product in each of the years specified, and is followed by a recapitulation in which an average for the five year period, 1886 to 1890, is given for each industry and for all the industries represented. The average number of persons is taken from that table of the "Persons Employed" presentation which shows the average number of persons employed for the five years, 1886 to 1890, for the same establishments.]

INDUSTRIES, AND YEARS.	Number of Estab- lishments Con- sidered	Average Number of Persons Em- ployed During the Year	Value of Goods Made and Work Done	Average An- nual Prod- uct per Employé
<i>Agricultural Implements.</i>				
1886,	4	561	\$988,987	\$1,763
1887,	4	550	1,065,850	1,938
1888,	4	594	1,109,435	1,868
1889,	4	607	1,075,738	1,772
1890,	4	590	1,037,091	1,758
<i>Arms and Ammunition.</i>				
1886,	7	1,134	\$1,257,009	\$1,108
1887,	7	1,265	1,391,979	1,100
1888,	7	1,320	1,263,268	957
1889,	7	1,151	1,171,011	1,017
1890,	7	1,284	1,293,126	1,007
<i>Artisans' Tools.</i>				
1886,	8	682	\$966,969	\$1,418
1887,	8	720	980,698	1,362
1888,	8	750	1,019,143	1,359
1889,	8	777	1,186,477	1,527
1890,	8	855	1,357,318	1,588
<i>Boots and Shoes.</i>				
1886,	163	18,021	\$37,669,556	\$2,090
1887,	163	17,338	36,754,980	2,120
1888,	163	18,180	38,296,890	2,107
1889,	163	19,045	39,824,004	2,091
1890,	163	19,704	41,423,413	2,102
<i>Boxes (Paper and Wooden).</i>				
1886,	12	639	\$887,657	\$1,389
1887,	12	641	875,722	1,366
1888,	12	591	904,279	1,530
1889,	12	593	911,243	1,537
1890,	12	588	863,228	1,468

GOODS MADE: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE ANNUAL PRODUCT PER EMPLOYÉ.
SAME ESTABLISHMENTS. FOR THE FIVE YEARS
1886 — 1890 — Continued.

INDUSTRIES, AND YEARS.	Number of Estab- lishments Con- sidered	Average Number of Persons Em- ployed During the Year	Value of Goods Made and Work Done	Average An- nual Prod- uct per Employé
<i>Carriages and Wagons.</i>				
1886,	10	626	\$1,063,688	\$1,699
1887,	10	672	1,078,707	1,605
1888,	10	683	1,190,252	1,743
1889,	10	693	1,001,674	1,445
1890,	10	746	1,235,079	1,656
<i>Clothing.</i>				
1886,	28	3,065	\$7,409,517	\$2,417
1887,	28	3,068	8,045,036	2,622
1888,	28	3,017	8,478,402	2,810
1889,	28	3,439	8,172,657	2,376
1890,	28	2,993	8,811,295	2,944
<i>Cordage and Twine.</i>				
1886,	8	1,294	\$3,183,828	\$2,460
1887,	8	1,396	3,360,447	2,400
1888,	8	1,457	4,166,242	2,859
1889,	8	1,638	4,358,837	2,661
1890,	8	1,731	4,395,764	2,539
<i>Cotton Goods.</i>				
1886,	109	55,490	\$63,287,523	\$1,141
1887,	109	56,797	68,791,577	1,211
1888,	109	56,892	73,247,704	1,287
1889,	109	58,090	76,369,151	1,315
1890,	109	59,943	78,913,523	1,316
<i>Food Preparations.</i>				
1886,	45	1,868	\$9,570,519	\$5,123
1887,	45	1,900	10,500,936	5,574
1888,	46	2,087	12,092,737	5,794
1889,	46	2,033	11,849,375	5,829
1890,	45	2,161	12,984,334	6,008
<i>Furniture.</i>				
1886,	32	2,049	\$3,473,482	\$1,695
1887,	32	2,154	4,066,182	1,888
1888,	32	2,301	4,027,391	1,750
1889,	32	1,933	3,999,589	2,069
1890,	32	2,099	4,230,037	2,015
<i>Hosiery and Knit Goods.</i>				
1886,	7	3,179	\$3,099,451	\$975
1887,	7	3,578	3,670,674	1,026
1888,	7	2,659	2,946,407	1,108
1889,	7	2,318	2,637,417	1,138
1890,	7	2,606	2,737,231	1,050

GOODS MADE: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE ANNUAL PRODUCT PER EMPLOYÉ.
SAME ESTABLISHMENTS. FOR THE FIVE YEARS
1886 — 1890 — Continued.

INDUSTRIES, AND YEARS.	Number of Estab- lishments Con- sidered	Average Number of Persons Em- ployed During the Year	Value of Goods Made and Work Done	Average An- nual Prod- uct per Employé
<i>Leather.</i>				
1886,	51	2,486	\$9,480,287	\$3,813
1887,	51	2,601	9,326,074	3,586
1888,	51	2,683	8,219,091	3,063
1889,	51	2,586	7,636,344	2,953
1890,	51	2,611	8,724,159	3,341
<i>Liquors: Malt, Distilled, and Fermented.</i>				
1886,	18	390	\$3,402,070	\$8,723
1887,	18	417	3,176,243	7,617
1888,	18	447	3,783,756	8,465
1889,	18	435	3,591,054	8,255
1890,	18	451	3,808,900	8,445
<i>Machines and Machinery.</i>				
1886,	56	5,939	\$9,370,632	\$1,578
1887,	56	6,353	10,077,476	1,586
1888,	56	6,601	10,372,226	1,571
1889,	56	7,090	11,756,781	1,658
1890,	56	7,129	11,817,291	1,658
<i>Metals and Metallic Goods.</i>				
1886,	89	7,181	\$11,639,253	\$1,621
1887,	89	7,408	12,118,179	1,636
1888,	89	7,516	12,424,892	1,653
1889,	89	7,662	13,233,215	1,727
1890,	89	8,006	13,945,241	1,742
<i>Mixed Textiles.</i>				
1886,	7	851	\$2,041,556	\$2,399
1887,	7	854	2,157,813	2,527
1888,	7	798	1,811,667	2,270
1889,	7	712	1,634,279	2,295
1890,	7	773	1,863,464	2,411
<i>Musical Instruments and Materials.</i>				
1886,	13	1,184	\$2,170,773	\$1,833
1887,	13	1,203	2,306,656	1,917
1888,	13	1,273	2,394,629	1,881
1889,	13	1,307	2,675,187	2,047
1890,	13	1,468	3,008,990	2,050
<i>Paper and Paper Goods.</i>				
1886,	46	4,280	\$11,691,348	\$2,732
1887,	46	5,150	11,797,054	2,291
1888,	46	4,692	12,850,377	2,739
1889,	46	4,660	13,049,812	2,800
1890,	46	4,577	12,982,203	2,836

GOODS MADE: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE ANNUAL PRODUCT PER EMPLOYÉ.
SAME ESTABLISHMENTS. FOR THE FIVE YEARS
1886—1890—Continued.

INDUSTRIES, AND YEARS.	Number of Establishments Considered	Average Number of Persons Employed During the Year	Value of Goods Made and Work Done	Average Annual Product per Employé
<i>Print Works, Dye Works, and Bleacheries.</i>				
1886,	13	3,883	\$13,691,973	\$3,526
1887,	13	4,161	14,943,968	3,591
1888,	13	4,019	13,827,880	3,441
1889,	13	3,942	14,153,347	3,590
1890,	13	4,218	14,802,180	3,509
<i>Rubber and Elastic Goods.</i>				
1886,	12	1,598	\$4,246,365	\$2,657
1887,	12	1,595	4,807,224	3,014
1888,	12	1,488	4,231,445	2,844
1889,	12	1,487	4,378,828	2,985
1890,	12	1,698	5,123,116	3,017
<i>Silk and Silk Goods.</i>				
1886,	6	2,245	\$3,487,911	\$1,545
1887,	6	2,111	3,863,066	1,830
1888,	6	2,212	3,840,005	1,736
1889,	6	2,136	4,288,297	2,008
1890,	6	2,072	4,188,609	2,022
<i>Stone.</i>				
1886,	12	840	\$883,936	\$1,052
1887,	12	926	1,087,892	1,175
1888,	12	1,073	1,094,257	1,020
1889,	12	937	1,052,759	1,124
1890,	12	920	979,629	1,065
<i>Straw and Palm Leaf Goods.</i>				
1886,	12	1,449	\$2,246,752	\$1,551
1887,	12	1,402	2,338,003	1,668
1888,	12	1,372	2,252,731	1,642
1889,	12	1,205	2,018,055	1,675
1890,	12	1,302	2,048,455	1,573
<i>Tallow, Candles, Soap, and Grease.</i>				
1886,	11	295	\$1,655,302	\$5,645
1887,	11	310	1,583,806	5,109
1888,	11	331	1,725,512	5,213
1889,	11	358	1,933,194	5,400
1890,	11	387	2,120,542	5,479
<i>Wooden Goods.</i>				
1886,	13	851	\$1,263,279	\$1,484
1887,	13	797	1,399,789	1,756
1888,	13	772	1,226,867	1,589
1889,	13	736	1,121,934	1,524
1890,	13	817	1,264,366	1,548

GOODS MADE: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE ANNUAL PRODUCT PER EMPLOYÉ.
SAME ESTABLISHMENTS. FOR THE FIVE YEARS

1886 — 1890 — Concluded.

INDUSTRIES, AND YEARS.	Number of Estab- lishments Con- sidered	Average Number of Persons Em- ployed During the Year	Value of Goods Made and Work Done	Average An- nual Prod- uct per Employé
<i>Woollen Goods.</i>				
1886,	60	9,925	\$17,909,518	\$1,804
1887,	60	10,416	19,392,408	1,862
1888,	60	10,251	19,187,600	1,872
1889,	60	10,226	19,692,782	1,926
1890,	60	10,299	19,243,428	1,868
<i>Worsted Goods.</i>				
1886,	13	3,025	\$5,974,797	\$1,975
1887,	13	2,918	5,867,165	2,011
1888,	13	2,848	5,991,804	2,104
1889,	13	3,167	6,581,905	2,078
1890,	13	3,233	6,660,267	2,060
<i>TOTALS.</i>				
1886,	865	185,030	\$233,993,938	\$1,733
1887,	865	138,701	246,905,584	1,780
1888,	865	138,907	253,976,869	1,828
1889,	865	140,943	261,354,946	1,854
1890,	865	145,261	271,862,250	1,872

GOODS MADE: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

RECAPITULATION. INDUSTRY AVERAGES. FOR THE PERIOD OF
FIVE YEARS 1886—1890.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Estab- lishments Con- sidered	Average Number of Persons Em- ployed During Each of the Five Years	Average Value of Goods Made and Work Done for Each of the Five Years	Average An- nual Prod- uct per Employed for Each of the Five Years
Agricultural implements,	4	580	\$1,055,420	\$1,820
Arms and ammunition,	7	1,231	1,275,279	1,036
Artisans' tools,	8	757	1,102,121	1,456
Boots and shoes,	163	18,458	38,793,769	2,102
Boxes (paper and wooden),	12	610	883,426	1,456
Carriages and wagons,	10	684	1,113,880	1,628
Clothing,	28	3,116	8,183,381	2,626
Cordage and twine,	8	1,503	3,891,024	2,589
Cotton goods,	109	57,442	72,121,896	1,256
Food preparations,	45	2,010	11,417,580	5,680
Furniture,	32	2,107	3,959,336	1,879
Hosiery and knit goods,	7	2,868	3,018,236	1,052
Leather,	51	2,593	8,677,191	3,346
Liquors: malt, distilled, and fermented,	18	428	3,552,405	8,300
Machines and machinery,	56	6,622	10,678,881	1,613
Metals and metallic goods,	89	7,555	12,672,156	1,677
Mixed textiles,	7	798	1,901,756	2,383
Musical instruments and materials,	13	1,287	2,511,247	1,951
Paper and paper goods,	46	4,672	12,474,159	2,670
Print works, dye works, and bleacheries,	13	4,045	14,283,862	3,531
Rubber and elastic goods,	12	1,569	4,557,396	2,905
Silk and silk goods,	6	2,155	3,629,578	1,823
Stone,	12	939	1,019,695	1,086
Straw and palm leaf goods,	12	1,346	2,180,799	1,620
Tallow, candles, soap, and grease,	11	336	1,803,671	5,368
Wooden goods,	13	795	1,255,243	1,579
Woollen goods,	60	10,223	19,085,147	1,867
Worsted goods,	13	3,038	6,215,188	2,046
TOTALS,	865	139,768	\$253,618,719	\$1,815

COMPARISON OF QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF GOODS MADE.

1889, 1890.

[In this presentation are shown articles of goods made by the same establishments in 1889 and 1890. For instance, the quantity and value of organ actions made in 1889 are compared with the quantity and value of organ actions made in 1890 by the same establishments. The quantity of goods made given does not, in any instance, represent the *total* amount made in the State. The figures given in the table below are derived solely from the returns of those establishments which reported the quantities and values of goods made for 1889 and 1890, upon the same basis for both years, thus admitting of direct comparison. The order is alphabetical, with subsidiary classifications under such general titles as barrels, boots, cloth, etc. To avoid the use of small amounts in the "average price per basis" columns, the units of measurement returned by the manufacturers have been increased when necessary; as, for instance, single pounds have been

	ARTICLES.	Basis	1889		1890	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	Actions, organ	sets	227	\$4,880	157	\$4,037
2	Actions, piano	sets	2,600	33,800	5,000	75,000
3	Alcohol, wood	gallons	2,500	2,250	2,000	1,800
4	Ale,	barrels	229,381	1,167,754	233,203	1,254,229
5	Awls,	gross	15,772	12,509	20,828	13,769
6	Awnings, . . . . .	. . . . .	452	4,520	492	5,488
7	Axes, power . . . . .	. . . . .	30	7,000	45	8,500
8	Axles, carriage	sets	9,760	77,764	13,015	105,142
9	Axles, carriage (baby), . .	100 pairs	308	7,314	331	7,292
10	Bags, bicycle	hundred	155	5,413	180	6,300
11	Banding, mill	100 pounds	994	15,411	1,348	23,271
12	Bands, arm	gross	2,027	7,987	1,900	7,100
13	Banjos, . . . . .	. . . . .	1,050	21,000	1,800	24,400
	Barrels:		/			
14	Fish (whole),	hundred	108	6,480	127	7,820
15	Half,	hundred	2,933	86,338	2,981	89,905
16	Quarter,	hundred	358	5,844	611	12,652
17	Sugar (new),	hundred	5,900	202,586	8,143	276,624
18	Bars, roll	tons	120	14,400	112	13,440
19	Baskets, mill	hundred	31	4,000	71	8,000
20	Batiste,	100 yards	17,315	92,663	2,579	16,648
21	Beds, sofa . . . . .	. . . . .	1,000	39,176	1,000	45,000
22	Beds, spring . . . . .	. . . . .	14,680	29,389	19,867	44,151
23	Beef,	100 pounds	5,429	41,903	5,393	41,404
24	Beef (packed),	tierces	2,600	31,200	4,500	54,000
25	Beer, root	100 gallons	375	8,127	350	7,500
26	Beer, tonic	dozen	34,018	18,949	37,568	21,267
27	Belting, leather	100 feet	4,320	68,400	4,750	74,268
28	Belting, leather	100 pounds	3,021	199,188	2,686	164,754

COMPARISON OF QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF GOODS MADE.

1889, 1890.

increased to 100 pounds or to tons, single feet to 100 or to 1,000 feet, single yards to 100 yards, single gallons to 100 gallons, etc. The price per single pound, single foot, single yard, single gallon, etc., may be readily obtained by dividing the figures given by 100, 1,000, etc. The method of reading this table is as follows: In 1889, a certain number of establishments made 227 sets of organ actions and in 1890 these same establishments made 157 sets; this was a decrease of 70 sets, or 30.84 per cent. The value of the quantity made in 1889 was \$4,880; in 1890 it amounted to \$4,037; a decrease of \$843, or 17.27 per cent in the latter year. The average price per set was \$21.50 in 1889, and \$25.71 in 1890, an increase of \$4.21, or 19.58 per cent. The italic letters, *n. s.*, denote the abbreviation of the words "not specified." Attention is called to the foot-notes which specify cases of indefiniteness in the designations of various kinds of goods made.]

INCREASE (+), OR DE- CREASE (-), IN QUANTITY IN 1890 AS COMPARED WITH 1889		INCREASE (+), OR DE- CREASE (-), IN VALUE IN 1890 AS COMPARED WITH 1889		AVERAGE VALUES PER BASIS		INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (-), IN AVERAGE PRICE PER BASIS IN 1890		
Quantity	Percentages	Amounts	Percentages	1889	1890	Amounts	Percent- ages	
-70	-30.84	-\$843	-17.27	\$21.50	\$25.71	+\$4.21	+19.58	1
+2,400	+92.31	+41,200	+121.89	13.00	15.00	+2.00	+15.38	2
-500	-20.00	-650	-28.89	0.90	0.80	-0.10	-11.11	3
+3,822	+1.67	+86,475	+7.41	5.09	5.38	+0.29	+5.70	4
+5,056	+32.06	+1,280	+10.07	0.79	0.66	-0.13	-16.46	5
+40	+8.85	+968	+21.42	10.00	11.15	+1.15	+11.50	6
+15	+50.00	+1,500	+21.43	233.33	188.89	-44.44	-19.05	7
+3,255	+33.35	+27,378	+35.21	7.97	8.08	+0.11	+1.38	8
+23	+7.47	-22	-0.30	23.75	22.03	-1.72	-7.24	9
+25	+16.13	+887	+16.39	34.92	35.00	+0.08	+0.23	10
+354	+35.81	+7,860	+51.00	15.50	17.26	+1.76	+11.35	11
-127	-6.27	-887	-11.11	3.94	3.74	-0.20	-5.08	12
+750	+71.43	+3,400	+16.19	20.00	13.56	-6.44	-32.20	13
+19	+17.59	+1,140	+17.59	60.00	60.60	¹ =	¹ =	14
+48	+1.64	+3,567	+4.13	29.44	30.16	+0.72	+2.45	15
+253	+70.67	+6,808	+116.50	16.32	20.71	+4.39	+26.90	16
+2,243	+38.02	+74,038	+36.55	34.34	33.97	-0.37	-1.08	17
-8	-6.67	-960	-6.67	120.00	120.00	¹ =	¹ =	18
+40	+129.03	+4,000	+100.00	129.03	112.68	-16.35	-12.67	19
-14,736	-85.11	-77,015	-83.11	5.35	6.07	+0.72	+13.46	20
² =	² =	+6,824	+14.87	39.18	45.00	+5.82	+14.85	21
+5,187	+35.33	+14,702	+50.23	2.00	2.22	+0.22	+11.00	22
-36	-0.66	-499	-1.19	7.72	7.68	-0.04	-0.52	23
+1,900	+73.08	+22,800	+73.08	12.00	12.00	¹ =	¹ =	24
-25	-6.67	-627	-7.72	21.67	21.43	-0.24	-1.11	25
+3,550	+10.44	+2,318	+12.23	0.66	0.67	+0.01	+1.79	26
+430	+9.95	+5,868	+8.58	15.83	15.64	-0.19	-1.20	27
-335	-11.09	-34,434	-17.29	65.93	61.34	-4.59	-6.96	28

¹ No change in average price.

² No change in quantity.

GOODS MADE: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

COMPARISON OF QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF GOODS MADE
—1889, 1890—Continued.

	ARTICLES.	Basis	1889		1890	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	Bicycles,		1,627	\$94,372	2,788	\$128,765
2	Binder's-board,	100 pounds	14,400	28,020	15,000	30,000
3	Blankets, bed	pairs	82,985	204,400	87,665	198,050
4	Boards, box (pine),	M feet	3,736	33,675	4,035	36,654
5	Boilers, steam		631	209,876	711	282,859
6	Bolts, machine	hundred	34,080	84,924	37,187	90,027
7	Bone, dress	pounds	8,300	39,425	5,200	31,550
8	Bone, whip	pounds	3,200	12,800	3,500	13,000
9	Bookcases,		2,455	45,309	2,134	42,547
	Boots:					
10	Boys',	pairs	102,396	132,406	89,726	98,692
11	Children's,	pairs	267,649	190,981	247,274	161,826
12	Men's,	pairs	794,270	1,319,324	631,758	1,112,182
13	Misses',	pairs	92,893	106,488	104,632	111,023
14	Women's,	pairs	2,519,223	3,158,276	2,503,579	3,059,974
15	Youths',	pairs	43,160	37,112	46,874	38,175
16	Boots, n. s.,*	pairs	2,700,472	4,134,427	2,787,014	4,292,619
17	Borax, ground	100 pounds	2,710	21,816	2,852	22,816
	Boxes:					
18	Boot and shoe,	hundred	5,090	158,451	6,010	170,965
19	Cigar,	hundred	8,628	81,947	10,068	96,354
20	Paper,	hundred	423,503	835,305	472,350	883,359
21	Wooden,	hundred	95,038	1,188,292	103,355	1,189,509
22	Bread,	100 pounds	6,518	26,738	7,126	29,441
23	Bread, white	100 loaves	12,735	95,529	9,849	65,762
24	Brick, common	thousand	113,080½	749,391	113,436½	739,248
25	Brick, face	thousand	3,636	53,807	4,316	63,976
26	Bristol-board,	100 pounds	20,266	164,487	22,008	169,570
27	Brogans,	pairs	1,473,900	1,256,347	1,008,056	851,446
28	Brogans, men's	pairs	118,902	149,530	171,454	188,017
29	Brooms, house	dozen	15,545½	29,813	12,613½	25,464
30	Brooms, stable	dozen	272	1,276	488¾	2,038
	Brushes:					
31	Hair,	dozen	34,000	78,654	28,656	67,500
32	Jewellers',	dozen	2,644	3,492	2,908½	3,642
33	Machine,	gross	10	1,500	20	2,360
34	Tooth,	dozen	9,000	14,590	5,619	11,100
35	Buggies,		850	96,080	949	108,225
36	Buskins, women's	pairs	15,044	10,246	15,660	10,814
37	Bustles,	dozen	9,500	7,500	2,150	3,000
38	Butter,	100 pounds	2,654	69,058	2,717	66,366
39	Buttons, covered	100 gross	9,420	518,186	9,650	552,570
40	Carpeting, Brussels	yards	1,665,712	1,449,195	1,672,823	1,451,033
41	Carpeting, Wilton	yards	352,459	536,987	469,036¾	701,061
42	Carriages,		2,440	379,109	2,530	431,065

* Not specified as to particular kind.

GOODS MADE: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

COMPARISON OF QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF GOODS MADE
—1889, 1890—Continued.

INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (—), IN QUANTITY IN 1890 AS COMPARED WITH 1889		INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (—), IN VALUE IN 1890 AS COMPARED WITH 1889		AVERAGE VALUES PER BASIS		INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (—), IN AVERAGE PRICE PER BASIS IN 1890		
Quantity	Percentages	Amounts	Percentages	1889	1890	Amounts	Percentages	
+1,161	+71.36	+334,393	+36.44	\$58.00	\$46.19	—\$11.81	—20.36	1
+600	+4.17	+1,980	+7.07	1.95	2.00	+0.05	+2.56	2
+4,680	+5.64	—6,350	—3.11	2.46	2.26	—0.20	—8.13	3
+299	+8.00	+2,979	+8.85	9.01	9.08	+0.07	+0.78	4
+80	+12.68	+72,983	+34.77	332.61	397.83	+65.22	+19.61	5
+3,127	+9.18	+5,103	+6.01	2.49	2.42	—0.07	—2.81	6
—3,100	—37.35	—7,875	—19.97	4.75	6.07	+1.32	+27.79	7
+300	+9.38	+200	+1.56	4.00	3.71	—0.29	—7.25	8
—321	—13.08	—2,762	—6.10	18.46	19.94	+1.48	+8.02	9
—12,670	—12.37	—33,714	—25.46	1.29	1.10	—0.19	—14.73	10
—20,375	—7.61	—29,155	—15.27	0.71	0.65	—0.06	—8.45	11
—162,512	—20.46	—207,142	—15.70	1.66	1.76	+0.10	+6.02	12
+11,749	+12.65	+4,535	+4.26	1.15	1.06	—0.09	—7.83	13
—15,644	—0.62	—98,302	—3.11	1.25	1.22	—0.03	—2.40	14
+3,714	+8.61	+1,063	+2.86	0.86	0.81	—0.05	—5.81	15
+86,542	+3.20	+158,192	+3.83	1.53	1.54	+0.01	+0.65	16
+142	+5.24	+1,000	+4.58	8.05	8.00	—0.05	—0.62	17
+920	+18.07	+12,514	+7.90	31.13	28.45	—2.68	—8.61	18
+1,440	+16.69	+14,407	+17.58	9.50	9.57	+0.07	+0.74	19
+48,847	+11.53	+48,054	+5.75	1.97	1.87	—0.10	—5.08	20
+8,317	+8.75	+1,217	+0.10	12.50	11.51	—0.99	—7.92	21
+608	+9.33	+2,703	+10.11	4.10	4.13	+0.03	+0.73	22
—2,886	—22.66	—29,767	—31.16	7.50	6.68	—0.82	—10.93	23
+356	+0.31	—10,143	—1.35	6.63	6.52	—0.11	—1.66	24
+680	+18.70	+10,169	+18.90	14.80	14.82	+0.02	+0.14	25
+1,742	+8.60	+5,083	+3.09	8.12	7.70	—0.42	—5.17	26
—465,844	—31.61	—404,901	—32.23	0.85	0.84	—0.01	—1.18	27
+52,552	+44.20	+38,487	+25.74	1.26	1.10	—0.16	—12.70	28
—2,932½	—18.86	—4,349	—14.59	1.92	2.02	+0.10	+5.21	29
+216¾	+79.69	+762	+59.72	4.69	4.17	—0.52	—11.09	30
—5,344	—15.72	—11,154	—14.18	2.31	2.36	+0.05	+2.16	31
+264¾	+10.01	+150	+4.30	1.32	1.25	—0.07	—5.30	32
+10	+100.00	+880	+67.33	150.00	118.00	—32.00	—21.33	33
—3,381	—37.57	—3,490	—23.92	1.62	1.98	+0.36	+22.22	34
+99	+11.65	+12,145	+12.64	113.04	114.04	+1.00	+0.88	35
+616	+4.09	+568	+5.54	0.68	0.69	+0.01	+1.47	36
—4,350	—66.92	—4,500	—60.00	1.15	1.40	+0.25	+21.74	37
+63	+2.37	—2,692	—3.90	26.02	24.43	—1.59	—6.11	38
+230	+2.44	+34,334	+6.64	55.01	57.26	+2.25	+4.09	39
+7,111	+0.43	+1,838	+0.13	0.87	0.87	=	=	40
+116,577¾	+33.08	+164,074	+30.55	1.52	1.49	—0.03	—1.97	41
+90	+3.69	+51,956	+13.70	155.37	170.38	+15.01	+9.66	42

¹ No change in average price.

GOODS MADE: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

COMPARISON OF QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF GOODS MADE
— 1889, 1890 — Continued.

	ARTICLES.	Basis	1889		1890	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	Carryalls,		203	\$27,176	216	\$30,550
2	Cars, coal		76	39,950	60	32,750
3	Cases, piano		6,116	222,283	8,589	273,704
4	Cassimeres,	yards	6,491,068	6,743,171	6,882,269	6,915,089
	Castings:					
5	Brass,	100 pounds	8,648	198,125	2,737	66,500
6	Composition,	100 pounds	1,824	33,691	2,044	37,300
7	Iron,	tons	27,220	1,600,561	32,145	1,816,186
8	Machine,	tons	7,807 $\frac{1}{2}$	428,482	5,416 $\frac{1}{2}$	297,099
9	Chains, watch	hundred	2,687	379,989	2,835	391,546
10	Chairs, cane-seat	hundred	5,430	438,690	6,774	478,351
11	Chairs, wood-seat	hundred	3,974	148,700	4,480	158,051
12	Cheese,	100 pounds	1,222	11,680	1,276	11,561
13	Cider,	100 gallons	8,899	88,430	8,663	130,834
14	Cigars,	thousand	43,594	1,908,499	49,308	2,298,545
	Cloth:					
15	Cotton,	100 pounds	754,885	18,381,520	828,768	19,984,088
16	Kersey,	100 yards	503	55,275	797	91,973
17	Print,	100 yards	780,638	4,196,350	877,919	4,811,507
18	Print,	100 pounds	273,861	7,879,564	297,557	7,808,611
19	Codfish, boneless	100 pounds	53,651	290,415	65,715	377,422
20	Codfish, salt (dried),	100 pounds	81,598	361,895	71,421	360,677
21	Coffee, roasted	100 pounds	104,218	2,436,291	122,232	3,037,541
22	Corsets,	dozen	7,900	52,000	7,500	65,000
23	Cotton, spool	100 dozen	49,282	1,454,938	60,124	1,640,000
24	Crackers,	100 pounds	32,801	215,466	33,371	249,903
25	Crackers,	barrels	112,691	307,237	110,460	291,045
26	Cream of tartar,	100 pounds	15,572	447,720	11,190	321,380
27	Damask,	100 yards	9,660	275,000	11,146	334,370
28	Denim,	100 pounds	49,605	1,071,625	43,155	934,959
29	Domett, mixed	100 pounds	1,161	37,153	716	22,926
30	Domett, white	100 pounds	1,602	43,250	1,650	44,563
31	Dress goods, cotton	100 pounds	18,219	762,908	27,806	1,046,980
32	Dress goods, cotton and woollen	100 yards	150,106	1,738,506	146,286	1,710,535
33	Dress goods, silk	yards	185,383	230,719	166,093	210,389
34	Dress goods, woollen	100 yards	45,328	1,570,061	44,649	1,871,475
35	Dress goods, worsted	100 yards	115,883	3,285,155	155,342	4,088,141
36	Dressing, shoe	gross	16,500	165,000	16,000	158,500
37	Drill,	100 yards	80,312	620,138	80,370	539,743
38	Duck, cotton	100 pounds	31,787	659,650	30,393	616,313
39	Egg beaters,	dozen	5,810	5,902	3,936	4,932
40	Engines, steam (stationary),		116	144,750	125	162,123
41	Envelopes,	thousand	885,945	1,278,782	1,147,600	1,298,568

GOODS MADE: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

COMPARISON OF QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF GOODS MADE
— 1889, 1890 — Continued.

INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (-), IN QUANTITY IN 1890 AS COMPARED WITH 1889		INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (-), IN VALUE IN 1890 AS COMPARED WITH 1889		AVERAGE VALUES PER BASIS		INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (-), IN AVERAGE PRICE PER BASIS IN 1890		
Quantity	Percentages	Amounts	Percentages	1889	1890	Amounts	Percentages	
+13	+6.40	+\$3,374	+12.42	\$133.87	\$141.44	+\$7.57	+5.65	1
-16	-21.05	-7,200	-18.02	525.66	545.83	+20.17	+3.84	2
+2,473	+40.43	+51,421	+23.13	36.34	31.87	-4.47	-12.30	3
+391,201	+6.03	+171,918	+2.55	1.04	1.00	-0.04	-3.85	4
-5,911	-68.35	-131,625	-66.44	22.91	24.30	+1.39	+6.07	5
+220	+12.06	+3,609	+10.71	18.47	18.25	-0.22	-1.19	6
+4,925	+18.09	+215,575	+13.47	58.80	56.50	-2.30	-3.91	7
-2,390 3/4	-30.62	-131,383	-30.66	54.88	54.85	-0.03	-0.05	8
+248	+9.59	+11,557	+3.04	146.88	138.11	-8.77	-5.97	9
+1,344	+24.75	+29,661	+9.04	80.79	70.62	-10.17	-12.59	10
+506	+12.73	+9,351	+6.29	37.42	35.28	-2.14	-5.72	11
+54	+4.42	-119	-1.02	9.56	9.06	-0.50	-5.23	12
-236	-2.65	+42,404	+47.95	9.94	15.10	+5.16	+51.91	13
+5,714	+13.11	+390,046	+20.44	43.78	46.62	+2.84	+6.49	14
+73,883	+9.79	+1,602,568	+8.72	24.35	24.11	-0.24	-0.99	15
+294	+58.45	+36,698	+66.39	109.89	115.40	+5.51	+5.01	16
+117,281	+15.42	+615,157	+14.66	5.52	5.48	-0.04	-0.72	17
+23,696	+8.65	-70,953	-0.90	28.77	26.24	-2.53	-8.79	18
+12,064	+22.49	+87,007	+29.96	5.41	5.74	+0.33	+6.10	19
-10,177	-12.47	-1,218	-0.34	4.44	5.05	+0.61	+13.74	20
+18,014	+17.28	+601,250	+24.68	23.38	24.85	+1.47	+6.29	21
-400	-5.06	+13,000	+25.00	6.58	8.67	+2.09	+31.76	22
+10,842	+22.00	+186,062	+12.72	29.52	27.28	-2.24	-7.59	23
+570	+1.74	+34,437	+15.98	6.57	7.49	+0.92	+14.00	24
-2,231	-1.98	-16,192	-5.27	2.73	2.63	-0.10	-3.66	25
-4,382	-28.14	-126,340	-28.22	28.75	28.72	-0.03	-0.10	26
+1,486	+15.38	+59,370	+21.59	28.47	30.00	+1.53	+5.37	27
-6,450	-13.00	-136,666	-12.75	21.60	21.67	+0.07	+0.32	28
-445	-38.33	-14,227	-38.29	32.00	32.02	+0.02	+0.06	29
+48	+3.00	+1,313	+3.04	27.00	27.01	+0.01	+0.04	30
+9,587	+62.62	+284,072	+37.24	41.87	37.65	-4.22	-10.08	31
-3,820	-2.54	-27,971	-1.61	11.58	11.69	+0.11	+0.95	32
-19,290	-10.41	-20,330	-8.81	1.24	1.27	+0.03	+2.42	33
-679	-1.50	+301,414	+19.20	34.64	41.92	+7.28	+21.02	34
+39,459	+34.05	+802,986	+24.44	28.35	26.32	-2.03	-7.16	35
-500	-3.03	-6,500	-3.94	10.00	9.91	+0.09	+0.90	36
+58	+0.07	-80,395	-12.96	7.72	6.72	-1.00	-12.95	37
-1,394	-4.39	-43,337	-6.57	20.75	20.28	-0.47	-2.27	38
-1,874	-32.25	-970	-16.44	1.02	1.25	+0.23	+22.55	39
+9	+7.76	+17,373	+12.00	1,247.84	1,296.98	+49.14	+3.94	40
+261,655	+29.53	+19,786	+1.55	1.44	1.13	-0.31	-21.53	41

GOODS MADE: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

COMPARISON OF QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF GOODS MADE
—1889, 1890—Continued.

	ARTICLES.	Basis	1889		1890	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	Fish, boneless	100 pounds	168,606	\$974,582	154,320	\$949,785
2	Flannel,	100 yards	74,230	1,770,919	68,655	1,658,894
3	Flannel, cotton	100 pounds	148,596	3,403,662	155,066	3,541,241
4	Forgings, iron	100 pounds	24,675	81,810	42,192	145,130
5	Furnaces, . . . . .	. . .	648	37,600	721	36,050
6	Gingham,	100 yards	268,110	2,148,100	277,295	2,277,945
7	Gingham,	100 pounds	49,368	2,229,083	49,410	2,112,796
8	Glue,	100 pounds	13,608	172,286	16,830	192,118
9	Glue,	100 gallons	1,250	152,000	1,481	193,510
10	Glue,	barrels	5,499	93,487	5,586	94,618
11	Gold leaf,	packs	10,620	73,525	11,999	83,512
12	Goring, elastic	100 yards	22,603	507,484	26,212	663,724
13	Granite, cut	cubic feet	20,918	28,000	8,100	15,827
14	Granite, rough	cubic feet	26,800	34,815	26,500	36,295
15	Granite, rough	tons	32,914	45,950	18,478	34,346
16	Grease, curriers' . . .	100 pounds	32,616	123,462	26,022	114,161
17	Grease, rendered . . .	100 pounds	34,098	140,782	32,602	128,702
18	Haddock, salt (dried), .	100 pounds	1,105	3,203	1,026	3,416
19	Haddock, smoked . . .	100 pounds	4,000	20,000	2,250	11,250
20	Hair, curled	100 pounds	12,640	316,000	15,000	420,000
21	Hair, plastering	100 pounds	4,160	4,400	680	1,360
22	Hake, boneless	100 pounds	3,540	15,890	3,960	18,840
23	Hake, pickled	100 pounds	3,125	6,250	5,750	7,200
24	Hake, salt (dried), . . .	100 pounds	713	1,541	455	1,089
25	Halibut, smoked	100 pounds	1,865	14,920	2,100	18,900
26	Hammers, piano	sets	3,900	15,600	3,000	12,000
27	Hammocks,	dozen	2,638	20,889	1,735	16,433
28	Ham,	100 pounds	38,408	356,672	35,227	302,468
29	Harnesses,	sets	6,186	134,654	5,979	147,729
30	Harrows, . . . . .	. . .	633	12,104	609	11,792
	Hats:					
31	Felt (men's),	dozen	7,500	198,000	7,250	191,400
32	Felt (women's),	dozen	10,780	101,118	13,663½	128,618
33	Fur (men's),	dozen	28,954	319,921	22,885	270,607
34	Silk, . . . . .	. . .	10,980	62,230	8,700	42,900
35	Straw (women's), . . .	dozen	688,175	2,502,524	766,962½	2,623,700
36	Wool,	dozen	106,178	644,837	116,546	644,706
37	Heddles, wire	thousand	10,000	10,000	9,000	8,100
38	Heeling,	100 sheets	2,050	20,500	3,150	31,500
39	Heeling, pasted	tons	187	14,960	190	14,256
40	Heeling, sheet	tons	800	26,000	425	29,000
41	Heels,	100 pairs	78,108	206,050	67,121	186,695
42	Heels,	barrels	2,100	68,250	1,917	64,863

GOODS MADE: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

COMPARISON OF QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF GOODS MADE
—1889, 1890—Continued.

INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (—), IN QUANTITY IN 1890 AS COMPARED WITH 1889		INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (—), IN VALUE IN 1890 AS COMPARED WITH 1889		AVERAGE VALUES PER BASIS		INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (—), IN AVERAGE PRICE PER BASIS IN 1890		
Quantity	Percentages	Amounts	Percentages	1889	1890	Amounts	Percentages	
—14,286	—8.47	—\$24,797	—2.54	\$5.78	\$6.15	+0.37	+6.40	1
—5,575	—7.51	—112,025	—6.33	23.86	24.16	+0.30	+1.26	2
+6,470	+4.35	+137,579	+4.04	22.91	22.84	—0.07	—0.31	3
+17,517	+70.99	+63,320	+77.40	3.32	3.44	+0.12	+3.61	4
+73	+11.27	—1,550	—4.12	58.02	50.00	—8.02	—13.82	5
+9,185	+3.43	+129,845	+6.04	8.01	8.21	+0.20	+2.50	6
+42	+0.09	—116,287	—5.22	45.15	42.76	—2.39	—5.29	7
+3,222	+23.68	+19,832	+11.51	12.66	11.42	—1.24	—9.79	8
+231	+18.48	+41,510	+27.31	121.60	130.66	+9.06	+7.45	9
+87	+1.58	+1,131	+1.21	17.00	16.94	—0.06	—0.35	10
+1,379	+12.98	+9,987	+13.58	6.92	6.96	+0.04	+0.58	11
+3,909	+15.97	+156,240	+30.79	22.45	25.32	+2.87	+12.78	12
—12,818	—61.28	—12,173	—43.48	1.34	1.95	+0.61	+45.52	13
—100	—0.38	+1,480	+4.25	1.31	1.37	+0.06	+4.58	14
—14,436	—43.86	—11,604	—25.25	1.40	1.86	+0.46	+32.86	15
—6,594	—20.22	—9,301	—7.53	3.79	4.39	+0.60	+1.58	16
—1,496	—4.39	—12,080	—8.58	4.13	3.95	—0.18	—4.36	17
—79	—7.15	+213	+6.65	2.90	3.33	+0.43	+14.83	18
—1,750	—43.75	—8,750	—43.75	5.00	5.00	¹ =	¹ =	19
+2,360	+18.67	+104,000	+32.91	25.00	28.00	+3.00	+12.00	20
—3,480	—83.65	—3,040	—69.09	1.06	2.00	+0.94	+88.68	21
+420	+11.86	+2,950	+18.57	4.49	4.76	+0.27	+6.01	22
+2,625	+84.00	+950	+15.20	2.00	1.25	—0.75	—37.50	23
—258	—36.19	—452	—29.33	2.16	2.39	+0.23	+10.65	24
+235	+12.60	+3,980	+26.68	8.00	9.00	+1.00	+12.50	25
—900	—23.08	—3,600	—23.08	4.00	4.00	¹ =	¹ =	26
—903	—34.23	—4,456	—21.33	7.92	9.47	+1.55	+19.57	27
—3,181	—8.28	—54,204	—15.20	9.29	8.59	—0.70	—7.53	28
—207	—3.35	+13,075	+9.71	21.77	24.71	+2.94	+13.50	29
—24	—3.79	—312	—2.58	19.12	19.36	+0.24	+1.26	30
—250	—3.33	—6,600	—3.33	26.40	26.40	¹ =	¹ =	31
+2,883½	+26.75	+22,500	+22.25	9.38	9.05	—0.33	—3.52	32
—6,569	—22.69	—49,314	—15.41	11.05	12.09	+1.04	+9.41	33
—2,280	—20.77	—9,330	—17.86	4.76	4.93	+0.17	+3.57	34
+78,787½	+11.45	+121,176	+4.84	3.64	3.42	—0.22	—6.04	35
+10,368	+9.76	—131	—0.02	6.07	5.53	—0.54	—8.90	36
—1,000	—10.00	—1,900	—19.00	1.00	0.90	—0.10	—10.00	37
+1,100	+53.66	+11,000	+53.66	10.00	10.00	¹ =	¹ =	38
+3	+1.60	—704	—4.71	80.00	75.03	—4.97	—6.21	39
+125	+41.67	+3,000	+11.54	86.67	68.24	—18.43	—21.26	40
—10,987	—14.07	—19,355	—9.39	2.64	2.78	+0.14	+5.80	41
—183	—8.71	—3,387	—4.06	32.50	33.84	+1.34	+4.12	42

¹ No change in average price.

GOODS MADE: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

COMPARISON OF QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF GOODS MADE
— 1889, 1890 — Continued.

	ARTICLES.	Basis	1889		1890	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	Herring, pickled	barrels	8,500	\$33,500	8,440	\$33,920
2	Hooks, ice	dozen	1,400	10,318	2,200	14,674
	Hosiery:					
3	Cotton,	100 pairs	184,516	995,628	190,336	1,085,807
4	Cotton (women's), . . .	100 pairs	22,218	122,063	27,924	150,419
5	Men's,	dozen pairs	111,422	240,000	137,030	276,000
6	Woollen,	dozen pairs	124,577	215,510	196,306	300,003
7	Woollen (children's), . .	dozen pairs	5,000	8,750	3,000	5,250
8	Ice cream,	gallons	13,300	18,200	17,000	24,780
9	Iron, anchor	tons	205 $\frac{1}{4}$	23,737	168 $\frac{3}{4}$	18,586
10	Iron, bar	tons	13,793	511,021	14,005	525,380
11	Iron, rod	tons	3,797	186,938	4,546	222,339
12	Isinglass,	100 pounds	2,576	144,934	2,581	133,430
13	Jackets, cardigan	dozen	2,200	36,513	1,375	22,575
14	Japan,	100 gallons	877	37,300	718	33,850
15	Jerseys, cotton	dozen	50,154	230,693	32,310	123,442
16	Kegs, nail	hundred	1,690	19,680	1,442	17,100
17	Key-boards, organ . . . .	. . . . .	10,000	20,000	6,000	12,000
18	Key-boards, piano . . . .	. . . . .	10,000	130,000	9,000	108,000
19	Knives, belt . . . . .	. . . . .	2,600	27,000	2,701	26,824
20	Knives, machine	100 inches	2,700	32,400	2,750	33,000
21	Knives, rag	100 pounds	136	3,411	110	2,747
22	Knives, shoe	100 dozen	324	29,209	325	30,830
23	Lace, bed	gross yards	40,946	21,295	51,417	24,155
24	Lager beer,	barrels	340,181	2,228,247	369,946	2,350,129
25	Lard,	100 pounds	56,070	365,040	27,823	167,935
26	Lasts (boot and shoe), . .	100 pairs	5,559	277,340	4,938	255,349
27	Lathes, engine . . . . .	. . . . .	882	235,812	1,027	315,269
28	Lawn,	100 yards	58,800	376,966	36,380	201,526
29	Lawn mowers, . . . . .	. . . . .	10,314	56,727	14,000	66,500
	Leather:					
30	Belt,	100 pounds	500	20,000	638	25,500
31	Buff,	100 feet	21,068	237,676	30,493	331,359
32	Buff,	sides	322,566	692,975	322,768	715,026
33	Calfskin,	100 pounds	1,421	52,677	1,875	95,350
34	Calfskin,	100 skins	3,765	465,447	3,570	473,466
35	Card,	100 pounds	1,000	28,000	550	17,050
36	Card,	sides	7,380	22,140	6,500	18,000
37	Carriage,	sides	1,000	5,000	492	2,460
38	Goatskin,	100 feet	24,609	365,251	15,418	235,592
39	Goatskin,	100 skins	9,793	945,000	7,078	718,471
40	Goatskin (brushed), . . .	dozen	448	5,376	520	7,760
41	Goatskin (glazed Dongola),	dozen	9,000	61,852	4,688	30,472

GOODS MADE: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

COMPARISON OF QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF GOODS MADE
— 1889, 1890 — Continued.

INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (—), IN QUANTITY IN 1890 AS COMPARED WITH 1889		INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (—), IN VALUE IN 1890 AS COMPARED WITH 1889		AVERAGE VALUES PER BASIS		INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (—), IN AVERAGE PRICE PER BASIS IN 1890		
Quantity	Percentages	Amounts	Percentages	1889	1890	Amounts	Percentages	
—60	—0.71	+ \$420	+1.25	\$3.94	\$4.02 ¹	+ \$0.08	+2.03	1
+800	+57.14	+4,356	+42.22	7.37	6.67	—0.70	—9.50	2
+5,820	+3.15	+39,679	+3.99	5.40	5.44	+0.04	+0.74	3
+5,706	+25.68	+28,856	+23.23	5.49	5.39 ¹	—0.10	—1.82	4
+25,608	+22.98	+36,000	+15.00	2.15	2.01	—0.14	—6.51	5
+71,729	+57.58	+84,493	+39.21	1.73	1.53	—0.20	—11.56	6
—2,000	—40.00	—3,500	—40.00	1.75	1.75	¹ =	¹ =	7
+3,700	+27.82	+6,580	+36.15	1.37	1.46	+0.09	+6.57	8
—36%	—17.97	—5,201	—21.91	115.65	110.08	—5.57	—4.82	9
+212	+1.54	+14,359	+2.81	37.05	37.51	+0.46	+1.24	10
+749	+19.73	+35,401	+18.94	49.23	48.91	—0.32	—0.65	11
+5	+0.19	—11,504	—7.94	56.26	51.70	—4.56	—8.11	12
—825	—37.50	—13,938	—38.17	16.60	16.42	—0.18	—1.08	13
—159	—18.13	—3,450	—9.25	42.53	47.14	+4.61	+10.94	14
—17,844	—35.58	—107,251	—46.49	4.60	3.82	—0.78	—16.96	15
—248	—14.67	—2,580	—13.11	11.64	11.86	+0.22	+1.89	16
—4,000	—40.00	—8,000	—40.00	2.00	2.00	¹ =	¹ =	17
—1,000	—10.00	—22,000	—16.92	13.00	12.00	—1.00	—7.99	18
+101	+3.88	—176	—0.65	10.38	9.93	—0.45	—4.34	19
+50	+1.85	+600	+1.85	12.00	12.00	¹ =	¹ =	20
—26	—19.12	—664	—19.47	25.08	24.97	—0.11	—0.44	21
+1	+0.31	+1,621	+5.55	90.15	94.86	+4.71	+5.22	22
+10,471	+25.57	+2,860	+13.43	0.52	0.47	—0.05	—9.62	23
+29,765	+8.75	+121,882	+5.47	6.55	6.35	—0.20	—3.05	24
—28,247	—50.38	—197,105	—54.00	6.51	6.04	—0.47	—7.22	25
—621	—11.17	—21,991	—7.93	49.89	51.71	+1.82	+3.65	26
+145	+16.44	+29,457	+10.31	324.05	306.98	—17.07	—5.27	27
—22,420	—38.13	—175,440	—46.54	6.41	5.54	—0.87	—13.57	28
+3,986	+35.74	+9,773	+17.23	5.50	4.75	—0.75	—13.64	29
+138	+27.60	+5,500	+27.50	40.00	39.97	—0.03	—0.08	30
+9,425	+44.74	+93,863	+39.42	11.28	10.87	—0.41	—3.63	31
+202	+0.06	+22,051	+3.18	2.15	2.22	+0.07	+3.26	32
+454	+31.95	+42,673	+81.01	37.07	50.85	+13.78	+37.17	33
—195	—5.18	+8,019	+1.72	123.62	132.62	+9.00	+7.28	34
—450	—45.00	—10,950	—39.11	28.00	31.00	+3.00	+10.71	35
—880	—11.92	—4,140	—18.70	3.00	2.77	—0.23	—7.67	36
—508	—50.80	—2,540	—50.80	5.00	5.00	¹ =	¹ =	37
—9,191	—37.35	—129,659	—35.50	14.84	15.23	+0.44	+2.96	38
—2,715	—27.72	—228,529	—24.18	96.50	101.23	+4.73	+4.90	39
+72	+16.07	+2,384	+44.35	12.00	14.92	+2.92	+24.33	40
—4,312	—47.91	—31,380	—50.73	6.87	6.50	—0.37	—5.39	41

¹ No change in average price.

GOODS MADE: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

COMPARISON OF QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF GOODS MADE
— 1889, 1890 — Continued.

	ARTICLES.	Basis	1889		1890	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Leather — Con.					
1	Goatskin (India tanned), . .	dozen	7,000	\$52,500	16,500	\$117,000
2	Goatskin (India tanned Dongola),	100 feet		8,736	840	10,920
3	Goatskin (pebbled),	dozen	1,560	15,600	1,760	17,600
4	Grain,	100 feet	74,034	772,494	77,212	879,027
5	Grain,	sides	359,915	699,341	328,623	790,248
6	Grain (glove),	100 feet	11,440	113,000	13,950	210,000
7	Horse,	sides	600	800	400	800
8	Kangaroo,	dozen	10,000	180,000	12,000	120,000
9	Kid,	dozen	18,446½	210,990	29,778	375,521
10	Kid (glazed),	dozen	88,250	885,843	63,285	686,000
11	Kid (goat),	dozen	800	12,000	250	3,750
12	Kip,	100 feet	20,314	203,143	22,122	214,099
13	Morocco,	dozen	20,800	93,600	16,687	142,215
14	Morocco,	100 feet	5,500	99,000	4,494	90,000
15	Napa,	100 feet	2,340	8,190	8,500	42,500
16	Russet,	sides	22,000	43,400	10,400	26,000
17	Sheepskin,	100 skins	19,665	700,878	19,782	787,799
18	Sheepskin (glazed Dongola),	dozen	9,000	50,000	7,694	47,099
19	Sheepskin (India tanned Dongola),	100 feet	4,680	45,630	192	1,632
20	Sole,	sides	162,648	487,883	164,141	492,780
21	Split (finished),	100 pounds	95,381	1,795,852	94,737	1,719,452
22	Split (rough),	100 pounds	27,765	283,580	18,334	239,066
23	Upper,	100 feet	23,569	245,481	23,322	256,069
24	Upper,	sides	674,401	922,750	780,255	1,299,829
25	Wax,	100 feet	2,100	18,900	2,340	23,400
26	Wax,	sides	129,022	135,834	123,024	155,385
27	Leather-board,	100 pounds	32,233	139,299	34,331	141,497
28	Lime,	barrels	78,000	80,300	76,000	78,800
29	Lines, cotton	100 pounds	2,800	55,000	2,900	58,000
30	Lines, fish (linen), . . .	100 yards	6,000	2,500	6,000	2,000
31	Lines, fish (silk), . . .	100 yards	4,000	7,500	4,500	7,000
32	Linings, carpet	100 yards	104,878	325,122	110,676	347,080
33	Linings (for rubber boots and shoes),	100 yards	10,986	410,701	12,085	404,251
34	Locomotives, . . . . .	. . .	18	157,871	7	67,920
35	Logwood, cut and bolted .	100 pounds	64,051	96,076	51,018	86,730
36	Loom harness,	100 beers	45,016	97,418	47,600	107,485
37	Looms, . . . . .	. . .	3,782	226,198	4,094	250,206
38	Lumber, spruce	M feet	24,396¼	385,454	28,028	457,420
	Machines:					
39	Balling, . . . . .	. . .	32	3,200	20	2,000
40	Beaming, . . . . .	. . .	30	3,450	32	3,680

GOODS MADE: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

COMPARISON OF QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF GOODS MADE
— 1889, 1890 — Continued.

INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (—), IN QUANTITY IN 1890 AS COMPARED WITH 1889		INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (—), IN VALUE IN 1890 AS COMPARED WITH 1889		AVERAGE VALUES PER BASIS		INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (—), IN AVERAGE PRICE PER BASIS IN 1890		
Quantity	Percentages	Amounts	Percentages	1889	1890	Amounts	Percentages	
+9,500	+135.71	+64,500	+122.86	\$7.50	\$7.09	—\$0.41	—5.47	1
+112	+15.38	+2,184	+25.00	12.00	13.00	+1.00	+8.33	2
+200	+12.82	+2,000	+12.82	10.00	10.00	=	=	3
+3,178	+4.29	+106,533	+13.79	10.43	11.38	+0.95	+9.11	4
—31,292	—8.69	+90,907	+13.00	1.94	2.40	+0.46	+23.71	5
+2,510	+21.94	+97,000	+85.84	9.88	15.05	+5.17	+52.33	6
—200	—33.33	=	=	1.33	2.00	+0.67	+50.38	7
+2,000	+20.00	—60,000	—33.33	18.00	10.00	—8.00	—44.44	8
+11,331½	+61.43	+164,531	+77.98	11.44	12.61	+0.17	+1.49	9
—24,965	—28.29	—199,843	—22.56	10.04	10.84	+0.80	+7.97	10
—550	—68.75	—8,250	—68.75	15.00	15.00	=	=	11
+1,808	+8.90	+10,956	+5.39	10.00	9.68	—0.32	—3.20	12
—4,113	—19.77	+48,615	+51.94	4.50	8.52	+4.02	+89.33	13
—1,006	—18.29	—9,000	—9.09	18.00	20.03	+2.03	+11.28	14
+6,160	+263.25	+34,310	+418.93	3.50	5.00	+1.50	+42.86	15
—11,600	—52.73	—22,400	—46.28	2.20	2.50	+0.30	+13.64	16
+117	+0.59	+86,921	+12.40	35.64	39.82	+4.18	+11.73	17
—1,306	—14.51	—2,901	—5.80	5.56	6.12	+0.56	+10.07	18
—4,488	—95.90	—43,998	—96.42	9.75	8.50	—1.25	—12.82	19
+1,493	+0.92	+4,897	+1.00	3.00	3.00	=	=	20
—644	—0.68	—76,400	—4.25	18.83	18.15	—0.68	—3.61	21
—9,431	—33.97	—44,514	—15.69	10.21	13.04	+2.83	+27.72	22
—547	—2.29	+10,608	+4.32	10.28	10.98	+0.70	+6.81	23
+105,854	+15.70	+377,079	+40.86	1.37	1.67	+0.30	+21.90	24
+240	+11.43	+4,500	+23.81	9.00	10.00	+1.00	+11.11	25
—5,998	—4.65	+19,551	+14.39	1.05	1.26	+0.21	+20.00	26
+2,098	+6.51	+2,198	+1.58	4.32	4.12	—0.20	—4.63	27
—2,000	—2.56	—1,500	—1.87	1.03	1.04	+0.01	+0.97	28
+100	+3.57	+3,000	+5.45	19.64	20.00	+0.36	+1.83	29
=	=	—500	—20.00	0.42	0.33	—0.09	—21.43	30
+500	+12.50	—500	—6.67	1.88	1.56	—0.32	—17.02	31
+5,798	+5.53	+21,958	+6.75	3.10	3.14	+0.04	+1.29	32
+1,099	+10.00	—6,450	—1.57	37.38	33.45	—3.93	—10.51	33
—11	—61.11	—89,951	—56.98	8,770.61	9,702.86	+932.25	+10.63	34
—13,033	—20.35	—9,346	—9.73	1.50	1.70	+0.20	+13.33	35
+2,584	+5.74	+10,067	+10.33	2.16	2.26	+0.10	+4.63	36
+312	+8.25	+24,008	+10.61	59.81	61.12	+1.31	+2.19	37
+3,631½	+14.89	+71,966	+18.67	15.80	16.32	+0.52	+3.29	38
—12	—37.50	—1,200	—37.50	100.00	100.00	=	=	39
+2	+6.67	+230	+6.67	115.60	115.00	=	=	40

¹ No change in average price.

² No change in value.

³ No change in quantity.

GOODS MADE: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

COMPARISON OF QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF GOODS MADE
— 1889, 1890 — Continued.

	ARTICLES.	Basis	1889		1890	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Machines — Con.					
1	Beating-out,		112	\$29,050	108	\$39,600
2	Buffing,		104	8,320	180	10,800
3	Button-hole,		600	60,000	650	65,000
4	Edge-setting,		34	1,870	48	2,880
5	Heel scouring,		58	2,900	72	3,600
6	Knitting,		1,051	68,141	808	56,258
7	Metal working,		135	80,614	191	126,987
8	Moulding,		42	4,200	47	4,700
9	Mowing,		5,000	200,000	6,800	272,000
10	Quilling,		1	825	2	835
11	Rolling,		34	3,100	76	7,210
12	Sewing,		102,363	1,743,528	104,990	1,857,305
13	Woodworking,		180	20,330	199	22,544
14	Mackerel, pickled	100 pounds	14,100	169,160	2,590	14,000
15	Mackerel, pickled	barrels	620	14,000	570	10,160
16	Mattresses,		30,000	130,000	27,000	120,000
17	Meal, corn	100 pounds	67,938	74,726	76,970	92,256
18	Meal, corn	100 bushels	23,924	1,144,393	22,749	1,264,621
19	Meal, mixed (for feed),	100 bushels	6,223	270,562	6,850	382,260
20	Monuments, granite		75	28,565	64	27,594
21	Mucilage,	gallons	8,250	9,500	10,000	11,500
22	Music stands (iron),		2,500	1,250	5,000	3,000
23	Music stands (nickled),		150	338	200	450
24	Mustard, ground	100 pounds	2,400	28,800	2,288	27,500
25	Mutton, dressed	100 pounds	1,623	11,418	13,660	109,290
	Nails:					
26	Brass,	100 pounds	701	25,347	533	20,900
27	Cut,	kegs	180,024	417,976	189,074½	414,043
28	Iron,	100 pounds	1,120	14,508	907	9,502
29	Shoe,	100 pounds	1,600	6,100	1,300	4,100
30	Shoe (brass head),	100 pounds	753	14,522	885	16,054
31	Shoe (steel),	100 pounds	2,800	9,800	4,326	14,060
32	Shoe (zinc),	100 pounds	899	7,195	587	5,104
33	Steel,	100 pounds	600	2,400	380	1,500
34	Zinc (fancy head),	100 pounds	700	10,835	268	5,283
35	Nainsook,	100 yards	4,920	27,415	5,603	30,873
36	Neckties, men's	dozen	46,773	188,319	59,736	172,308
37	Needles, knitting-machine	thousand	2,250	18,000	2,000	16,000
38	Needles, machine	hundred	4,000	8,000	4,765	9,537
39	Needles, sewing-machine	thousand	18,586	148,688	19,183	153,464
40	Netting, cotton	100 pounds	7,857	361,763	7,980	361,550
41	Netting, linen	100 pounds	1,131	183,917	1,395	233,325
42	Nolls,	100 pounds	5,654	109,052	3,951	88,698
43	Nuts, iron	100 pounds	4,100	24,038	5,240	26,575

GOODS MADE: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

COMPARISON OF QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF GOODS MADE
— 1889, 1890 — Continued.

INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (—), IN QUANTITY IN 1890 AS COMPARED WITH 1889		INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (—), IN VALUE IN 1890 AS COMPARED WITH 1889		AVERAGE VALUES PER BASIS		INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (—), IN AVERAGE PRICE PER BASIS IN 1890		
Quantity	Percentages	Amounts	Percentages	1889	1890	Amounts	Percentages	
—4	—3.57	+ \$10,550	+36.32	\$259.38	\$366.67	+ \$107.29	+41.36	1
+76	+73.08	+2,480	+29.81	80.00	60.00	—20.00	—25.00	2
+50	+8.33	+5,000	+8.33	100.00	100.00	1=	1=	3
+14	+41.18	+1,010	+54.01	55.00	60.00	+5.00	+9.09	4
+14	+24.14	+700	+24.14	50.00	50.00	1=	1=	5
—243	—23.12	—11,883	—17.44	64.83	69.63	+4.80	+7.40	6
+56	+41.48	+46,373	+57.52	597.14	664.85	+67.71	+11.34	7
+5	+11.90	+500	+11.90	100.00	100.00	1=	1=	8
+1,800	+36.00	+72,000	+36.00	40.00	40.00	1=	1=	9
+1	+100.00	+510	+156.92	325.00	417.50	+92.50	+28.46	10
+42	+123.53	+4,110	+132.58	91.18	94.87	+3.69	+4.05	11
+2,627	+2.57	+113,777	+6.53	17.03	17.69	+0.66	+3.88	12
+19	+10.56	+2,214	+10.89	112.94	113.29	+0.35	+0.31	13
—11,510	—81.63	—155,160	—91.72	12.00	5.41	—6.59	—54.92	14
—50	—8.06	—3,840	—27.43	22.58	17.82	—4.76	—21.08	15
—3,000	—10.00	—10,000	—7.69	4.33	4.44	+0.11	+2.54	16
+8,032	+11.82	+17,530	+23.46	1.10	1.21	+0.11	+10.00	17
—1,175	—4.91	+120,228	+10.51	47.83	55.59	+7.76	+16.22	18
+627	+10.08	+111,707	+41.29	43.48	55.81	+12.33	+28.36	19
—11	—14.67	—971	—3.40	380.87	431.16	+50.29	+13.20	20
+1,750	+21.21	+2,000	+21.05	1.15	1.15	1=	1=	21
+2,500	+100.00	+1,750	+140.00	0.50	0.60	+0.10	+20.00	22
+50	+33.33	+112	+33.14	2.25	2.25	1=	1=	23
—112	—4.67	—1,900	—4.51	12.00	12.02	+0.02	+0.17	24
+12,037	+741.65	+97,872	+857.17	7.04	8.00	+0.96	+13.64	25
—168	—23.97	—4,447	—17.54	36.16	39.21	+3.05	+8.43	26
+9,050½	+5.03	—3,933	—0.94	2.32	2.19	—0.13	—5.60	27
—213	—19.02	—5,006	—34.51	12.95	10.48	—2.47	—19.07	28
—300	—18.75	—2,000	—32.79	3.81	3.15	—0.66	—17.32	29
+132	+17.53	+1,532	+10.55	19.29	18.14	—1.15	—5.96	30
+1,526	+54.60	+4,260	+43.47	3.50	3.25	—0.25	—7.14	31
—312	—34.71	—2,091	—29.06	8.00	8.70	+0.70	+8.75	32
—220	—36.67	—900	—37.50	4.00	8.95	—0.65	—1.25	33
—432	—61.71	—5,552	—51.24	15.48	19.71	+4.23	+27.33	34
+683	+13.88	+3,458	+12.61	5.57	5.51	—0.06	—1.08	35
+12,963	+27.71	+33,989	+24.57	2.96	2.88	—0.08	—2.70	36
—250	—11.11	—2,000	—11.11	8.00	8.00	1=	1=	37
+765	+19.13	+1,537	+19.21	2.00	2.00	1=	1=	38
+597	+3.21	+4,776	+3.21	8.00	8.00	1=	1=	39
+123	+1.57	—213	—0.06	46.04	45.31	—0.73	—1.59	40
+264	+23.34	+49,408	+26.86	162.61	167.26	+4.65	+2.86	41
—1,703	—30.12	—20,359	—18.67	19.29	22.45	+3.16	+16.38	42
+1,140	+27.80	+2,537	+10.55	5.86	5.07	—0.79	—13.48	43

1 No change in average price.

GOODS MADE: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

COMPARISON OF QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF GOODS MADE
— 1889, 1890 — Continued.

	ARTICLES.	Basis	1889		1890	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	Oakum,	100 pounds	7,138	\$46,217	3,900	\$25,000
2	Oakum, cotton	bales	1,000	7,500	2,000	15,500
	Oil:					
3	Carriers',	barrels	605	5,929	255	2,143
4	Fish,	100 gallons	628	18,167	507	15,111
5	Fish,	barrels	10,090	141,100	4,156	58,100
6	Linseed (boiled),	gallons	17,250	11,040	19,111	12,040
7	Rosin,	barrels	2,117	10,584	6,000	30,000
8	Sperm,	gallons	238,050	168,420	175,739	125,370
9	Whale,	gallons	140,210	59,892	110,000	52,340
10	Oil-cloth, floor	yards	218,063	45,562	194,275	25,691
11	Oleomargarine,	100 pounds	3,423	42,794	1,647	19,768
12	Organdie,	yards	1,737,661	136,645	119,288	7,500
13	Organs, church . . . . .	. . . . .	38	97,185	29	83,775
14	Organs, reed . . . . .	. . . . .	2,268	130,579	1,839	98,301
15	Overalls,	dozen	13,334	56,496	21,400	76,350
16	Overcoating,	yards	146,566 $\frac{1}{2}$	496,859	223,876 $\frac{1}{2}$	400,111
17	Overcoats, . . . . .	. . . . .	22,837	312,555	27,428	338,628
18	Packing, steam	100 pounds	2,094	35,252	2,230	38,584
19	Padding, table (knitted), . .	100 square yards	269	8,071	285	8,535
20	Pails, pine	dozen	11,401	13,177	12,000	14,375
21	Paint, copper	gallons	123,515	143,857	124,529	158,488
22	Pantaloons,	pairs	322,918	868,637	384,488	1,078,797
	Paper:					
23	Blotting,	100 pounds	2,825	24,721	1,001	8,009
24	Book,	100 pounds	369,481	2,180,511	423,703	2,542,466
25	Building,	100 pounds	33,020	96,810	29,536	88,006
26	Card,	tons	3,611	416,110	3,477	369,920
27	Carpet-lining,	100 pounds	37,190	97,809	36,317	92,783
28	Colored,	reams	48,238	115,771	68,581	161,165
29	Glazed,	tons	300	20,400	377	22,771
30	Hanging,	100 pounds	68,080	253,713	62,360	223,300
31	Manila,	100 pounds	65,200	296,000	39,000	174,250
32	News,	100 pounds	291,697	1,089,839	303,120	1,037,000
33	Press,	100 pounds	2,400	23,997	2,388	23,875
34	Printing,	100 pounds	84,000	273,000	81,120	263,640
35	Rope (manilla),	100 pounds	35,619	308,256	55,420	447,583
36	Wall,	100 pounds	5,960	39,198	6,997	42,630
37	Wrapping,	100 pounds	10,000	40,000	10,000	35,000
38	Writing,	100 pounds	266,881	3,123,899	267,385	3,114,815
39	Writing (flat),	100 pounds	2,573	37,400	2,550	34,000
40	Paper, n. s.,*	100 pounds	512,817	3,642,984	532,980	3,638,120
41	Paste, flour	barrels	15,500	38,750	21,000	50,373
42	Phaetons, . . . . .	. . . . .	88	12,570	96	13,440

* Not specified as to particular kind.

GOODS MADE: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

COMPARISON OF QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF GOODS MADE
— 1889, 1890 — Continued.

INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (-), IN QUANTITY IN 1890 AS COMPARED WITH 1889		INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (-), IN VALUE IN 1890 AS COMPARED WITH 1889		AVERAGE VALUES PER BASIS		INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (-), IN AVERAGE PRICE PER BASIS IN 1890		
Quantity	Percentages	Amounts	Percentages	1889	1890	Amounts	Percentages	
-3,238	-45.36	-\$21,217	-45.91	\$6.47	\$6.41	-\$0.06	-0.93	1
+1,000	+100.00	+8,000	+106.67	7.50	7.75	+0.25	+3.33	2
-350	-57.85	-3,786	-63.86	9.80	8.40	-1.40	-14.29	3
-119	-19.01	-3,056	-16.82	29.02	29.80	+0.72	+2.48	4
-5,934	-58.81	-83,000	-58.82	13.98	13.98	=	=	5
+1,861	+10.79	+1,000	+9.06	0.64	0.63	-0.01	-1.56	6
+3,883	+183.42	+19,416	+183.45	5.00	5.00	=	=	7
-62,311	-26.18	-43,050	-25.66	0.71	0.71	=	=	8
-30,210	-21.55	-7,552	-12.61	0.43	0.48	+0.05	+11.63	9
-23,788	-10.91	-19,871	-43.61	0.21	0.13	-0.08	-38.10	10
-1,776	-51.88	-23,026	-53.81	12.50	12.00	-0.50	-4.00	11
-1,618,423	-93.14	-129,145	-94.61	0.08	0.06	-0.02	-25.00	12
-9	-23.68	-13,410	-13.80	2,557.50	2,888.79	+331.29	+12.95	13
-429	-18.92	-32,278	-24.72	57.57	53.45	-4.12	-7.16	14
+8,066	+60.49	+19,854	+35.14	4.24	3.57	-0.67	-15.80	15
+77,310½	+52.75	-96,748	-19.47	3.39	1.79	-1.60	-47.20	16
+4,591	+20.10	+26,073	+8.34	13.69	12.35	-1.34	-9.79	17
+136	+6.49	+3,332	+9.45	16.83	17.30	+0.47	+2.79	18
+16	+5.95	+464	+5.75	30.00	29.95	-0.05	-0.17	19
+599	+5.25	+1,198	+9.09	1.16	1.20	+0.04	+3.45	20
+1,014	+0.82	+14,631	+10.17	1.16	1.27	+0.11	+9.48	21
+61,570	+19.07	+209,960	+24.17	2.69	2.81	+0.12	+4.46	22
-1,824	-64.57	-16,712	-67.60	8.75	8.00	-0.75	-8.57	23
+59,222	+16.03	+361,955	+16.60	5.90	5.93	+0.03	+0.51	24
-3,484	-10.55	-8,804	-9.09	2.93	2.98	+0.05	+1.71	25
-134	-3.71	-46,190	-11.10	115.23	106.39	-8.94	-7.76	26
-873	-2.35	-5,026	-5.14	2.63	2.55	-0.08	-3.04	27
+20,343	+42.17	+45,394	+39.21	2.40	2.35	-0.05	-2.08	28
+77	+25.67	+2,371	+11.62	68.00	60.40	-7.60	-11.18	29
-5,720	-8.40	-30,413	-11.99	3.73	3.58	-0.15	-4.02	30
-26,200	-40.18	-121,750	-41.13	4.54	4.47	-0.07	-1.54	31
+11,423	+3.92	-52,839	-4.85	3.74	3.42	-0.32	-8.56	32
-12	-0.50	-122	-0.50	10.00	10.00	=	=	33
-2,880	-3.43	-9,360	-3.43	3.25	3.25	=	=	34
+19,801	+55.59	+139,327	+45.20	8.65	8.08	-0.57	-6.59	35
+1,037	+17.40	+3,432	+8.76	6.58	6.09	-0.49	-7.45	36
=	=	-5,000	-12.50	4.00	3.50	-0.50	-12.50	37
+504	+0.19	-9,084	-0.29	11.71	11.65	-0.06	-0.51	38
-23	-0.89	-3,400	-9.09	14.54	13.33	-1.21	-8.32	39
+20,163	+3.93	-4,864	-0.13	7.10	6.83	-0.27	-3.80	40
+5,500	+35.48	+11,623	+29.99	2.50	2.40	-0.10	-4.00	41
+8	+9.09	+870	+6.92	142.84	140.00	-2.84	-1.99	42

¹ No change in average price.

² No change in quantity.

GOODS MADE: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

COMPARISON OF QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF GOODS MADE
— 1889, 1890 — Continued.

	ARTICLES.	Basis	1889		1890	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	Photographs,	hundred	3,897	\$87,580	3,800	\$93,000
2	Piano backs, upright . . . .	. . . .	266	1,862	180	1,280
3	Pianos, . . . . .	. . . .	10,974	2,636,949	12,888	3,002,042
4	Pianos, upright . . . . .	. . . .	266	58,827	394	102,999
5	Pickers, loom	100 pounds	300	12,000	350	13,000
6	Pipe, sheet-metal	100 feet	37,054	174,243	46,196	224,157
7	Plates, piano . . . . .	. . . .	15,000	80,000	16,500	85,000
8	Plows, . . . . .	. . . .	2,466	21,646	2,388	19,765
9	Polish, floor	100 pounds	255	10,000	270	10,800
10	Pork, salted	100 pounds	46,000	243,500	84,000	424,000
11	Porter,	barrels	3,314	17,616	5,836	31,828
12	Potash, cyanide of	100 pounds	588	26,675	1,000	40,000
13	Powder, washing	100 pounds	2,720	12,240	3,100	13,950
14	Presses, drill . . . . .	. . . .	513	116,302	135	24,809
15	Presses, printing . . . . .	. . . .	1,066	224,325	901	203,514
16	Pulp, wood	tons	600	12,000	675	13,500
17	Putty,	100 pounds	683	6,748	861	7,748
18	Quartz, ground	tons	835 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,805	728	3,200
19	Quilts, . . . . .	. . . .	312,000	231,600	315,000	234,000
20	Racquets, tennis . . . . .	. . . .	19,200	33,600	24,600	36,800
21	Rakes, hay (hand),	dozen	3,640	5,850	3,500	8,425
22	Rakes, hay (horse), . . . . .	. . . .	451	9,508	471	9,655
23	Ranges, . . . . .	. . . .	9,595	161,238	10,084	155,840
24	Razor strops,	gross	1,911	38,892	1,590	33,340
25	Reed-boards, organ . . . . .	. . . .	8,400	14,580	8,482	20,383
26	Refrigerators, . . . . .	. . . .	12,860	152,100	9,548	111,480
27	Revolvers, . . . . .	. . . .	168,041	827,047	158,368	742,580
28	Rivets, iron	100 pounds	17,106	110,000	16,380	108,000
29	Rivets, iron (Norway),	tons	919	96,950	965	138,740
30	Robes, burial . . . . .	. . . .	5,895	17,639	5,895	17,638
31	Rockaways, . . . . .	. . . .	37	19,893	32	15,950
32	Rods, steel (Bessemer),	tons	2,620	103,986	3,137	124,222
33	Rolls, wringer . . . . .	. . . .	400,000	128,000	400,000	160,000
Rope:						
34	Hemp (New Zealand),	100 pounds	2,289	18,898	9,345	62,109
35	Hemp (tarred),	100 pounds	4,323	38,903	4,153	38,415
36	Manila,	100 pounds	136,638	1,721,465	146,307	1,781,698
37	Sisal,	100 pounds	61,101	664,711	63,133	568,511
38	Rubber, ground	100 pounds	36,646	306,272	35,880	297,300
39	Rubber goods, mechanical	100 pounds	20,000	1,100,000	25,000	1,500,000
40	Rum,	gallons	688,768	931,754	793,188 $\frac{1}{2}$	986,785
41	Sacking,	100 pounds	2,338	238,291	2,690	284,260
42	Sails, . . . . .	. . . .	717	132,055	699	106,002

GOODS MADE: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

COMPARISON OF QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF GOODS MADE
—1889, 1890—Continued.

INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (-), IN QUANTITY IN 1890 AS COMPARED WITH 1889		INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (-), IN VALUE IN 1890 AS COMPARED WITH 1889		AVERAGE VALUES PER BASIS		INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (-), IN AVERAGE PRICE PER BASIS IN 1890		
Quantity	Percentages	Amounts	Percentages	1889	1890	Amounts	Percentages	
-97	-2.49	+ \$5,420	+6.19	\$22.47	\$24.47	+\$2.00	+8.90	1
-86	-32.33	-602	-32.33	7.00	7.00	¹ =	¹ =	2
+1,914	+17.44	+365,093	+13.85	240.29	232.93	-7.36	-3.06	3
+128	+48.12	+44,172	+75.09	221.15	261.42	+40.27	+18.21	4
+50	+16.67	+1,000	+8.33	40.00	37.14	-2.86	-7.15	5
+9,142	+24.67	+49,914	+28.65	4.70	4.85	+0.15	+3.19	6
+1,500	+10.00	+5,000	+6.25	5.33	5.15	-0.18	-3.38	7
-78	-3.16	-1,881	-8.69	8.78	8.28	-0.50	-5.69	8
+15	+5.88	+800	+8.00	39.22	40.00	+0.78	+1.99	9
+38,000	+82.61	+180,500	+74.13	5.29	5.04	-0.25	-4.73	10
+2,522	+76.10	+14,212	+80.68	5.32	5.45	+0.13	+2.44	11
+412	+70.07	+13,325	+49.95	45.37	40.00	-5.37	-11.84	12
+380	+13.97	+1,710	+13.97	4.50	4.50	¹ =	¹ =	13
-378	-73.68	-91,493	-78.67	226.71	183.77	-42.94	-18.94	14
-165	-15.48	-20,811	-9.28	210.44	225.88	+15.44	+7.34	15
+75	+12.50	+1,500	+12.50	20.00	20.00	¹ =	¹ =	16
+178	+26.06	+1,000	+14.82	9.88	9.00	-0.88	-6.91	17
-107½	-12.87	-605	-15.90	4.55	4.40	-0.15	-3.30	18
+3,000	+0.96	+2,400	+1.04	0.74	0.74	¹ =	¹ =	19
+5,400	+28.13	+3,200	+9.52	1.75	1.50	-0.25	-14.29	20
-140	-3.85	+2,575	+44.02	1.61	2.41	+0.80	+49.69	21
+20	+4.43	+147	+1.55	21.08	20.50	-0.58	-2.75	22
+489	+5.10	-5,398	-3.35	16.80	15.45	-1.35	-8.04	23
-321	-16.80	-5,552	-14.28	20.35	20.97	+0.62	+3.05	24
+82	+0.98	+5,803	+39.80	1.74	2.40	+0.66	+37.93	25
-3,312	-25.75	-40,620	-26.71	11.83	11.68	-0.15	-1.27	26
-9,673	-5.76	-84,467	-10.21	4.92	4.69	-0.23	-4.67	27
-726	-4.24	-2,000	-1.82	6.43	6.59	+0.16	+2.49	28
+46	+5.01	+41,790	+43.10	105.50	143.77	+38.27	+36.27	29
² =	² =	-1	-0.01	2.99	2.99	¹ =	¹ =	30
-5	-13.51	-3,943	-19.82	537.65	498.44	-39.21	-7.29	31
+517	+19.73	+20,236	+19.46	39.69	39.60	-0.09	-0.23	32
² =	² =	+32,000	+25.00	0.32	0.40	+0.08	+25.00	33
+7,056	+308.26	+43,211	+228.65	8.26	6.65	-1.61	-19.49	34
-170	-3.93	-488	-1.25	9.00	9.25	+0.25	+2.78	35
+9,669	+7.08	+60,233	+3.50	12.60	12.18	-0.42	-3.33	36
+2,032	+3.33	-96,200	-14.47	10.88	9.00	-1.88	-17.28	37
-766	-2.09	-8,972	-2.93	8.36	8.29	-0.07	-0.84	38
+5,000	+25.00	+400,000	+36.36	55.00	60.00	+5.00	+9.09	39
+104,420½	+15.16	+55,031	+5.91	1.35	1.24	-0.11	-8.15	40
+352	+15.06	+45,969	+19.29	101.92	105.67	+3.75	+3.68	41
-18	-2.51	-26,053	-19.73	184.18	151.65	-32.53	-17.66	42

¹ No change in average price.² No change in quantity.

GOODS MADE: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

COMPARISON OF QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF GOODS MADE
— 1889, 1890 — Continued.

	ARTICLES.	Basis	1889		1890	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	Sandpaper,	reams	51,100	\$102,101	48,432	\$74,756
2	Satinet,	100 yards	117,189	2,316,318	113,581	2,253,389
3	Satteen,	100 yards	142,240	1,065,194	116,176	817,826
4	Sausages,	100 pounds	12,918	94,473	19,772	167,624
5	Saws, jig . . . . .	. . . . .	7,481	23,750	8,220	41,100
6	Shafting,	100 pounds	2,674	11,996	3,066	14,210
7	Sheeting,	100 pounds	72,843	1,813,669	71,604	1,816,198
8	Sheeting,	100 yards	142,819	788,358	163,017	925,000
9	Shirting,	100 pounds	15,558	496,750	16,993	534,063
10	Shirting, woollen	100 yards	3,646	82,028	5,232	104,631
11	Shirts, cotton	dozen	278,410	1,237,814	279,350	1,267,159
12	Shirts, flannel	dozen	658	6,580	660	6,600
13	Shirts, knit (infants'),	dozen	10,789½	57,687	13,881	66,321
14	Shoddy,	tons	1,559½	592,586	1,912½	618,278
Shoes :						
15	Boys',	pairs	125,978	135,324	145,641	161,807
16	Children's,	dozen pairs	95,642½	614,407	83,240†	625,205
17	Infants',	dozen pairs	8,750	18,000	7,858½	18,860
18	Men's,	pairs	3,020,109	5,383,556	3,335,942	6,164,833
19	Misses',	pairs	264,114	192,829	178,518	121,058
20	Women's,	pairs	1,137,448	1,089,509	1,084,834	1,049,396
21	Youths',	pairs	47,656	51,125	57,214	59,020
22	Shoes, n. s.,*	pairs	13,670,875	18,010,455	14,609,841	19,244,762
23	Shooks, box	M feet	2,575	35,700	3,330	48,229
24	Shuttles,	dozen	11,143	55,200	11,908	58,219
Silk :						
25	Embroidery,	pounds	9,012	82,855	6,270	57,200
26	Floss,	pounds	1,000	6,000	1,500	9,000
27	Knitting,	pounds	26,190	124,200	47,885	206,746
28	Knitting,	gross	57,272½	369,011	53,603	318,450
29	Organzine,	pounds	15,425	99,947	15,461	99,836
30	Sewing,	pounds	7,743	56,335	8,705	64,720
31	Thrown,	pounds	114,790	586,408	98,555	503,386
32	Tram,	pounds	20,994	83,976	19,345	86,984
33	Skirting, satinnet.	100 yards	3,938	57,860	2,000	37,500
Slippers :						
34	Carpet,	dozen pairs	17,634	57,914	19,447	61,141
35	Felt,	dozen pairs	250	1,800	75	315
36	Men's,	dozen pairs	6,250	60,000	10,000	97,400
37	Webbing,	dozen pairs	5,000	9,800	4,375	8,925
38	Women's,	dozen pairs	45,575	360,890	56,358½	445,575
39	Slippers, n. s.,*	dozen pairs	250,454†	2,255,880	279,015½	2,524,991
Soap :						
40	Mill,	100 pounds	55,009	247,099	57,782	267,933
41	Oil (olive),	100 pounds	4,000	20,000	2,784	11,955

* Not specified as to particular kind.

† One-sixth.

GOODS MADE: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

COMPARISON OF QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF GOODS MADE
— 1889, 1890 — Continued.

INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (—), IN QUANTITY IN 1890 AS COMPARED WITH 1889		INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (—), IN VALUE IN 1890 AS COMPARED WITH 1889		AVERAGE VALUES PER BASIS		INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (—), IN AVERAGE PRICE PER BASIS IN 1890		
Quantity	Percentages	Amounts	Percentages	1889	1890	Amounts	Percentages	
—2,668	—5.22	—\$27,345	—26.78	\$2.00	\$1.54	—\$0.46	—23.00	1
—3,608	—3.08	—62,929	—2.72	19.77	19.34	+0.07	+0.35	2
—26,064	—18.32	—247,368	—23.22	7.49	7.04	—0.45	—6.01	3
+6,854	+53.06	+73,151	+77.43	7.31	9.48	+1.17	+16.01	4
+739	+9.88	+17,350	+73.05	8.17	5.00	+1.83	+57.73	5
+392	+14.66	+2,214	+18.46	4.49	4.63	+0.14	+3.12	6
—1,239	—1.70	+2,529	+0.14	24.90	25.36	+0.46	+1.85	7
+20,198	+14.14	+136,642	+17.33	5.52	5.67	+0.15	+2.72	8
+1,435	+9.22	+37,313	+7.51	31.93	31.43	—0.50	—1.57	9
+1,586	+43.50	+22,603	+27.56	22.50	20.00	—2.50	—11.11	10
—940	+0.34	+29,345	+2.37	4.45	4.54	+0.09	+2.02	11
+2	+0.30	+20	+0.30	10.00	10.00	¹ =	¹ =	12
+3,091½	+28.65	+8,634	+14.97	5.35	4.78	—0.57	—10.65	13
+53	+2.85	+25,692	+4.34	318.68	323.28	+4.60	+1.44	14
+19,663	+15.61	+26,483	+19.57	1.07	1.11	+0.04	+3.74	15
—12,402½	—12.97	—89,202	—14.52	6.42	6.31	—0.11	—1.71	16
—891½	—10.19	—860	+4.78	2.06	2.40	+0.34	+16.50	17
+315,833	+10.46	+781,277	+14.51	1.78	1.85	+0.07	+3.93	18
—85,596	—32.41	—71,771	—37.22	0.73	0.68	—0.05	—6.85	19
—52,614	—4.63	—40,113	—3.68	0.96	0.97	+0.01	+1.04	20
+9,558	+20.06	+7,895	+15.44	1.07	1.03	—0.04	—3.74	21
+938,966	+6.87	+1,234,307	+6.85	1.32	1.32	¹ =	¹ =	22
+755	+29.32	+12,529	+35.10	13.86	14.48	+0.62	+4.47	23
+765	+6.87	+3,019	+5.47	4.95	4.89	—0.06	—1.21	24
—2,742	—30.43	—25,655	—30.96	9.19	9.12	—0.07	—0.76	25
+500	+50.00	+3,000	+50.00	6.00	6.00	¹ =	¹ =	26
+21,695	+82.84	+32,546	+66.46	4.74	4.32	—0.42	—8.86	27
—3,699½	—6.41	—50,561	—13.70	6.44	5.94	—0.50	—7.76	28
+36	+0.23	—111	—0.11	6.48	6.46	—0.02	—0.31	29
+902	+12.42	+8,385	+14.88	7.28	7.43	+0.15	+2.06	30
—16,235	—14.14	—83,022	—14.16	5.11	5.11	¹ =	¹ =	31
—1,649	—7.85	+3,008	+3.58	4.00	4.50	+0.50	+12.50	32
—1,938	—49.21	—20,360	—35.19	14.69	13.75	+4.06	+27.64	33
+1,813	+10.28	+3,227	+5.57	3.28	3.14	—0.14	—4.27	34
—175	—70.00	—1,485	—82.50	7.20	4.20	—3.00	—41.67	35
+3,750	+60.00	+37,400	+62.33	9.60	9.74	+0.14	+1.46	36
—625	—12.50	—675	—7.03	1.92	2.04	+0.12	+6.25	37
+10,783½	+23.66	+84,685	+23.47	7.92	7.91	—0.01	—0.13	38
+28,561*	+11.40	+269,111	+11.93	9.01	9.05	+0.04	+0.44	39
+2,773	+5.04	+20,834	+8.43	4.49	4.64	+0.15	+3.34	40
—1,216	—30.40	—8,045	—40.23	5.00	4.29	—0.71	—14.20	41

¹ No change in average price.

* One-twelfth.

GOODS MADE: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

COMPARISON OF QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF GOODS MADE
— 1889, 1890 — Continued.

	ARTICLES.	Basis	1889		1890	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Soap:— Con.					
1	Soft,	barrels	15,708	\$39,040	14,945	\$37,250
2	Soap, n. s.,*	100 pounds	320,253	1,587,957	388,804	1,836,761
	Soles:					
3	Inner,	100 pairs	16,590	35,020	22,500	29,250
4	Inner,	cases	15,800	20,765	15,953	20,964
5	Lamb's-wool,	dozen pairs	14,105	23,534	11,380	20,415
6	Outer,	100 pairs	70,411	465,948	58,581	457,327
7	Rubber,	100 pairs	610	20,700	1,020	25,800
8	Soles, n. s.,*	100 pairs	125,958	1,260,878	138,435	1,283,560
9	Spermaceti,	100 pounds	1,273	27,363	813	20,325
10	Spermaceti,	gallons	10,000	15,000	5,000	11,500
11	Spermaceti, crude . . .	100 pounds	1,575	18,900	1,253	18,794
12	Spice, ground	100 pounds	5,005	77,600	5,353	91,131
13	Spikes,	tons	1,924	105,000	1,744	92,432
14	Springs, steel	tons	169	54,700	245	62,205
15	Staples,	100 pounds	2,762	15,000	3,400	19,000
16	Starch,	100 pounds	29,216	150,300	29,635	161,511
17	Stiffenings, leather-board	tons	340	65,000	375	68,000
18	Stiffenings, leather (grain),	100 pairs	16,500	61,100	19,665	74,280
19	Stools, piano . . . . .	. . . . .	23,750	43,210	28,330	50,060
20	Stoves, oil . . . . .	. . . . .	120,200	116,700	100,200	86,700
21	Stoves, parlor . . . . .	. . . . .	4,400	33,000	2,100	17,150
22	Strings, piano	hundred	4,500	27,000	4,750	30,000
23	Sugar,	100 pounds	78,764	370,000	78,748	336,762
24	Suitings, woollen (men's),	yards	249,860	424,553	296,537	433,074
25	Suitings, worsted . . .	yards	1,358,627	1,817,454	1,478,707	2,084,018
26	Suspenders,	dozen	565,651½	828,192	498,910	959,003
27	Tables, billiard . . . .	. . . . .	100	20,000	100	22,500
28	Tables, saw . . . . .	. . . . .	21	1,050	23	1,000
29	Tack-plate,	tons	7,079	226,804	9,067	291,567
	Tacks:					
30	Iron,	100 pounds	6,336	54,490	6,192	54,692
31	Shoe,	100 pounds	120	1,000	100	1,000
32	Shoe (iron),	100 pounds	220	3,200	100	1,600
33	Shoe (steel),	100 pounds	220	2,760	300	3,500
34	Tacks, n. s.,*	tons	127	25,820	135	28,440
35	Tallow, rendered . . .	100 pounds	108,770	493,320	165,903	482,079
36	Tanks, dye (wooden), . .	. . . . .	60	2,400	75	3,000
37	Tanks, iron . . . . .	. . . . .	229	27,041	307	37,298
38	Tape, elastic	100 spools	247	30,800	124	15,500
39	Taps, boot and shoe . .	100 pairs	1,350	3,875	1,820	5,440
40	Tedders, hay . . . . .	. . . . .	1,109	33,319	1,772	52,602
41	Thread, linen	100 pounds	8,600	550,275	10,222	668,555
42	Thread, rubber	100 pounds	4,091	463,817	2,223	273,348

* Not specified as to particular kind.

GOODS MADE: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

COMPARISON OF QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF GOODS MADE
—1889, 1890—Continued.

INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (—), IN QUANTITY IN 1890 AS COMPARED WITH 1889		INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (—), IN VALUE IN 1890 AS COMPARED WITH 1889		AVERAGE VALUES PER BASIS		INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (—), IN AVERAGE PRICE PER BASIS IN 1890		
Quantity	Percentages	Amounts	Percentages	1889	1890	Amounts	Percentages	
—763	—4.86	—\$1,790	—4.59	\$2.49	\$2.49	¹ =	¹ =	1
+68,551	+21.41	+248,804	+15.67	4.96	4.72	—\$0.24	—4.84	2
+5,910	+35.62	—5,770	—16.48	2.11	1.30	—0.81	—38.39	3
+153	+0.97	+199	+0.96	1.31	1.31	¹ =	¹ =	4
—2,725	—19.32	—3,119	—13.25	1.67	1.79	+0.12	+7.19	5
—11,890	—16.80	—8,621	—1.85	6.62	7.81	+1.19	+17.98	6
+410	+67.21	+5,100	+24.64	33.93	25.29	—8.64	—25.46	7
+12,477	+9.91	+22,682	+1.80	10.01	9.27	—0.74	—7.39	8
—460	—36.14	—7,038	—25.72	21.49	25.00	+3.61	+16.33	9
—5,000	—50.00	—3,500	—23.33	1.50	2.30	+0.80	+53.33	10
322	—20.44	—106	—0.56	12.00	15.00	+3.00	+25.00	11
+348	+6.95	+13,531	+17.44	15.50	17.02	+1.52	+9.81	12
—180	—9.36	—12,568	—11.97	54.57	53.00	—1.57	—2.88	13
+76	+44.97	+7,505	+13.72	323.67	233.90	—69.77	—21.56	14
+638	+23.10	+4,000	+26.67	5.43	5.59	+0.16	+2.95	15
+419	+1.43	+11,211	+7.46	5.14	5.45	+0.31	+6.03	16
+35	+10.29	+3,000	+4.62	191.18	181.33	—9.85	—5.15	17
+3,165	+19.18	+13,180	+21.57	3.70	3.78	+0.08	+2.16	18
+4,580	+19.28	+6,850	+15.85	1.82	1.77	—0.05	—2.75	19
—20,000	—16.64	—30,000	—25.71	0.97	0.87	—0.10	—10.31	20
—2,300	—52.27	—15,850	—48.03	7.50	8.17	+0.67	+8.93	21
+250	+5.56	+3,000	+11.11	6.00	6.32	+0.32	+5.33	22
—16	—0.02	—33,238	—8.98	4.70	4.28	—0.42	—8.94	23
+46,677	+18.68	+8,521	+2.01	1.70	1.46	—0.24	—14.12	24
+120,080	+8.84	+266,564	+14.67	1.34	1.41	+0.07	+5.22	25
—66,741½	—11.80	+130,811	+15.79	1.46	1.92	+0.46	+31.51	26
² =	² =	+2,500	+12.50	200.00	225.00	+25.00	+12.50	27
+2	+9.52	—50	—4.76	50.00	43.48	—6.52	—13.04	28
+1,988	+28.08	+64,763	+28.55	32.04	32.16	+0.12	+0.37	29
—144	—2.27	+202	+0.37	8.60	8.83	+0.23	+2.67	30
—20	—16.67	³ =	³ =	8.33	10.00	+1.67	+20.05	31
—120	—54.55	—1,510	—47.19	14.55	16.90	+2.35	+16.15	32
+80	+36.36	+740	+26.81	12.55	11.67	—0.88	—7.01	33
+8	+6.30	+2,620	+10.15	203.31	210.67	+7.36	+3.62	34
—2,867	—2.64	—11,241	—2.28	4.54	4.55	+0.01	+0.22	35
+15	+25.00	+600	+25.00	40.00	40.00	¹ =	¹ =	36
+78	+34.06	+10,257	+37.93	118.08	121.49	+3.41	+2.89	37
—123	—49.80	—15,300	—49.68	124.70	125.00	+0.30	+0.24	38
+470	+34.81	+1,565	+40.39	2.87	2.99	+0.12	+4.18	39
+663	+59.78	+19,283	+57.87	30.04	29.69	—0.35	—1.17	40
+1,622	+18.86	+118,280	+21.49	63.99	65.40	+1.41	+2.20	41
—1,868	—45.66	—190,469	—41.07	113.37	122.96	+9.59	+8.46	42

¹ No change in average price.² No change in quantity.³ No change in value.

GOODS MADE: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

COMPARISON OF QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF GOODS MADE
— 1889, 1890 — Continued.

	ARTICLES.	Basis	1889		1890	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	Ticking,	100 yards	25,664	\$290,280	26,640	\$299,171
2	Ties, Oxford (men's), . .	pairs	600	900	1,500	2,200
3	Ties, Oxford (misses'), . .	pairs	1,680	1,512	1,400	1,300
4	Ties, Oxford (women's), . .	pairs	25,382	25,647	21,270	22,815
5	Tips, sole-leather	100 pairs	54,738	119,165	66,213	157,038
6	Tires, car-wheel (steel), . .	100 pounds	14,000	74,735	10,026	60,156
7	Tomatoes, canned	dozen	18,500	22,225	9,200	10,580
8	Tongs, ice	pairs	8,500	8,500	8,500	8,500
9	Twill, cotton	100 yards	63,511	387,225	55,797	374,543
	Twine:					
10	Binder,	100 pounds	122,933	1,266,666	124,637	1,337,744
11	Cotton,	100 pounds	17,234	256,875	16,232	264,768
12	Tow,	100 pounds	4,308	68,166	4,187	66,095
13	Wool,	100 pounds	2,454	13,496	2,841	14,207
14	Twist, machine	100 pounds	743	557,809	748	560,745
15	Type,	100 pounds	3,640	168,000	3,130	156,000
16	Umbrellas,		26,055	34,123	12,359	19,358
17	Valves, pump	pounds	80,000	40,000	42,192	23,206
18	Valves, steam		650	6,000	613	5,500
19	Varnish, coach	gallons	30,500	39,700	31,300	40,650
20	Varnish, shellac	gallons	11,800	26,520	13,217	29,220
21	Varnish, union	gallons	96,900	48,850	93,700	47,260
22	Veal,	100 pounds	842	6,299	6,023	50,206
23	Vests,		75,062	113,937	131,699	183,286
24	Victorias,		8	4,172	10	5,000
25	Vinegar,	100 gallons	1,840	13,000	1,822	12,750
26	Vinegar, white wine	100 gallons	1,100	11,500	1,010	9,090
27	Vocalions,		100	41,750	120	69,600
28	Vox humanas,	hundred	480	12,000	578	14,028
29	Vulcanizers, dental		220	3,960	118	2,006
30	Wadding, wool	pounds	4,000	3,500	5,000	4,000
31	Waists, boys'		8,808	1,835	5,796	1,168
32	Warp, cotton	100 yards	10,415	36,049	11,280	28,200
33	Warp, cotton	100 pounds	37,136	923,999	35,442	891,491
34	Washboards,		18,000	3,000	8,400	1,300
35	Washboards, zinc		1,906	3,336	2,267	4,100
36	Washtubs,	100 nests	292	38,140	465	65,250
37	Waste, cotton	100 pounds	87,631	477,827	82,964	461,535
38	Waste, leather	tons	670	1,900	764	2,139
39	Wax,	barrels	2,350	11,550	2,190	10,800
40	Wax, sealing	100 pounds	344	4,205	402	5,002

GOODS MADE: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

COMPARISON OF QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF GOODS MADE
—1889, 1890—Continued.

INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (—), IN QUANTITY IN 1890 AS COMPARED WITH 1889		INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (—), IN VALUE IN 1890 AS COMPARED WITH 1889		AVERAGE VALUES PER BASIS		INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (—), IN AVERAGE PRICE PER BASIS IN 1890		
Quantity	Percentages	Amounts	Percentages	1889	1890	Amounts	Percentages	
+976	+3.80	+8,891	+3.06	\$11.31	\$11.23	—\$0.08	—0.71	1
+900	+150.00	+1,300	+144.44	1.50	1.47	—0.03	—2.00	2
—280	—16.67	—212	—14.02	0.90	0.93	+0.03	+3.33	3
—4,112	—16.20	—2,882	—11.04	1.01	1.07	+0.06	+5.94	4
+11,475	+20.96	+37,873	+31.78	2.18	2.37	+0.19	+8.72	5
—3,974	—28.39	—14,679	—19.51	5.34	6.00	+0.66	+12.36	6
—9,300	—50.27	—11,645	—52.40	1.20	1.15	—0.05	—4.17	7
¹ =	¹ =	² =	² =	1.00	1.00	³ =	³ =	8
+2,286	+4.27	—12,682	—3.28	7.24	* 6.71	—0.53	—7.32	9
+1,754	+1.43	+71,078	+5.61	10.30	10.73	+0.43	+4.17	10
—1,002	—5.81	+7,893	+3.07	14.91	16.31	+1.40	+9.39	11
—121	—2.81	—2,071	—3.04	15.82	15.79	—0.03	—0.19	12
+387	+15.77	+711	+5.27	5.50	5.00	—0.50	—9.09	13
+5	+0.67	+2,936	+0.53	750.75	749.66	—1.09	—0.15	14
—510	—14.01	—12,000	—7.14	46.15	49.84	+3.69	+8.00	15
—13,696	—52.57	—14,765	—43.27	1.31	1.57	+0.26	+19.85	16
—37,808	—47.26	—16,794	—41.99	0.50	0.55	+0.05	+10.00	17
—37	—5.69	—500	—8.33	9.23	8.97	—0.26	—2.82	18
+800	+2.62	+950	+2.39	1.30	1.30	³ =	³ =	19
+1,417	+12.01	+2,700	+10.18	2.25	2.21	—0.04	—1.78	20
—3,200	—3.30	—1,590	—3.25	0.50	0.50	³ =	³ =	21
+5,181	+615.32	+43,907	+697.05	7.48	8.34	+0.86	+11.50	22
+56,637	+75.45	+69,349	+60.87	1.52	1.39	—0.13	—8.55	23
+2	+25.00	+828	+19.85	521.50	500.00	—21.50	—4.12	24
—18	—0.98	—250	—1.92	7.07	7.00	—0.07	—0.99	25
—90	—8.18	—2,410	—20.96	10.45	9.00	—1.45	—13.88	26
+20	+20.00	+27,850	+66.71	417.50	580.00	+162.50	+38.92	27
+98	+20.42	+2,028	+16.90	25.00	24.27	—0.73	—2.92	28
—102	—46.86	—1,954	—49.34	18.00	17.00	—1.00	—5.56	29
+1,000	+25.00	+500	+14.29	0.88	0.80	—0.08	—9.09	30
—3,012	—34.20	—677	—36.89	0.21	0.20	—0.01	—4.76	31
+865	+8.31	—7,849	—21.77	3.46	2.50	—0.96	—27.75	32
—1,694	—4.56	—32,508	—3.52	24.88	25.15	+0.27	+1.09	33
—9,600	—53.33	—1,700	—56.67	0.17	0.15	—0.02	—11.76	34
+361	+18.94	+764	+22.90	1.75	1.81	+0.06	+3.43	35
+173	+59.25	+27,110	+71.08	130.62	140.32	+9.70	+7.43	36
—4,667	—5.33	—16,292	—3.41	5.45	5.56	+0.11	+2.02	37
+94	+14.03	+239	+12.58	2.83	2.79	—0.04	—1.41	38
—190	—8.09	—750	—6.49	4.91	5.00	+0.09	+1.83	39
+58	+16.86	+797	+18.95	12.22	12.44	+0.22	+1.80	40

¹ No change in quantity.² No change in value.³ No change in average price.

GOODS MADE: BY INDUSTRIES—Concluded.

COMPARISON OF QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF GOODS MADE
—1889, 1890—Concluded.

	ARTICLES.	Basis	1889		1890	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Web:					
1	Elastic,	gross	16,000	\$80,000	20,000	\$100,300
2	Elastic,	100 yards	9,360	51,228	9,860	56,160
3	Garter,	gross	9,983	27,112	6,417	19,251
4	Goring (elastic),	100 yards	515	7,343	965	12,773
5	Suspender,	100 yards	72,158	288,634	82,489	394,009
6	Truss,	100 yards	475	4,760	312	4,680
7	Webbing,	100 yards	65,400	34,062	131,281	36,161
8	Wheels,	sets	5,159	100,000	5,576	122,000
9	Whip lashes,	dozen	10,930	12,000	10,750	11,700
10	Whips,	dozen	155,800	532,000	174,900	582,500
11	Whip snaps,	gross	16,500	10,300	21,000	10,300
12	Whip stocks,	dozen	600	3,000	700	3,000
13	Whiting,	100 pounds	85,000	50,000	86,000	48,000
14	Wicking, candle	100 pounds	1,732	23,375	909	13,180
15	Winders, ball . . . .	. .	15	5,000	12	4,093
	Wire:					
16	Bonnet (covered),	100 yards	59,064	20,561	52,078	21,016
17	Covered (cotton),	100 pounds	1,000	30,000	1,400	42,000
18	Iron,	100 pounds	7,800	66,100	11,600	80,000
19	Steel,	100 pounds	12,800	79,600	11,400	65,000
20	Tinned,	100 pounds	4,500	22,500	4,900	23,275
21	Wire, n. s.,*	100 pounds	15,230	113,337	15,200	127,000
22	Wood, kindling	100 bundles	1,800	5,200	1,850	5,215
23	Worsted, carpet	100 pounds	19,114	758,043	19,442	765,288
24	Wrappers, women's	dozen	11,576	152,668	13,607	172,460
25	Wrappers, woollen	dozen	84	4,892	164	10,045
26	Wrenches, screw	dozen	25,016	127,634	26,781†	154,748
	Yarn:					
27	Carpet,	100 pounds	4,789	118,583	3,789	111,653
28	Carpet (worsted),	100 pounds	4,990	212,736	5,880	242,128
29	Cotton,	100 pounds	130,218	3,219,530	155,621	3,870,162
30	Hosiery,	100 pounds	32,732	654,033	36,732	762,973
31	Mop (cotton),	100 pounds	904	9,040	1,603	13,530
32	Tow,	100 pounds	10,460	163,094	12,881	199,663
33	Woollen,	100 pounds	9,397	442,512	7,168	345,936
34	Worsted,	100 pounds	49,471	4,267,210	52,650	3,931,086
35	Yarn, n. s.,*	100 pounds	55,876	1,651,488	48,183	1,685,541

* Not specified as to particular kind.

† Five-sixths.

GOODS MADE: BY INDUSTRIES — Concluded.

COMPARISON OF QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF GOODS MADE
— 1889, 1890 — Concluded.

INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (-), IN QUANTITY IN 1890 AS COMPARED WITH 1889		INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (-), IN VALUE IN 1890 AS COMPARED WITH 1889		AVERAGE VALUES PER BASIS		INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (-), IN AVERAGE PRICE PER BASIS IN 1890		
Quantity	Percentages	Amounts	Percentages	1889	1890	Amounts	Percentages	
+4,000	+25.00	+\$20,300	+25.38	\$5.00	\$5.02	+\$0.02	+0.40	1
=	=	+4,932	+9.63	5.47	6.00	+0.53	+9.69	2
-3,566	-35.72	-7,861	-28.99	2.72	3.00	+0.28	+10.29	3
+450	+87.38	+5,430	+73.95	14.26	13.24	-1.02	-7.15	4
+10,331	+14.32	+105,375	+36.51	4.00	4.78	+0.78	+19.50	5
-163	-34.32	-70	-1.47	10.00	15.00	+5.00	+50.00	6
+65,881	+100.74	+2,099	+6.16	0.52	0.27	-0.25	-48.08	7
+417	+8.08	+22,000	+22.00	19.38	21.88	+2.50	+12.90	8
-180	-1.65	-300	-2.50	1.10	1.09	-0.01	-0.91	9
+19,100	+12.26	+50,500	+9.49	3.41	3.33	-0.08	-2.35	10
+4,500	+27.27	=	=	0.62	0.49	-0.13	-20.97	11
+100	+16.67	=	=	5.00	4.29	-0.71	-14.20	12
+1,000	+1.18	-2,000	-4.00	0.59	0.56	-0.03	-5.08	13
-823	-47.52	-10,195	-43.61	13.50	14.50	+1.00	+7.41	14
-3	-20.00	-907	-18.14	333.33	341.08	+7.75	+2.33	15
-6,986	-11.83	+455	+2.21	0.35	0.40	+0.05	+14.29	16
+400	+40.00	+12,000	+40.00	30.00	30.00	=	=	17
+3,800	+48.72	+13,900	+21.03	8.47	6.90	-1.57	-18.54	18
-1,400	-10.94	-14,600	-18.34	6.22	5.70	-0.52	-8.86	19
+400	+8.89	+775	+3.44	5.00	4.75	-0.25	-5.00	20
-30	-0.20	+13,663	+12.06	7.44	8.36	+0.92	+12.37	21
+50	+2.78	+15	+0.29	2.89	2.82	-0.07	-2.42	22
+328	+1.72	+7,245	+0.96	39.66	39.36	-0.30	-0.76	23
+2,031	+17.54	+19,792	+12.96	13.19	12.67	-0.52	-3.94	24
+80	+95.24	+5,153	+105.34	58.24	61.25	+3.01	+5.17	25
+1,765*	+7.06	+27,114	+21.24	5.10	5.78	+0.68	+13.13	26
-1,000	-20.88	-6,930	-5.84	24.78	29.47	+4.71	+19.02	27
+890	+17.84	+29,392	+13.82	42.63	41.18	-1.45	-3.40	28
+25,403	+19.51	+650,632	+20.21	24.72	24.87	+0.15	+0.61	29
+4,000	+12.22	+108,940	+16.66	19.98	20.77	+0.79	+3.95	30
+599	+66.26	+4,490	+49.67	10.00	9.00	-1.00	-10.00	31
+2,421	+23.15	+36,569	+22.42	15.59	15.50	-0.09	-0.58	32
-2,244	-23.88	-96,576	-21.82	47.09	48.36	+1.27	+2.70	33
+3,179	+6.43	-336,124	-7.88	86.26	74.66	-11.60	-13.45	34
-7,093	-13.77	+34,053	+2.06	29.56	34.98	+5.42	+13.34	35

¹ No change in quantity. ² No change in value. ³ No change in average price. * Five-sixths.

PERSONS EMPLOYED: BY INDUSTRIES.

SMALLEST, GREATEST, AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED: BY INDUSTRIES.

[In this table, by the terms "Periods of employment of smallest number" and "Periods of employment of greatest number" are meant those times, *as regards aggregate number of persons employed*, when the smallest or greatest number, respectively, was employed.]

AGGREGATES — 1880.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered	Aggregate Average Number of Persons Employed	AGGREGATES OF PERSONS EMPLOYED AT PERIODS OF EMPLOYMENT OF —		Excess of Greatest over Smallest Number
			Smallest Number	Greatest Number	
Agricultural implements,	7	682	638	719	81
Arms and ammunition,	12	1,693	1,567	1,835	268
Artisans' tools,	24	1,155	1,063	1,229	166
Awnings, sails, tents, etc.,	17	118	82	169	87
Boots and shoes,	474	40,773	31,362	47,320	15,958
Boxes (paper and wooden),	110	3,609	3,203	3,974	771
Brick, tiles, and sewer pipe,	38	1,246	508	1,886	1,378
Brooms, brushes, and mops,	22	789	711	856	145
Burial cases, caskets, coffins, etc.,	5	165	160	171	11
Buttons and dress trimmings,	17	1,114	900	1,284	384
Carpetings,	12	4,268	3,630	4,512	882
Carriages and wagons,	65	1,948	1,621	2,258	637
Cement, kaolin, lime, and plaster,	4	75	56	90	34
Chemical preparations (compounded),	8	127	119	137	18
Clocks and watches,	7	547	338	634	296
Clothing,	111	7,938	5,903	9,609	3,706
Cooking, lighting, and heating apparatus,	35	2,129	1,795	2,308	513
Cordage and twine,	25	3,430	2,506	4,212	1,706
Corks, bungs, and taps,	4	47	41	53	12
Cotton goods,	157	68,991	64,831	71,597	6,766
Cotton, woollen, and other textiles,	3	2,012	1,882	2,166	284
Crayons, pencils, crucibles, etc.,	3	28	26	31	5
Drugs and medicines,	16	302	254	352	98
Dyestuffs,	7	215	164	243	79
Earthen, plaster, and stone ware,	4	165	148	176	28
Electrical apparatus and appliances,	5	179	127	220	93
Electroplating,	8	75	65	88	23
Emery and sand paper and cloth, etc.,	10	226	201	262	61
Fancy articles,	6	248	220	269	49
Fertilizers,	3	28	27	29	2
Fine arts and taxidermy,	3	8	6	10	4

PERSONS EMPLOYED: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

SMALLEST, GREATEST, AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED. AGGREGATES—1889—Concluded.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Estab- lishments Con- sidered	Aggregate Average Number of Persons Employed	AGGREGATES OF PERSONS EMPLOYED AT PERIODS OF EMPLOYMENT OF—		Excess of <i>Greatest</i> over <i>Smallest</i> Number
			<i>Smallest</i> Number	<i>Greatest</i> Number	
Fireworks and matches,	3	40	29	53	24
Flax, hemp, and jute goods,	5	928	768	1,063	295
Food preparations,	208	6,061	4,889	7,595	2,706
Furniture,	115	3,823	3,170	4,298	1,128
Glass,	8	505	375	595	220
Glue, isinglass, and starch,	10	283	232	310	78
Hair work (animal and human),	4	136	121	158	37
Hose: rubber, linen, etc.,	4	167	128	203	75
Hosiery and knit goods,	33	3,721	2,871	4,458	1,587
Ink, mucilage, and paste,	6	20	18	25	7
Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods, etc.,	11	450	386	513	127
Jewelry burnishing and lapidary work,	2	3	3	3	-
Leather,	145	5,987	4,940	7,014	2,074
Linen,	3	899	858	958	100
Liquors and beverages (not spirituous),	6	80	68	101	33
Liquors: malt, distilled, and fermented,	37	899	810	996	186
Lumber,	20	625	375	729	354
Machines and machinery,	179	13,410	11,729	14,943	3,214
Metals and metallic goods,	279	17,378	15,234	19,297	4,063
Mixed textiles,	15	2,873	2,626	3,227	601
Models and patterns,	5	48	39	56	17
Musical instruments and materials,	38	2,192	2,004	2,310	306
Oils and illuminating fluids,	9	147	111	191	80
Paints, colors, and crude chemicals,	16	246	237	261	24
Paper and paper goods,	84	7,764	7,256	8,267	1,011
Perfumes, toilet articles, etc.,	2	9	7	9	2
Photographs and photographic materials,	6	98	93	104	11
Polishes and dressing,	16	203	134	224	90
Printing, publishing, and bookbinding,	19	1,114	973	1,198	225
Print works, dye works, and bleacheries,	21	4,339	3,794	4,760	966
Railroad construction and equipment,	14	2,715	2,318	3,090	772
Rubber and elastic goods,	28	6,504	5,305	7,224	1,919
Scientific instruments and appliances,	14	935	798	1,043	245
Shipbuilding,	21	675	446	1,004	558
Silk and silk goods,	10	2,351	2,216	2,462	246
Sporting and athletic goods,	8	182	127	241	114
Stone,	66	2,711	1,827	3,290	1,463
Straw and palm leaf goods,	17	2,274	431	3,823	3,392
Tallow, candles, soap, and grease,	40	624	561	690	129
Tobacco, snuff, and cigars,	39	1,275	963	1,698	735
Toys and games (children's),	7	299	184	410	226
Trunks and valises,	8	128	103	138	35
Whips, lashes, and stocks,	10	336	324	353	29
Wooden goods,	87	2,418	2,195	2,729	534
Woollen goods,	121	15,114	13,368	16,314	2,946
Worsted goods,	20	5,774	5,289	6,194	905
ALL INDUSTRIES,	3,041	263,083	224,887	293,321	68,434

SMALLEST, GREATEST, AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED: BY INDUSTRIES.

[In this table, by the terms "Periods of employment of smallest number" and "Periods of employment of greatest number" are meant those times, *as regards aggregate number of persons employed*, when the smallest or greatest number, respectively, was employed.]

AGGREGATES—1890.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Estab- lishments Con- sidered	Aggregate Average Number of Persons Employed	AGGREGATES OF PERSONS EMPLOYED AT PERIODS OF EMPLOYMENT OF—		Excess of Greatest over Smallest Number
			Smallest Number	Greatest Number	
Agricultural implements,	7	685	631	743	112
Arms and ammunition,	12	1,785	1,668	1,911	243
Artisans' tools,	24	1,255	1,167	1,327	160
Awnings, sails, tents, etc., . . .	17	119	88	165	77
Boots and shoes,	474	42,768	34,776	49,082	14,306
Boxes (paper and wooden), . . .	110	2,967	2,606	3,343	737
Brick, tiles, and sewer pipe, . . .	38	1,264	590	1,969	1,379
Brooms, brushes, and mops, . . .	22	770	714	833	119
Burial cases, caskets, coffins, etc., . .	5	164	159	170	11
Buttons and dress trimmings, . . .	17	1,060	853	1,337	484
Carpetings,	12	4,403	4,296	4,529	233
Carriages and wagons,	65	2,038	1,728	2,310	582
Cement, kaolin, lime, and plaster, . .	4	68	53	87	34
Chemical preparations (compounded), .	8	115	104	132	28
Clocks and watches,	7	600	384	600	216
Clothing,	111	7,923	6,110	9,093	2,983
Cooking, lighting, and heating apparatus,	35	2,064	1,553	2,281	728
Cordage and twine,	25	3,392	2,752	3,953	1,201
Corks, bungs, and taps,	4	45	39	49	10
Cotton goods,	167	71,054	67,988	73,266	5,278
Cotton, woollen, and other textiles, . .	3	2,134	1,941	2,253	312
Crayons, pencils, crucibles, etc., . .	3	29	29	30	1
Drugs and medicines,	16	286	246	335	89
Dyestuffs,	7	217	194	229	35
Earthen, plaster, and stone ware, . .	4	192	173	204	31
Electrical apparatus and appliances, .	5	223	177	302	125
Electroplating,	8	62	55	81	26
Emery and sand paper and cloth, etc., .	10	266	222	305	83
Fancy articles,	6	244	215	281	66
Fertilizers,	3	25	22	26	4
Fine arts and taxidermy,	3	9	7	12	5

PERSONS EMPLOYED: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

SMALLEST, GREATEST, AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED. AGGREGATES — 1890 — Concluded.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Estab- lishments Con- sidered	Aggregate Average Number of Persons Employed	AGGREGATES OF PERSONS EMPLOYED AT PERIODS OF EMPLOYMENT OF —		Excess of Greatest over Smallest Number
			Smallest Number	Greatest Number	
Fireworks and matches,	3	49	25	66	41
Flax, hemp, and jute goods,	5	913	768	1,038	270
Food preparations,	208	6,346	4,698	7,933	3,235
Furniture,	115	3,973	3,384	4,531	1,147
Glass,	8	509	337	558	221
Glue, isinglass, and starch,	10	274	222	309	87
Hair work (animal and human),	4	174	152	207	55
Hose: rubber, linen, etc.,	4	168	134	204	70
Hosiery and knit goods,	33	4,002	3,198	4,919	1,721
Ink, mucilage, and paste,	6	23	19	25	6
Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods, etc.,	11	472	414	524	110
Jewelry burnishing and lapidary work,	2	3	2	5	3
Leather,	145	6,074	4,518	7,281	2,763
Linen,	3	962	876	1,016	140
Liquors and beverages (not spirituous),	6	85	67	110	43
Liquors: malt, distilled, and fermented,	37	916	813	1,053	240
Lumber,	20	711	545	873	328
Machines and machinery,	179	13,761	12,000	15,368	3,368
Metals and metallic goods,	279	17,640	15,487	19,334	3,847
Mixed textiles,	15	3,015	2,631	3,521	890
Models and patterns,	5	53	45	61	16
Musical instruments and materials,	38	2,351	2,145	2,534	389
Oils and illuminating fluids,	9	165	121	215	94
Paints, colors, and crude chemicals,	16	246	230	259	29
Paper and paper goods,	84	7,802	7,308	8,270	962
Perfumes, toilet articles, etc.,	2	7	5	9	4
Photographs and photographic materials,	6	101	93	111	18
Polishes and dressing,	16	222	179	250	71
Printing, publishing, and bookbinding,	19	1,107	1,012	1,206	194
Print works, dye works, and bleacheries,	21	4,570	4,178	4,902	724
Railroad construction and equipment,	14	2,751	2,401	3,055	654
Rubber and elastic goods,	28	6,514	5,320	7,544	2,224
Scientific instruments and appliances,	14	1,024	872	1,137	265
Shipbuilding,	21	632	388	886	498
Silk and silk goods,	10	2,319	2,032	2,559	527
Sporting and athletic goods,	8	219	157	300	143
Stone,	66	2,720	1,951	3,328	1,377
Straw and palm leaf goods,	17	2,387	418	4,027	3,609
Tallow, candles, soap, and grease,	40	663	577	747	170
Tobacco, snuff, and cigars,	39	1,365	1,044	1,653	609
Toys and games (children's),	7	321	215	422	207
Trunks and valises,	8	116	80	132	52
Whips, lashes, and stocks,	10	343	319	373	54
Wooden goods,	87	2,589	2,240	2,932	692
Woollen goods,	121	15,202	13,405	16,571	3,166
Worsted goods,	20	6,110	5,759	6,571	812
ALL INDUSTRIES,	3,041	270,195	234,324	300,227	65,903

SMALLEST, GREATEST, AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED: BY INDUSTRIES.

[In this table, averages for each establishment are given. These have been arrived at by dividing the aggregates given in the table on pages 90 and 91 by the number of establishments.]

AVERAGES — 1889.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered	AVERAGES			
		NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN EACH ESTABLISHMENT			
		Average Number	Smallest Number	Greatest Number	Excess of Greatest over Smallest Number
Agricultural implements,	7	97	91	103	12
Arms and ammunition,	12	141	131	153	22
Artisans' tools,	24	48	44	51	7
Awnings, sails, tents, etc.,	17	7	5	10	5
Boots and shoes,	474	86	66	100	34
Boxes (paper and wooden),	110	33	29	36	7
Brick, tiles, and sewer pipe,	38	33	14	50	36
Brooms, brushes, and mops,	22	36	32	39	7
Burial cases, caskets, coffins, etc.,	5	33	32	34	2
Buttons and dress trimmings,	17	66	53	76	23
Carpetings,	12	356	303	376	73
Carriages and wagons,	65	30	25	35	10
Cement, kaolin, lime, and plaster,	4	19	14	23	9
Chemical preparations (compounded),	8	16	15	17	2
Clocks and watches,	7	78	49	91	42
Clothing,	111	72	53	87	34
Cooking, lighting, and heating apparatus,	35	61	51	66	15
Cordage and twine,	25	137	100	168	68
Corks, bungs, and taps,	4	12	10	13	3
Cotton goods,	157	439	413	456	43
Cotton, woollen, and other textiles,	3	671	627	722	95
Crayons, pencils, crucibles, etc.,	3	9	9	10	1
Drugs and medicines,	16	19	16	22	6
Dyestuffs,	7	31	24	35	11
Earthen, plaster, and stone ware,	4	41	37	44	7
Electrical apparatus and appliances,	5	36	25	44	19
Electroplating,	8	9	8	11	3
Emery and sand paper and cloth, etc.,	10	23	20	26	6
Fancy articles,	6	41	37	45	8
Fertilizers,	3	9	9	10	1
Fine arts and taxidermy,	3	3	2	3	1
Fireworks and matches,	3	13	10	18	8
Flax, hemp, and jute goods,	5	186	154	213	59

PERSONS EMPLOYED: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

SMALLEST, GREATEST, AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS
EMPLOYED. AVERAGES—1889—Concluded.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Estab- lishments Con- sidered	AVERAGES			
		NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN EACH ESTABLISHMENT			
		Average Number	Smallest Number	Greatest Number	Excess of Greatest over Smallest Number
Food preparations,	208	29	24	87	13
Furniture,	115	33	27	37	10
Glass,	8	63	47	74	27
Glue, isinglass, and starch,	10	28	23	31	8
Hair work (animal and human),	4	34	31	40	9
Hose: rubber, linen, etc.,	4	42	32	51	19
Hosiery and knit goods,	33	113	87	135	48
Ink, mucilage, and paste,	6	3	3	4	1
Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods, etc.,	11	41	35	47	12
Jewelry burnishing and lapidary work,	2	2	2	2	—
Leather,	145	41	34	48	14
Linen,	3	300	286	319	33
Liquors and beverages (not spirituous),	6	13	11	17	6
Liquors: malt, distilled, and fermented,	37	24	22	27	5
Lumber,	20	31	19	36	17
Machines and machinery,	179	75	65	83	18
Metals and metallic goods,	279	62	55	69	14
Mixed textiles,	15	192	175	215	40
Models and patterns,	5	10	8	11	3
Musical instruments and materials,	38	58	53	61	8
Oils and illuminating fluids,	9	16	12	21	9
Paints, colors, and crude chemicals,	16	15	15	16	1
Paper and paper goods,	84	92	86	98	12
Perfumes, toilet articles, etc.,	2	5	4	5	1
Photographs and photographic materials,	6	16	15	17	2
Polishes and dressing,	16	13	8	14	6
Printing, publishing, and bookbinding,	19	59	51	63	12
Print works, dye works, and bleacheries,	21	207	181	227	46
Railroad construction and equipment,	14	194	166	221	55
Rubber and elastic goods,	28	232	189	258	69
Scientific instruments and appliances,	14	67	57	75	18
Shipbuilding,	21	32	21	48	27
Silk and silk goods,	10	235	222	246	24
Sporting and athletic goods,	8	23	16	30	14
Stone,	66	41	28	50	22
Straw and palm leaf goods,	17	134	25	225	200
Tallow, candles, soap, and grease,	40	16	14	17	3
Tobacco, snuff, and cigars,	39	33	25	44	19
Toys and games (children's),	7	43	27	59	32
Trunks and valises,	8	16	13	17	4
Whips, lashes, and stocks,	10	34	32	35	3
Wooden goods,	87	28	25	31	6
Woollen goods,	121	125	111	135	24
Worsted goods,	20	289	265	310	45
ALL INDUSTRIES,	3,041	87	74	96	22

SMALLEST, GREATEST, AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED: BY INDUSTRIES.

[In this table, averages for each establishment are given. These have been arrived at by dividing the aggregates given in the table on pages 92 and 93 by the number of establishments.]

AVERAGES — 1890.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Estab- lishments Con- sidered	AVERAGES			
		NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN EACH ESTABLISHMENT			
		Average Number	Smallest Number	Greatest Number	Excess of Greatest over Smallest Number
Agricultural implements,	7	98	90	106	16
Arms and ammunition,	12	149	139	159	20
Artisans' tools,	24	52	49	55	6
Awnings, sails, tents, etc.,	17	7	5	10	5
Boots and shoes,	474	90	74	104	30
Boxes (paper and wooden),	110	27	23	30	7
Brick, tiles, and sewer pipe,	38	33	16	52	36
Brooms, brushes, and mops,	22	35	33	38	5
Burial cases, caskets, coffins, etc.,	5	33	32	34	2
Buttons and dress trimmings,	17	62	50	79	29
Carpetings,	12	367	358	377	19
Carriages and wagons,	65	31	27	36	9
Cement, kaolin, lime, and plaster,	4	17	13	22	9
Chemical preparations (compounded),	8	14	13	17	4
Clocks and watches,	7	86	55	94	39
Clothing,	111	71	55	82	27
Cooking, lighting, and heating apparatus,	35	59	44	65	21
Cordage and twine,	25	136	110	158	48
Corks, bungs, and taps,	4	11	10	12	2
Cotton goods,	157	453	433	467	34
Cotton, woollen, and other textiles,	3	711	647	751	104
Crayons, pencils, crucibles, etc.,	3	10	10	10	-
Drugs and medicines,	16	18	15	21	6
Dyestuffs,	7	31	28	33	5
Earthen, plaster, and stone ware,	4	48	43	51	8
Electrical apparatus and appliances,	5	45	35	60	25
Electroplating,	8	8	7	10	3
Emery and sand paper and cloth, etc.,	10	27	22	31	9
Fancy articles,	6	41	36	47	11
Fertilizers,	3	8	8	9	1
Fine arts and taxidermy,	3	3	2	4	2
Fireworks and matches,	3	16	8	22	14
Flax, hemp, and jute goods,	5	183	154	208	54

PERSONS EMPLOYED: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

SMALLEST, GREATEST, AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS
EMPLOYED. AVERAGES — 1890 — Concluded.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Estab- lishments Con- sidered	AVERAGES			
		NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN EACH ESTABLISHMENT			
		Average Number	Smallest Number	Greatest Number	Excess of Greatest over Smallest Number
Food preparations,	208	31	23	38	15
Furniture,	115	35	29	39	10
Glass,	8	64	42	70	28
Glue, isinglass, and starch,	10	27	22	31	9
Hair work (animal and human),	4	44	38	52	14
Hose: rubber, linen, etc.,	4	42	34	51	17
Hosiery and knit goods,	33	121	97	149	52
Ink, mucilage, and paste,	6	4	3	4	1
Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods, etc.,	11	43	38	48	10
Jewelry burnishing and lapidary work,	2	2	1	3	2
Leather,	145	42	31	50	19
Linen,	3	321	292	339	47
Liquors and beverages (not spirituous),	6	14	11	18	7
Liquors: malt, distilled, and fermented,	37	25	22	28	6
Lumber,	20	36	27	44	17
Machines and machinery,	179	77	67	86	19
Metals and metallic goods,	279	63	55	69	14
Mixed textiles,	15	201	176	235	59
Models and patterns,	5	11	9	12	3
Musical instruments and materials,	38	62	57	67	10
Oils and illuminating fluids,	9	18	14	24	10
Paints, colors and crude chemicals,	16	15	14	16	2
Paper and paper goods,	84	93	87	98	11
Perfumes, toilet articles, etc.,	2	4	3	5	2
Photographs and photographic materials,	6	17	16	19	3
Polishes and dressing,	16	14	11	16	5
Printing, publishing, and bookbinding,	19	58	53	63	10
Print works, dye works, and bleacheries,	21	218	199	233	34
Railroad construction and equipment,	14	197	171	218	47
Rubber and elastic goods,	28	233	190	269	79
Scientific instruments and appliances,	14	73	62	81	19
Shipbuilding,	21	30	18	42	24
Silk and silk goods,	10	232	203	256	53
Sporting and athletic goods,	8	27	20	38	18
Stone,	66	41	29	50	21
Straw and palm leaf goods,	17	140	25	237	212
Tallow, candles, soap, and grease,	40	17	15	19	4
Tobacco, snuff, and cigars,	39	35	27	42	15
Toys and games (children's),	7	46	31	60	29
Trunks and valises,	8	15	10	17	7
Whips, lashes, and stocks,	10	34	32	37	5
Wooden goods,	87	30	26	34	8
Woollen goods,	121	126	111	137	26
Worsted goods,	20	306	288	329	41
ALL INDUSTRIES,	3,041	89	77	99	22

COMPARISON OF RANGE OF EMPLOYMENT: BY INDUSTRIES.

1889, 1890.

[In this presentation the excess of greatest over smallest number of persons employed for 1889 and 1890 is brought forward from the tables on pages 90 to 93 inclusive and a comparison is made between the two years. The relative increase or decrease in the excess of greatest number over smallest number of persons employed in 1890 as compared with 1889 is given, with its equivalent percentage.]

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Estab- lishments Con- sidered	EXCESS OF GREATEST OVER SMALLEST NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED		INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (-), IN 1890	
		1889	1890	Number	Percent- ages
Agricultural implements,	7	81	112	+31	+38.27
Arms and ammunition,	12	268	243	-25	-9.33
Artisans' tools,	24	166	160	-6	-3.61
Awning, sails, tents, etc.,	17	87	77	-10	-11.49
Boots and shoes,	474	15,958	14,306	-1,652	-10.35
Boxes (paper and wooden),	110	771	737	-34	-4.41
Brick, tiles, and sewer pipe,	38	1,378	1,379	+1	+0.07
Brooms, brushes, and mops,	22	145	119	-26	-17.93
Burial cases, caskets, coffins, etc.,	5	11	11	=	=
Buttons and dress trimmings,	17	384	484	+100	+26.04
Carpetings,	12	882	233	-649	-73.58
Carriages and wagons,	65	637	582	-55	-8.63
Cement, kaolin, lime, and plaster,	4	34	34	=	=
Chemical preparations (compounded),	8	18	28	+10	+55.56
Clocks and watches,	7	296	276	-20	-6.76
Clothing,	111	3,706	2,983	-723	-19.51
Cooking, lighting, and heating apparatus,	35	513	728	+215	+41.91
Cordage and twine,	25	1,706	1,201	-505	-29.60
Corks, bungs, and taps,	4	12	10	-2	-16.67
Cotton goods,	157	6,766	5,278	-1,488	-21.99
Cotton, woollen, and other textiles,	3	234	312	+78	+33.33
Crayons, pencils, crucibles, etc.,	3	5	1	-4	-80.00
Drugs and medicines,	16	98	89	-9	-9.18
Dyestuffs,	7	79	35	-44	-55.70
Earthen, plaster, and stone ware,	4	28	31	+3	+10.71
Electrical apparatus and appliances,	5	93	125	+32	+34.41
Electroplating,	8	23	26	+3	+13.04
Emery and sand paper and cloth, etc.,	10	61	83	+22	+36.07
Fancy articles,	6	49	66	+17	+34.69
Fertilizers,	3	2	4	+2	+100.00
Fine arts and taxidermy,	3	4	5	+1	+25.00
Fireworks and matches,	3	24	41	+17	+70.83
Flax, hemp, and jute goods,	5	295	270	-25	-8.47
Food preparations,	208	2,706	3,235	+529	+19.56

* No change.

PERSONS EMPLOYED: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.
 COMPARISON OF RANGE OF EMPLOYMENT—1889, 1890
 —Concluded.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Estab- lishments Con- sidered	EXCESS OF GREATEST OVER SMALLEST NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED		INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (—), IN 1890	
		1889	1890	Number	Percent- ages
Furniture,	115	1,128	1,147	+19	+1.68
Glass,	8	220	221	+1	+0.45
Glue, isinglass, and starch,	10	78	87	+9	+11.54
Hair work (animal and human),	4	37	55	+18	+48.65
Hose: rubber, linen, etc.,	4	75	70	—5	—6.67
Hosiery and knit goods,	33	1,587	1,721	+134	+8.44
Ink, mucilage, and paste,	6	7	6	—1	—14.29
Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods, etc.,	11	127	110	—17	—13.39
Jewelry burnishing and lapidary work,	2	*—	3	+3	—
Leather,	145	2,074	2,763	+689	+33.22
Linen,	3	100	140	+40	+40.00
Liquors and beverages (not spirituous),	6	33	43	+10	+30.30
Liquors: malt, distilled, and fermented,	37	186	240	+54	+29.03
Lumber,	20	354	328	—26	—7.34
Machines and machinery,	179	3,214	3,368	+154	+4.79
Metals and metallic goods,	279	4,063	3,847	—216	—5.32
Mixed textiles,	15	601	890	+289	+48.09
Models and patterns,	5	17	16	—1	—5.88
Musical instruments and materials,	38	306	389	+83	+27.12
Oils and illuminating fluids,	9	80	94	+14	+17.50
Paints, colors, and crude chemicals,	16	24	29	+5	+20.83
Paper and paper goods,	84	1,011	962	—49	—4.85
Perfumes, toilet articles, etc.,	2	2	4	+2	+100.00
Photographs and photographic materials,	6	11	18	+7	+63.64
Pollishes and dressing,	16	90	71	—19	—21.11
Printing, publishing, and bookbinding,	19	225	194	—31	—13.78
Print works, dye works, and bleacheries,	21	966	724	—242	—25.05
Railroad construction and equipment,	14	772	654	—118	—15.28
Rubber and elastic goods,	28	1,919	2,224	+305	+15.89
Scientific instruments and appliances,	14	245	265	+20	+8.16
Shipbuilding,	21	558	498	—60	—10.75
Silk and silk goods,	10	246	527	+281	+114.23
Sporting and athletic goods,	8	114	143	+29	+25.44
Stone,	66	1,463	1,377	—86	—5.88
Straw and palm leaf goods,	17	3,392	3,609	+217	+6.40
Tallow, candles, soap, and grease,	40	129	170	+41	+31.78
Tobacco, snuff, and cigars,	39	735	609	—126	—17.14
Toys and games (children's),	7	226	207	—19	—8.41
Trunks and valises,	8	35	52	+17	+48.57
Whips, lashes, and stocks,	10	29	54	+25	+86.21
Wooden goods,	87	534	692	+158	+29.59
Woollen goods,	121	2,946	3,166	+220	+7.47
Worsted goods,	20	905	812	—93	—10.28
ALL INDUSTRIES,	3,041	68,434	65,903	—2,531	—3.70

* No excess.

PERSONS EMPLOYED: BY INDUSTRIES. AGGREGATES, BY MONTHS.

1889, 1890.

[This presentation shows the aggregate number of persons employed, by sex, during each month of the years 1889 and 1890, being for all the establishments considered in each industry.]

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. [7 Establishments.]

MONTHS.	1889			1890		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
January,	685	-	685	684	-	684
February,	679	-	679	692	-	692
March,	681	-	681	697	-	697
April,	690	-	690	704	-	704
May,	695	-	695	699	-	699
June,	684	-	684	707	-	707
July,	659	-	659	688	-	688
August,	601	-	601	654	-	654
September,	651	-	651	648	-	648
October,	683	-	683	674	-	674
November,	681	-	681	673	-	673
December,	674	-	674	689	-	689

ARMS AND AMMUNITION. [12 Establishments.]

January,	1,562	82	1,644	1,592	181	1,773
February,	1,573	98	1,671	1,596	163	1,759
March,	1,607	165	1,772	1,589	174	1,763
April,	1,589	128	1,717	1,631	154	1,785
May,	1,556	80	1,636	1,622	171	1,793
June,	1,559	95	1,654	1,646	149	1,795
July,	1,533	70	1,603	1,646	160	1,806
August,	1,583	131	1,714	1,607	149	1,756
September,	1,592	160	1,752	1,596	157	1,753
October,	1,696	119	1,715	1,633	188	1,821
November,	1,694	96	1,690	1,605	187	1,792
December,	1,608	108	1,716	1,656	149	1,805

ARTISANS' TOOLS. [24 Establishments.]

January,	1,104	35	1,139	1,183	38	1,221
February,	1,108	35	1,143	1,200	40	1,240
March,	1,110	38	1,148	1,212	41	1,253
April,	1,112	35	1,147	1,223	41	1,264
May,	1,130	35	1,165	1,230	45	1,275
June,	1,120	34	1,154	1,225	45	1,270
July,	1,097	33	1,130	1,210	46	1,256
August,	1,082	34	1,116	1,217	45	1,262
September,	1,115	35	1,150	1,227	46	1,273
October,	1,113	34	1,147	1,209	38	1,247
November,	1,119	35	1,154	1,209	37	1,246
December,	1,153	38	1,191	1,212	39	1,251

PERSONS EMPLOYED: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

AGGREGATES, BY MONTHS — 1889, 1890 — Continued.

AWNINGS, SAILS, TENTS, ETC. [17 Establishments.]

MONTHS.	1889			1890		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
January,	86	18	104	92	19	111
February,	92	21	113	85	21	106
March,	90	23	113	88	23	111
April,	90	24	114	93	25	118
May,	95	25	120	100	25	125
June,	91	26	117	95	25	120
July,	85	24	109	95	25	120
August,	95	20	115	97	20	117
September,	106	20	126	110	18	128
October,	110	18	128	112	17	129
November,	117	17	134	102	17	119
December,	96	16	112	100	16	116

BOOTS AND SHOES. [474 Establishments.]

January,	27,946	10,275	38,221	30,381	11,329	41,710
February,	28,634	10,573	39,207	30,861	11,383	42,244
March,	29,085	10,601	39,686	30,937	11,336	42,283
April,	28,851	10,593	39,444	30,896	11,174	41,570
May,	29,140	10,684	39,824	30,763	11,269	42,062
June,	30,046	10,762	40,798	31,212	11,399	42,611
July,	30,100	10,822	40,922	31,268	11,306	42,574
August,	30,956	11,227	42,183	32,853	11,913	44,266
September,	30,601	11,095	41,696	32,085	11,833	43,918
October,	29,972	10,983	40,955	31,161	11,604	42,765
November,	28,935	10,661	39,596	29,780	11,223	41,003
December,	29,006	10,551	39,557	29,452	11,049	40,501

BOXES (PAPER AND WOODEN). [110 Establishments.]

January,	1,679	1,249	2,928	1,642	1,237	2,879
February,	1,700	1,304	3,004	1,660	1,267	2,927
March,	1,731	1,349	3,080	1,687	1,303	2,990
April,	1,714	1,321	3,035	1,707	1,283	2,990
May,	1,701	1,315	3,016	1,715	1,282	2,997
June,	1,679	1,304	2,983	1,681	1,292	2,973
July,	1,618	1,289	2,907	1,613	1,263	2,876
August,	1,604	1,309	2,913	1,601	1,277	2,878
September,	1,636	1,320	2,956	1,616	1,288	2,904
October,	1,697	1,370	3,067	1,668	1,326	2,994
November,	1,728	1,367	3,095	1,709	1,307	3,016
December,	1,695	1,383	3,078	1,700	1,253	2,953

BRICK, TILES, AND SEWER PIPE. [38 Establishments.]

January,	429	4	433	445	11	456
February,	412	4	416	439	11	450
March,	498	4	502	508	11	519
April,	1,363	4	1,367	1,325	11	1,336
May,	1,798	4	1,802	1,871	11	1,882
June,	1,794	4	1,798	1,891	11	1,902
July,	1,765	4	1,769	1,841	10	1,851
August,	1,729	4	1,733	1,767	10	1,777
September,	1,627	9	1,636	1,641	10	1,651
October,	1,138	9	1,147	1,168	9	1,177
November,	731	9	740	799	6	805
December,	498	10	508	537	6	543

PERSONS EMPLOYED: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.
 AGGREGATES, BY MONTHS — 1889, 1890 — Continued.
 BROOMS, BRUSHES, AND MOPS. [22 Establishments.]

MONTHS.	1889			1890		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
January,	473	304	777	480	317	797
February,	479	313	792	474	321	795
March,	485	319	804	471	335	806
April,	477	312	789	458	314	772
May,	483	319	802	457	314	771
June,	485	311	796	447	312	759
July,	488	301	789	444	299	743
August,	480	296	776	443	293	736
September,	475	306	781	444	298	742
October,	473	307	780	450	297	747
November,	471	309	780	461	290	751
December,	475	317	792	477	303	780

BURIAL CASES, CASKETS, COFFINS, ETC. [5 Establishments.]

January,	143	24	167	139	27	166
February,	140	24	164	139	27	166
March,	142	24	166	141	27	168
April,	138	24	162	142	26	168
May,	140	26	166	140	25	165
June,	140	26	166	139	24	163
July,	140	25	165	139	23	162
August,	140	24	164	140	23	163
September,	139	24	163	138	24	162
October,	139	24	163	139	24	163
November,	137	25	162	136	24	160
December,	137	26	163	137	24	161

BUTTONS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS. [17 Establishments.]

January,	286	722	1,008	326	671	997
February,	296	810	1,106	318	746	1,064
March,	324	929	1,253	322	823	1,145
April,	305	912	1,217	298	751	1,049
May,	297	860	1,157	306	712	1,018
June,	290	693	983	306	695	1,001
July,	292	682	974	311	692	1,003
August,	318	764	1,082	296	650	946
September,	301	860	1,161	302	728	1,030
October,	300	891	1,191	333	774	1,107
November,	320	874	1,194	341	810	1,151
December,	299	739	1,038	374	807	1,181

CARPETINGS. [12 Establishments.]

January,	1,908	2,339	4,247	2,027	2,338	4,365
February,	1,928	2,300	4,228	2,038	2,438	4,471
March,	1,941	2,387	4,328	2,033	2,430	4,463
April,	1,959	2,378	4,337	1,994	2,412	4,406
May,	1,820	1,995	3,815	1,945	2,381	4,376
June,	1,954	2,318	4,272	2,008	2,362	4,370
July,	1,958	2,331	4,289	2,013	2,349	4,362
August,	2,009	2,372	4,381	1,999	2,330	4,329
September,	2,045	2,397	4,442	1,946	2,399	4,345
October,	2,030	2,349	4,379	1,984	2,412	4,396
November,	1,984	2,271	4,255	2,009	2,326	4,335
December,	2,006	2,248	4,254	1,995	2,371	4,366

PERSONS EMPLOYED: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.
 AGGREGATES, BY MONTHS—1889, 1890—Continued.
 CARRIAGES AND WAGONS. [65 Establishments.]

MONTHS.	1889			1890		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
January,	1,776	28	1,804	1,920	43	1,963
February,	1,828	29	1,857	1,951	46	1,997
March,	1,931	35	1,966	2,058	49	2,107
April,	2,028	37	2,065	2,113	47	2,160
May,	2,117	37	2,154	2,177	47	2,224
June,	2,144	36	2,180	2,186	46	2,232
July,	1,998	31	2,029	2,132	47	2,179
August,	1,934	31	1,965	2,025	47	2,072
September,	1,815	30	1,845	1,847	46	1,892
October,	1,784	28	1,812	1,816	42	1,858
November,	1,803	26	1,829	1,826	41	1,867
December,	1,801	31	1,832	1,854	43	1,897

CEMENT, KAOLIN, LIME, AND PLASTER. [4 Establishments.]

January,	66	-	66	53	-	53
February,	72	-	72	53	-	53
March,	70	-	70	55	-	55
April,	78	-	78	73	-	73
May,	86	-	86	80	-	80
June,	84	-	84	82	-	82
July,	78	-	78	78	-	78
August,	78	-	78	72	-	72
September,	79	-	79	73	-	73
October,	78	-	78	76	-	76
November,	72	-	72	66	-	66
December,	58	-	58	63	-	63

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS (COMPOUNDED). [8 Establishments.]

January,	127	2	129	108	2	110
February,	131	2	133	108	2	110
March,	131	2	133	110	2	112
April,	129	2	131	116	2	118
May,	124	2	126	113	2	115
June,	123	2	125	112	2	114
July,	122	2	124	114	2	116
August,	121	2	123	111	2	113
September,	122	2	124	117	2	119
October,	121	2	123	121	2	123
November,	120	2	122	121	2	123
December,	121	2	123	122	2	124

CLOCKS AND WATCHES. [7 Establishments.]

January,	480	115	595	428	138	566
February,	467	115	582	458	136	594
March,	467	118	585	474	136	610
April,	444	117	561	476	136	612
May,	435	118	553	479	138	617
June,	425	117	542	479	138	617
July,	411	115	526	479	141	620
August,	296	65	361	354	74	428
September,	418	129	547	480	136	616
October,	431	127	558	488	137	625
November,	441	127	568	499	138	637
December,	445	130	575	496	140	636

PERSONS EMPLOYED: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.
 AGGREGATES, BY MONTHS—1889, 1890—Continued.

CLOTHING. [111 Establishments.]

MONTHS.	1889			1890		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
January,	2,434	5,300	7,734	2,312	5,085	7,397
February,	2,391	5,459	7,850	2,321	5,338	7,659
March,	2,401	5,706	8,107	2,354	5,688	8,042
April,	2,352	5,427	7,779	2,372	5,757	8,129
May,	2,388	5,472	7,860	2,476	5,714	8,190
June,	2,354	5,425	7,779	2,442	5,505	7,947
July,	2,174	5,029	7,203	2,371	5,069	7,440
August,	2,150	5,376	7,526	2,335	4,774	7,109
September,	2,361	5,837	8,198	2,495	5,599	8,094
October,	2,428	6,077	8,505	2,565	5,939	8,504
November,	2,543	5,898	8,441	2,569	5,850	8,419
December,	2,434	5,326	7,760	2,556	5,554	8,110

COOKING, LIGHTING, AND HEATING APPARATUS. [35 Establishments.]

January,	1,697	7	1,704	1,648	13	1,661
February,	1,843	7	1,850	1,954	22	1,976
March,	1,915	7	1,922	2,028	22	2,050
April,	1,967	7	1,974	2,069	22	2,091
May,	1,906	7	1,913	2,054	24	2,078
June,	1,894	7	1,901	2,037	25	2,062
July,	2,048	27	2,075	1,953	25	1,978
August,	2,129	27	2,156	2,097	27	2,124
September,	2,189	27	2,216	2,150	30	2,180
October,	2,228	27	2,255	2,173	33	2,206
November,	2,190	27	2,217	2,165	34	2,199
December,	2,111	27	2,138	2,091	31	2,122

CORDAGE AND TWINE. [25 Establishments.]

January,	1,834	1,507	3,341	1,779	1,419	3,198
February,	1,967	1,594	3,561	1,823	1,493	3,316
March,	2,009	1,705	3,714	1,925	1,646	3,571
April,	2,086	1,728	3,814	1,973	1,625	3,598
May,	2,115	1,793	3,908	2,000	1,637	3,637
June,	2,180	1,710	3,890	1,941	1,481	3,422
July,	2,086	1,600	3,686	1,890	1,470	3,360
August,	1,618	1,255	2,873	1,733	1,367	3,100
September,	1,530	1,206	2,736	1,743	1,382	3,125
October,	1,641	1,300	2,941	1,783	1,354	3,137
November,	1,827	1,401	3,228	1,720	1,361	3,081
December,	1,878	1,552	3,430	1,783	1,481	3,264

CORKS, BUNGS, AND TAPS. [4 Establishments.]

January,	30	14	44	29	11	40
February,	31	13	44	31	12	43
March,	33	13	46	29	13	42
April,	31	16	47	35	13	48
May,	35	13	48	34	11	45
June,	34	12	46	34	12	46
July,	35	15	50	34	11	45
August,	33	14	47	35	12	47
September,	34	15	49	35	11	46
October,	30	13	43	32	12	44
November,	31	14	45	32	13	45
December,	30	13	43	32	12	44

PERSONS EMPLOYED: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

AGGREGATES, BY MONTHS—1889, 1890—Continued.

COTTON GOODS. [157 Establishments.]

MONTHS.	1889			1890		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
January,	31,619	36,485	68,104	33,635	37,053	70,688
February,	31,702	36,731	68,433	33,883	37,305	71,188
March,	31,392	36,117	67,509	33,763	37,412	71,175
April,	31,804	36,758	68,562	33,874	37,554	71,428
May,	31,755	36,843	68,598	33,626	37,548	71,174
June,	31,820	36,705	68,525	33,672	37,590	71,262
July,	32,011	36,749	68,760	33,318	36,891	70,209
August,	32,186	36,638	68,824	33,454	37,050	70,504
September,	32,226	36,847	69,073	33,702	37,327	71,029
October,	32,332	37,027	69,359	33,690	37,562	71,252
November,	32,321	37,138	69,459	33,769	37,619	71,388
December,	32,375	37,051	69,426	33,626	37,653	71,279

COTTON, WOOLLEN, AND OTHER TEXTILES. [3 Establishments.]

January,	983	1,138	2,121	945	1,052	1,997
February,	1,025	1,123	2,148	960	1,127	2,087
March,	928	1,089	2,017	1,010	1,169	2,179
April,	973	1,077	2,050	1,022	1,154	2,176
May,	906	1,042	1,948	999	1,178	2,177
June,	877	1,067	1,944	1,017	1,194	2,211
July,	897	1,051	1,948	1,008	1,212	2,220
August,	967	1,018	1,985	1,021	1,131	2,152
September,	977	1,056	2,033	982	1,140	2,122
October,	935	1,079	2,014	965	1,173	2,138
November,	821	1,091	1,912	967	1,093	2,060
December,	944	1,096	2,040	935	1,150	2,085

CRAYONS, PENCILS, CRUCIBLES, ETC. [3 Establishments.]

January,	26	1	27	30	—	30
February,	27	1	28	30	—	30
March,	27	1	28	30	—	30
April,	26	1	27	30	—	30
May,	27	1	28	29	—	29
June,	25	1	26	29	—	29
July,	26	1	27	28	—	28
August,	26	1	27	29	—	29
September,	31	—	31	29	—	29
October,	31	—	31	29	—	29
November,	29	—	29	29	—	29
December,	29	—	29	29	—	29

DRUGS AND MEDICINES. [16 Establishments.]

January,	167	141	308	151	129	280
February,	167	141	308	153	133	286
March,	170	155	325	160	135	295
April,	178	154	332	159	135	294
May,	180	149	329	162	138	300
June,	168	138	306	159	121	280
July,	169	121	290	153	117	270
August,	163	105	268	155	114	269
September,	165	120	285	152	121	273
October,	163	123	286	151	127	278
November,	170	133	303	154	142	296
December,	167	128	295	159	148	307

PERSONS EMPLOYED: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.
 AGGREGATES, BY MONTHS—1889, 1890—Continued.

DYESTUFFS. [7 Establishments.]

MONTHS.	1889			1890		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
January,	217	9	226	199	5	204
February,	176	9	185	202	9	211
March,	174	9	183	204	9	213
April,	210	7	217	206	9	215
May,	207	9	216	209	9	218
June,	207	10	217	211	9	220
July,	201	10	211	214	9	223
August,	208	10	213	214	9	223
September,	223	10	233	213	9	222
October,	224	9	233	217	9	226
November,	224	10	234	209	10	219
December,	206	10	216	199	9	208

EARTHEN, PLASTER, AND STONE WARE. [4 Establishments.]

January,	130	20	150	154	21	175
February,	135	21	156	158	20	178
March,	141	20	161	163	22	185
April,	144	20	164	164	27	191
May,	147	20	167	168	27	195
June,	143	20	163	167	27	194
July,	141	20	161	163	24	187
August,	144	20	164	168	27	195
September,	149	22	171	174	29	203
October,	154	22	176	168	29	197
November,	151	20	171	169	27	196
December,	150	20	170	167	27	194

ELECTRICAL APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES. [5 Establishments.]

January,	122	14	136	155	32	187
February,	148	16	164	156	29	185
March,	158	18	176	158	29	187
April,	155	17	172	157	25	182
May,	152	16	168	163	30	193
June,	156	16	172	177	32	209
July,	155	18	173	175	30	205
August,	152	18	170	186	35	221
September,	168	18	186	192	39	231
October,	180	21	201	213	60	273
November,	189	23	212	221	76	297
December,	194	26	220	233	68	301

ELECTROPLATING. [8 Establishments.]

January,	66	3	69	60	4	64
February,	66	3	69	63	3	66
March,	68	3	71	65	3	68
April,	70	3	73	64	3	67
May,	70	3	73	65	3	68
June,	70	3	73	66	3	69
July,	69	3	72	66	3	71
August,	66	4	70	69	3	72
September,	66	4	73	70	4	74
October,	75	3	78	75	4	79
November,	78	3	81	71	4	75
December,	77	3	80	71	4	75

PERSONS EMPLOYED: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

AGGREGATES, BY MONTHS—1889, 1890—Continued.

EMERY AND SAND PAPER AND CLOTH, ETC. [10 Establishments.]

MONTHS.	1889			1890		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
January,	200	14	214	252	10	262
February,	200	15	215	254	10	264
March,	201	14	215	256	10	266
April,	201	14	215	280	10	270
May,	203	11	214	251	10	261
June,	205	11	216	254	10	264
July,	209	11	220	249	10	259
August,	210	11	221	257	10	267
September,	218	10	228	265	10	275
October,	225	10	235	280	10	270
November,	235	12	247	268	10	278
December,	242	12	254	258	10	268

FANCY ARTICLES. [6 Establishments.]

January,	52	199	251	45	196	241
February,	53	202	255	46	197	243
March,	54	206	260	48	198	246
April,	56	199	255	48	180	228
May,	56	189	245	48	174	222
June,	52	189	241	49	181	230
July,	53	190	243	46	190	236
August,	54	197	251	47	194	241
September,	50	203	253	49	205	254
October,	47	191	238	48	196	244
November,	48	197	245	50	213	263
December,	48	191	239	52	228	280

FERTILIZERS. [3 Establishments.]

January,	27	—	27	26	—	26
February,	27	—	27	26	—	26
March,	27	—	27	26	—	26
April,	26	—	26	26	—	26
May,	27	—	27	26	—	26
June,	28	—	28	26	—	26
July,	28	—	28	22	—	22
August,	28	—	28	22	—	22
September,	27	—	27	22	—	22
October,	28	—	28	24	—	24
November,	29	—	29	24	—	24
December,	28	—	28	24	—	24

FINE ARTS AND TAXIDERMY. [3 Establishments.]

January,	6	—	6	10	—	10
February,	6	—	6	10	—	10
March,	6	—	6	9	—	9
April,	6	—	6	9	—	9
May,	6	—	6	8	—	8
June,	7	—	7	7	—	7
July,	7	—	7	7	—	7
August,	8	—	8	7	—	7
September,	9	—	9	9	—	9
October,	10	—	10	9	—	9
November,	8	—	8	11	—	11
December,	8	—	8	12	—	12

PERSONS EMPLOYED: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.
 AGGREGATES, BY MONTHS—1889, 1890—Continued.
 FIREWORKS AND MATCHES. [3 Establishments.]

MONTHS.	1889			1890		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
January,	38	5	43	43	10	53
February,	38	6	44	43	15	58
March,	38	7	45	43	20	63
April,	41	6	47	48	13	61
May,	42	9	51	50	13	63
June,	38	10	48	43	13	56
July,	31	7	38	37	12	49
August,	27	5	32	30	8	38
September,	26	5	31	29	10	39
October,	27	6	33	28	10	38
November,	30	6	36	29	7	36
December,	30	4	34	26	4	30

FLAX, HEMP, AND JUTE GOODS. [5 Establishments.]

January,	487	323	810	485	307	792
February,	463	328	791	461	311	772
March,	447	333	780	475	318	793
April,	534	378	912	532	353	885
May,	597	380	977	594	352	946
June,	638	383	1,021	634	365	999
July,	641	387	1,028	636	375	1,011
August,	667	375	1,042	663	362	1,025
September,	640	371	1,011	640	367	1,007
October,	570	374	944	571	374	945
November,	556	342	898	557	347	904
December,	547	332	879	547	333	880

FOOD PREPARATIONS. [208 Establishments.]

January,	4,428	1,183	5,611	4,475	1,280	5,755
February,	4,899	1,261	6,160	4,676	1,361	6,037
March,	4,470	1,280	5,750	4,864	1,356	6,220
April,	4,345	1,246	5,591	4,358	1,376	5,734
May,	4,341	1,334	5,675	4,096	1,446	5,542
June,	4,371	1,355	5,726	4,395	1,484	5,879
July,	4,470	1,436	5,906	4,532	1,494	6,026
August,	4,506	1,532	6,038	4,708	1,542	6,250
September,	4,725	1,752	6,477	4,907	1,805	6,712
October,	4,826	1,641	6,467	5,029	1,779	6,808
November,	4,689	1,626	6,315	4,904	1,788	6,692
December,	4,667	1,489	6,156	5,058	1,627	6,685

FURNITURE. [115 Establishments.]

January,	3,196	410	3,606	3,235	394	3,629
February,	3,268	414	3,682	3,338	388	3,726
March,	3,387	430	3,817	3,468	434	3,902
April,	3,428	454	3,882	3,494	476	3,970
May,	3,476	468	3,944	3,500	493	3,993
June,	3,401	460	3,861	3,455	477	3,932
July,	3,163	434	3,597	3,347	475	3,822
August,	3,151	415	3,566	3,481	469	3,950
September,	3,401	456	3,857	3,650	495	4,145
October,	3,525	480	4,005	3,701	509	4,210
November,	3,515	503	4,018	3,695	530	4,225
December,	3,359	461	3,820	3,578	470	4,048

PERSONS EMPLOYED: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.
 AGGREGATES, BY MONTHS — 1889, 1890 — Continued.
 GLASS. [8 Establishments.]

MONTHS.	1889			1890		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
January,	434	28	462	518	31	549
February,	490	28	518	520	31	551
March,	520	28	548	518	31	549
April,	525	28	553	507	31	538
May,	519	28	547	479	31	510
June,	459	28	487	451	31	482
July,	374	25	399	364	24	388
August,	369	28	397	354	23	377
September,	525	28	553	502	31	533
October,	528	28	556	515	30	545
November,	510	28	538	510	30	540
December,	495	28	523	512	30	542

GLUE, ISINGLASS, AND STARCH. [10 Establishments.]

January,	272	27	299	259	25	284
February,	274	32	306	255	27	282
March,	273	32	305	282	28	290
April,	213	17	230	204	10	214
May,	214	17	231	220	11	231
June,	185	18	203	177	11	188
July,	152	18	170	151	8	159
August,	138	17	155	143	10	153
September,	138	17	155	147	9	156
October,	177	9	186	178	10	188
November,	207	11	218	202	11	213
December,	268	26	294	259	25	284

HAIR WORK (ANIMAL AND HUMAN). [4 Establishments.]

January,	80	63	143	84	72	156
February,	79	64	133	84	72	156
March,	77	64	131	84	70	154
April,	75	63	128	97	70	167
May,	87	68	145	102	89	191
June,	84	59	143	105	98	203
July,	87	57	144	101	83	184
August,	83	52	135	97	85	182
September,	85	48	133	100	87	187
October,	83	56	139	95	87	174
November,	76	55	131	91	77	168
December,	76	58	134	86	80	166

HOSE: RUBBER, LINEN, ETC. [4 Establishments.]

January,	154	34	188	162	18	180
February,	152	39	191	139	26	165
March,	161	40	201	165	31	196
April,	151	36	187	161	28	189
May,	151	31	182	155	29	184
June,	138	22	160	147	29	176
July,	125	18	143	131	27	158
August,	128	24	152	117	25	142
September,	113	19	132	115	24	139
October,	118	22	140	110	24	134
November,	128	23	151	122	24	146
December,	135	27	162	159	28	187

110 STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES. [Pub. Doc.]

PERSONS EMPLOYED: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

AGGREGATES, BY MONTHS — 1889, 1890 — Continued.

HOSIERY AND KNIT GOODS. [33 Establishments.]

MONTHS.	1889			1890		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
January,	1,090	2,547	3,637	1,067	2,715	3,782
February,	1,108	2,607	3,715	1,090	2,885	3,975
March,	1,134	2,678	3,812	1,097	3,042	4,139
April,	1,082	2,599	3,681	1,075	2,993	4,068
May,	1,037	2,749	3,786	1,040	2,750	3,790
June,	1,042	2,752	3,794	1,044	2,807	3,851
July,	1,001	2,596	3,597	1,023	2,750	3,773
August,	981	2,447	3,408	996	2,636	3,632
September,	1,018	2,670	3,688	1,084	2,912	3,996
October,	1,087	2,644	3,731	1,122	3,071	4,193
November,	1,115	2,737	3,852	1,184	3,027	4,211
December,	1,113	2,699	3,812	1,184	3,045	4,229

INK, MUCILAGE, AND PASTE. [6 Establishments.]

January,	12	3	15	13	6	19
February,	12	6	18	13	6	19
March,	17	8	25	15	7	22
April,	17	8	25	16	9	25
May,	17	7	24	16	9	25
June,	14	7	21	16	9	25
July,	11	4	15	15	4	19
August,	11	4	15	15	4	19
September,	11	4	15	16	5	21
October,	11	7	18	16	8	24
November,	11	7	18	15	7	22
December,	11	7	18	14	7	21

IVORY, BONE, SHELL, AND HORN GOODS, ETC. [11 Establishments.]

January,	399	46	445	426	60	486
February,	410	49	459	430	62	492
March,	405	52	457	438	60	498
April,	404	47	451	426	54	480
May,	368	46	414	421	53	474
June,	366	45	411	375	50	425
July,	386	48	434	384	50	434
August,	393	49	442	418	49	467
September,	410	58	468	411	53	464
October,	418	56	474	361	50	411
November,	415	55	470	351	52	403
December,	409	53	462	350	56	406

JEWELRY BURNISHING AND LAPIDARY WORK. [2 Establishments.]

January,	2	-	2	2	-	2
February,	2	-	2	4	-	4
March,	2	-	2	2	-	2
April,	3	-	3	2	-	2
May,	3	-	3	2	-	2
June,	2	-	2	2	-	2
July,	2	-	2	2	-	2
August,	3	-	3	3	-	3
September,	2	-	2	2	-	2
October,	2	-	2	2	-	2
November,	2	-	2	4	-	4
December,	3	-	3	5	-	5

PERSONS EMPLOYED: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.
 AGGREGATES, BY MONTHS — 1889, 1890 — Continued.

LEATHER. [145 Establishments.]

MONTHS.	1889			1890		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
January,	5,847	89	5,936	5,838	96	5,934
February,	6,004	91	6,095	6,073	101	6,174
March,	6,103	92	6,195	6,043	96	6,139
April,	6,007	82	6,089	6,089	83	6,172
May,	6,020	84	6,104	6,102	96	6,198
June,	6,064	82	6,146	6,242	97	6,339
July,	5,904	76	5,980	6,243	94	6,337
August,	5,975	78	6,051	6,222	79	6,301
September,	5,918	85	6,003	5,776	95	5,871
October,	5,879	89	5,968	5,779	92	5,871
November,	5,945	92	6,037	5,749	90	5,839
December,	5,532	106	5,637	5,730	87	5,817

LINEN. [3 Establishments.]

January,	401	539	940	407	478	885
February,	398	535	933	417	490	907
March,	402	523	925	438	512	950
April,	404	522	926	447	517	964
May,	402	505	907	455	515	970
June,	391	491	882	453	541	994
July,	393	496	889	437	543	980
August,	389	499	888	442	544	986
September,	388	486	874	434	527	961
October,	386	479	865	458	502	960
November,	397	485	882	462	529	991
December,	390	483	873	461	532	993

LIQUORS AND BEVERAGES (NOT SPIRITUOUS). [6 Establishments.]

January,	68	-	68	67	-	67
February,	68	-	68	67	-	67
March,	68	-	68	68	-	68
April,	71	-	71	76	-	76
May,	72	-	72	86	-	86
June,	88	-	88	104	-	104
July,	98	-	98	105	-	105
August,	101	-	101	105	-	105
September,	91	-	91	94	-	94
October,	84	-	84	86	-	86
November,	79	-	79	67	-	67
December,	78	-	78	73	-	73

LIQUORS: MALT, DISTILLED, AND FERMENTED. [37 Establishments.]

January,	858	-	858	876	-	876
February,	834	-	834	876	-	876
March,	854	-	854	854	-	854
April,	861	-	861	881	-	881
May,	887	-	887	872	-	872
June,	883	-	883	902	-	902
July,	887	-	887	948	-	948
August,	879	-	879	955	-	955
September,	874	-	874	942	-	942
October,	912	-	912	953	-	953
November,	907	-	907	942	-	942
December,	868	-	868	900	-	900

PERSONS EMPLOYED: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.
 AGGREGATES, BY MONTHS — 1889, 1890 — Continued.

LUMBER. [20 Establishments.]

MONTHS.	1889			1890		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
January,	406	23	429	609	25	634
February,	405	28	433	607	23	630
March,	609	30	639	659	23	682
April,	628	14	642	701	24	725
May,	638	14	652	703	23	726
June,	635	14	649	691	24	715
July,	633	14	647	683	7	690
August,	632	14	646	690	6	696
September,	653	30	683	728	25	753
October,	654	30	684	765	25	790
November,	654	29	683	760	24	784
December,	659	33	692	667	24	691

MACHINES AND MACHINERY. [179 Establishments.]

January,	12,943	150	13,093	12,998	126	13,124
February,	12,908	155	13,063	12,976	133	13,009
March,	13,114	152	13,266	12,921	140	13,061
April,	12,930	162	13,092	12,901	139	13,040
May,	13,034	156	13,190	12,961	142	13,093
June,	13,068	156	13,224	13,048	136	13,184
July,	13,333	153	13,486	13,183	176	13,359
August,	13,425	154	13,579	13,379	176	13,555
September,	13,490	149	13,639	13,688	177	13,866
October,	13,543	149	13,697	14,312	186	14,498
November,	13,627	151	13,778	14,429	188	14,617
December,	13,498	154	13,652	14,428	189	14,617

METALS AND METALLIC GOODS. [279 Establishments.]

January,	15,278	1,900	17,178	15,806	1,808	17,614
February,	15,246	1,915	17,161	15,699	1,808	17,507
March,	15,190	1,895	17,085	15,694	1,782	17,476
April,	15,072	1,818	16,890	15,490	1,711	17,201
May,	14,956	1,766	16,722	15,287	1,669	16,956
June,	15,104	1,822	16,926	15,564	1,760	17,324
July,	14,954	1,813	16,767	15,593	1,776	17,369
August,	15,179	1,839	17,018	15,755	1,808	17,563
September,	15,929	1,904	17,833	16,053	1,861	17,914
October,	16,262	1,996	18,258	16,219	1,903	18,122
November,	16,291	2,011	18,302	16,259	1,880	18,139
December,	16,296	1,962	18,258	16,218	1,838	18,056

MIXED TEXTILES. [15 Establishments.]

January,	1,760	908	2,668	1,861	1,256	3,117
February,	1,796	922	2,718	1,894	1,304	3,198
March,	1,826	928	2,754	1,957	1,348	3,305
April,	1,815	941	2,756	2,028	1,412	3,440
May,	1,805	923	2,728	1,864	1,290	3,154
June,	1,813	918	2,731	1,800	1,163	2,963
July,	1,856	921	2,777	1,669	1,139	2,808
August,	1,965	966	2,931	1,644	1,056	2,700
September,	2,014	1,110	3,124	1,642	1,105	2,747
October,	2,020	1,006	3,026	1,675	1,103	2,778
November,	2,043	1,027	3,070	1,701	1,063	2,764
December,	2,073	1,033	3,106	1,918	1,253	3,171

PERSONS EMPLOYED: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

AGGREGATES, BY MONTHS — 1889, 1890 — Continued.

MODELS AND PATTERNS. [5 Establishments.]

MONTHS.	1889			1890		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
January,	37	12	49	44	12	56
February,	38	12	50	43	12	55
March,	39	12	51	43	12	55
April,	42	12	54	43	12	55
May,	39	8	47	39	8	47
June,	35	8	43	37	8	45
July,	34	8	42	37	8	45
August,	37	8	45	40	8	48
September,	39	12	51	46	12	58
October,	37	12	49	45	12	57
November,	37	12	49	44	12	56
December,	39	12	51	42	12	54

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND MATERIALS. [38 Establishments.]

January,	2,078	56	2,134	2,245	70	2,315
February,	2,123	57	2,180	2,442	70	2,512
March,	2,142	57	2,199	2,289	72	2,361
April,	2,123	56	2,179	2,293	71	2,364
May,	2,068	57	2,150	2,283	40	2,353
June,	2,088	57	2,145	2,255	72	2,327
July,	2,079	56	2,135	2,269	73	2,342
August,	2,117	54	2,171	2,222	71	2,293
September,	2,142	53	2,195	2,264	71	2,335
October,	2,159	54	2,213	2,311	74	2,385
November,	2,211	55	2,266	2,313	78	2,391
December,	2,246	58	2,304	2,288	80	2,368

OILS AND ILLUMINATING FLUIDS. [9 Establishments.]

January,	167	12	179	177	13	190
February,	164	12	176	176	13	191
March,	159	10	169	179	13	192
April,	120	12	132	140	13	153
May,	125	12	137	136	11	147
June,	117	10	127	125	11	136
July,	112	10	122	126	11	137
August,	115	10	125	127	11	138
September,	122	12	134	132	12	144
October,	131	12	143	139	12	151
November,	143	12	155	187	12	199
December,	164	12	176	186	12	198

PAINTS, COLORS, AND CRUDE CHEMICALS. [16 Establishments.]

January,	179	12	191	229	18	247
February,	182	12	194	231	19	250
March,	182	12	194	233	20	253
April,	173	12	185	231	21	252
May,	166	12	178	232	22	254
June,	215	26	241	227	21	248
July,	216	26	242	225	21	246
August,	214	26	240	221	20	241
September,	215	25	240	219	18	237
October,	217	25	242	223	17	240
November,	222	26	248	221	17	238
December,	221	25	246	226	18	244

PERSONS EMPLOYED: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.
 AGGREGATES, BY MONTHS — 1889, 1890 — Continued.

PAPER AND PAPER GOODS. [84 Establishments.]

MONTHS.	1889			1890		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
January,	4,181	3,591	7,772	4,393	3,427	7,820
February,	4,246	3,545	7,791	4,397	3,408	7,805
March,	4,251	3,480	7,731	4,386	3,400	7,786
April,	4,296	3,503	7,799	4,350	3,413	7,763
May,	4,309	3,463	7,772	4,363	3,384	7,747
June,	4,352	3,502	7,854	4,361	3,376	7,737
July,	4,335	3,452	7,787	4,325	3,319	7,644
August,	4,224	3,453	7,677	4,300	3,347	7,647
September,	4,284	3,464	7,748	4,368	3,419	7,787
October,	4,265	3,514	7,779	4,430	3,466	7,896
November,	4,258	3,511	7,769	4,484	3,481	7,965
December,	4,266	3,486	7,752	4,495	3,480	7,975

PERFUMES, TOILET ARTICLES, ETC. [2 Establishments.]

January,	6	1	7	5	1	6
February,	6	1	7	5	1	6
March,	6	2	8	5	2	7
April,	6	2	8	5	2	7
May,	6	3	9	5	2	7
June,	6	3	9	5	2	7
July,	6	3	9	5	2	7
August,	6	3	9	5	2	7
September,	6	3	9	5	3	8
October,	6	3	9	4	4	8
November,	6	3	9	4	4	8
December,	6	3	9	4	4	8

PHOTOGRAPHS AND PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS. [6 Establishments.]

January,	59	40	99	59	36	95
February,	59	40	99	59	36	95
March,	60	40	100	59	38	97
April,	60	40	100	61	38	99
May,	60	40	100	66	41	107
June,	59	40	99	67	41	108
July,	56	38	94	63	40	103
August,	55	38	93	60	39	99
September,	57	38	95	63	40	103
October,	59	38	97	64	40	104
November,	62	38	100	64	41	105
December,	66	38	104	68	43	111

POLISHES AND DRESSING. [16 Establishments.]

January,	82	60	142	118	65	183
February,	84	74	158	118	80	198
March,	87	89	176	120	102	222
April,	88	89	177	124	104	228
May,	119	97	216	126	103	229
June,	120	89	209	127	108	235
July,	118	89	207	126	101	227
August,	110	50	160	122	108	230
September,	118	93	211	125	115	240
October,	119	94	213	125	113	238
November,	87	80	167	124	109	233
December,	82	55	137	123	85	208

PERSONS EMPLOYED: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

AGGREGATES, BY MONTHS — 1889, 1890 — Continued.

PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND BOOKBINDING. [19 Establishments.]

MONTHS.	1889			1890		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
January,	781	294	1,075	829	304	1,133
February,	758	295	1,053	797	295	1,092
March,	780	282	1,062	801	291	1,092
April,	795	315	1,110	815	305	1,120
May,	833	323	1,156	811	296	1,107
June,	813	314	1,127	837	298	1,135
July,	806	283	1,089	818	303	1,121
August,	802	276	1,078	780	286	1,066
September,	828	320	1,148	769	289	1,058
October,	826	338	1,164	784	312	1,096
November,	822	339	1,161	803	316	1,119
December,	825	318	1,143	819	321	1,140

PRINT WORKS, DYE WORKS, AND BLEACHERIES. [21 Establishments.]

January,	3,796	871	4,667	3,637	840	4,477
February,	3,681	847	4,528	3,684	852	4,536
March,	3,624	806	4,430	3,792	854	4,646
April,	3,580	816	4,396	3,842	855	4,697
May,	3,467	780	4,247	3,724	822	4,546
June,	3,329	771	4,100	3,711	842	4,553
July,	3,341	774	4,115	3,569	839	4,408
August,	3,520	795	4,315	3,858	835	4,693
September,	3,535	798	4,333	3,795	836	4,631
October,	3,431	804	4,235	3,857	850	4,707
November,	3,547	809	4,356	3,581	843	4,424
December,	3,627	833	4,460	3,365	807	4,172

RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT. [14 Establishments.]

January,	2,935	—	2,935	2,688	—	2,688
February,	2,901	—	2,901	2,718	—	2,718
March,	2,843	—	2,843	2,754	—	2,754
April,	2,856	—	2,856	2,792	—	2,792
May,	2,823	—	2,823	2,757	—	2,757
June,	2,730	—	2,730	2,826	—	2,826
July,	2,673	—	2,673	2,836	—	2,836
August,	2,593	—	2,593	2,763	—	2,763
September,	2,558	—	2,558	2,741	—	2,741
October,	2,496	—	2,496	2,688	—	2,688
November,	2,540	—	2,540	2,687	—	2,687
December,	2,617	—	2,617	2,762	—	2,752

RUBBER AND ELASTIC GOODS. [28 Establishments.]

January,	3,651	3,116	6,767	3,725	2,868	6,591
February,	3,616	3,073	6,689	3,686	2,849	6,535
March,	3,572	3,059	6,631	3,684	2,820	6,504
April,	3,103	2,601	5,704	3,183	2,380	5,513
May,	3,296	2,839	6,135	3,461	2,932	6,393
June,	3,384	2,947	6,331	3,474	3,026	6,500
July,	3,388	2,898	6,281	3,595	3,052	6,647
August,	3,389	2,939	6,328	3,585	3,027	6,612
September,	3,449	3,090	6,539	3,711	3,169	6,880
October,	3,535	3,204	6,739	3,826	3,266	7,092
November,	3,645	3,298	6,943	3,885	3,296	7,181
December,	3,577	3,219	6,796	3,914	3,187	7,101

PERSONS EMPLOYED: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

AGGREGATES, BY MONTHS — 1889, 1890 — Continued.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES. [14 Establishments.]

MONTHS.	1889			1890		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
January,	727	102	829	839	103	942
February,	737	98	835	842	107	949
March,	756	94	850	875	109	984
April,	805	95	900	912	110	1,022
May,	827	104	931	919	110	1,029
June,	844	118	962	928	98	1,026
July,	852	106	958	932	100	1,032
August,	865	108	973	935	104	1,039
September,	883	114	997	948	107	1,055
October,	899	119	1,018	944	120	1,064
November,	858	129	987	954	134	1,088
December,	848	126	974	912	122	1,034

SHIPBUILDING. [21 Establishments.]

January,	569	-	569	462	-	462
February,	728	-	728	483	-	483
March,	637	-	637	517	-	517
April,	726	-	726	750	-	750
May,	689	-	689	773	-	773
June,	709	-	709	699	-	699
July,	729	-	729	589	-	589
August,	660	-	660	649	-	649
September,	624	-	624	653	-	653
October,	764	-	764	653	-	653
November,	650	-	650	683	-	683
December,	601	-	601	657	-	657

SILK AND SILK GOODS. [10 Establishments.]

January,	725	1,592	2,317	758	1,527	2,285
February,	744	1,627	2,371	767	1,545	2,312
March,	735	1,643	2,378	784	1,541	2,325
April,	722	1,668	2,390	770	1,577	2,347
May,	722	1,646	2,368	767	1,587	2,354
June,	738	1,641	2,379	747	1,568	2,305
July,	742	1,580	2,322	777	1,543	2,320
August,	728	1,572	2,300	799	1,458	2,257
September,	725	1,591	2,316	819	1,428	2,247
October,	710	1,623	2,333	811	1,488	2,299
November,	713	1,634	2,347	836	1,523	2,359
December,	719	1,643	2,362	832	1,557	2,389

SPORTING AND ATHLETIC GOODS. [8 Establishments.]

January,	165	27	192	181	33	214
February,	138	27	165	179	32	211
March,	141	27	168	178	33	211
April,	155	27	182	179	36	215
May,	153	27	180	174	34	208
June,	141	25	166	168	32	200
July,	136	23	159	129	24	153
August,	135	23	158	163	30	193
September,	147	25	172	174	32	206
October,	186	27	213	186	32	218
November,	195	27	222	229	34	263
December,	184	27	211	225	24	249

PERSONS EMPLOYED: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.
 AGGREGATES, BY MONTHS — 1889, 1890 — Continued.

STONE. [66 Establishments.]

MONTHS.	1889			1890		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
January,	2,332	-	2,332	2,311	-	2,311
February,	2,262	-	2,262	2,366	-	2,366
March,	2,533	-	2,533	2,413	-	2,413
April,	2,850	-	2,850	2,704	-	2,704
May,	2,982	-	2,982	2,475	-	2,475
June,	2,904	-	2,904	2,830	-	2,830
July,	2,908	-	2,908	2,919	-	2,919
August,	2,811	-	2,811	2,928	-	2,928
September,	2,825	-	2,825	2,956	-	2,956
October,	2,828	-	2,828	3,006	-	3,006
November,	2,633	-	2,633	2,951	-	2,951
December,	2,368	-	2,368	2,618	-	2,618

STRAW AND PALM LEAF GOODS. [17 Establishments.]

January,	1,082	2,134	3,216	1,109	2,145	3,254
February,	1,131	2,465	3,596	1,171	2,461	3,632
March,	1,157	2,438	3,595	1,233	2,578	3,811
April,	1,080	2,299	3,379	1,157	2,455	3,612
May,	885	1,933	2,818	923	2,024	2,947
June,	590	1,050	1,640	587	1,091	1,678
July,	217	178	395	230	280	490
August,	350	203	553	382	262	624
September,	420	345	765	504	458	962
October,	627	709	1,336	822	899	1,721
November,	836	1,239	2,075	921	1,317	2,238
December,	928	1,565	2,493	1,131	1,683	2,814

TALLOW, CANDLES, SOAP, AND GREASE. [40 Establishments.]

January,	517	70	587	537	79	616
February,	516	70	586	556	79	635
March,	548	70	618	617	80	697
April,	535	70	605	581	81	662
May,	540	70	610	587	82	669
June,	580	89	649	597	86	683
July,	559	89	628	590	91	681
August,	579	76	655	585	83	668
September,	541	75	616	575	82	657
October,	542	76	618	574	82	656
November,	573	76	649	595	83	678
December,	543	76	619	538	83	621

TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND CIGARS. [39 Establishments.]

January,	778	356	1,134	764	335	1,099
February,	741	329	1,070	793	364	1,157
March,	804	384	1,188	835	364	1,199
April,	857	392	1,249	853	328	1,181
May,	934	428	1,362	934	368	1,302
June,	1,037	470	1,507	982	386	1,368
July,	1,079	469	1,548	1,033	429	1,462
August,	1,108	497	1,605	1,059	351	1,410
September,	1,019	481	1,500	1,030	447	1,477
October,	1,014	476	1,490	1,020	442	1,462
November,	945	452	1,397	1,020	454	1,474
December,	861	393	1,254	998	419	1,417

PERSONS EMPLOYED: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.
 AGGREGATES, BY MONTHS — 1889, 1890 — Continued.
 TOYS AND GAMES (CHILDREN'S). [7 Establishments.]

MONTHS.	1889			1890		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
January,	175	28	203	200	25	225
February,	211	31	242	230	27	257
March,	230	39	269	229	34	263
April,	224	42	266	249	42	291
May,	230	41	271	251	51	302
June,	231	43	274	267	64	331
July,	238	40	278	274	76	350
August,	286	51	337	283	68	351
September,	310	59	369	285	72	357
October,	329	71	400	320	80	400
November,	315	63	378	323	83	406
December,	248	48	296	261	59	320

TRUNKS AND VALISES. [8 Establishments.]

January,	110	1	111	89	1	90
February,	108	1	109	91	5	96
March,	123	11	134	106	11	117
April,	122	11	133	113	9	122
May,	122	11	133	115	9	124
June,	124	11	135	119	9	128
July,	121	11	132	116	9	125
August,	120	11	131	120	9	129
September,	122	11	133	116	9	125
October,	124	11	135	114	9	123
November,	102	8	110	106	9	115
December,	100	8	108	83	8	86

WHIPS, LASHES, AND STOCKS. [10 Establishments.]

January,	257	81	338	254	88	342
February,	260	81	341	254	91	345
March,	257	81	338	261	91	352
April,	257	79	336	262	97	359
May,	263	80	343	251	97	348
June,	260	84	344	252	101	353
July,	257	80	337	251	97	348
August,	254	85	339	251	90	341
September,	262	82	344	247	92	339
October,	257	81	338	247	93	340
November,	252	79	331	236	88	324
December,	254	79	333	243	90	333

WOODEN GOODS. [87 Establishments.]

January,	2,300	50	2,350	2,412	49	2,461
February,	2,318	62	2,380	2,445	61	2,506
March,	2,372	67	2,439	2,475	59	2,534
April,	2,384	70	2,454	2,534	54	2,588
May,	2,393	60	2,453	2,520	54	2,574
June,	2,388	56	2,444	2,574	61	2,635
July,	2,389	58	2,447	2,512	68	2,680
August,	2,414	70	2,484	2,546	61	2,607
September,	2,373	76	2,449	2,593	63	2,656
October,	2,452	81	2,533	2,592	71	2,663
November,	2,445	75	2,520	2,565	76	2,641
December,	2,435	57	2,492	2,490	59	2,549

PERSONS EMPLOYED: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

AGGREGATES, BY MONTHS — 1889, 1890 — Concluded.

WOOLLEN GOODS. [121 Establishments.]

MONTHS.	1889			1890		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
January,	9,400	5,613	15,013	9,447	5,552	14,999
February,	9,516	5,662	15,178	9,501	5,536	15,037
March,	9,591	5,750	15,341	9,487	5,509	14,996
April,	9,643	5,743	15,386	9,308	5,479	14,787
May,	9,727	5,605	15,332	9,312	5,533	14,845
June,	9,497	5,611	15,108	9,281	5,637	14,918
July,	9,397	5,618	15,015	9,324	5,569	14,893
August,	9,396	5,625	15,021	9,376	5,536	14,912
September,	9,167	5,569	14,736	9,560	5,618	15,178
October,	9,280	5,637	14,917	9,743	5,690	15,433
November,	9,272	5,633	14,905	9,810	5,747	15,557
December,	9,354	5,614	14,968	9,851	5,706	15,557

WORSTED GOODS. [20 Establishments.]

January,	2,732	2,984	5,716	2,806	3,211	6,017
February,	2,688	3,016	5,704	2,873	3,284	6,157
March,	2,743	3,019	5,762	2,895	3,262	6,157
April,	2,728	2,951	5,679	2,860	3,212	6,072
May,	2,681	2,945	5,626	2,814	3,177	5,991
June,	2,683	2,998	5,681	2,801	3,177	5,978
July,	2,680	3,041	5,721	2,753	3,126	5,879
August,	2,788	3,103	5,891	2,833	3,110	5,943
September,	2,719	3,041	5,760	2,851	3,190	6,041
October,	2,678	3,106	5,784	2,936	3,313	6,249
November,	2,678	3,171	5,849	2,988	3,383	6,371
December,	2,707	3,219	5,926	3,036	3,380	6,416

ALL INDUSTRIES. [3,041 Establishments.]

January,	166,334	89,430	255,764	172,479	90,888	263,367
February,	168,313	90,870	259,183	174,608	92,569	267,177
March,	169,466	91,091	260,557	175,945	93,639	269,584
April,	170,188	90,621	260,809	175,861	92,833	268,694
May,	170,947	90,227	261,174	175,878	92,783	268,661
June,	171,596	89,597	261,193	177,036	91,890	268,926
July,	170,622	87,982	258,604	175,872	89,622	265,494
August,	171,821	88,545	260,366	177,734	89,384	267,118
September,	173,094	90,331	263,425	179,071	92,060	271,131
October,	173,484	91,350	264,834	179,894	93,618	273,512
November,	172,291	91,743	264,034	178,424	93,684	272,108
December,	171,376	90,922	262,298	177,421	93,439	270,860

THE BUSY SEASON: BY INDUSTRIES.

1889, 1890.

[In this presentation is shown, for 1889 and 1890, the average number of persons employed in each industry, the month or months in which the greatest number of persons was employed in each industry as a whole, the aggregate greatest number of persons employed in the specified month, and the aggregate number of persons employed at *periods of employment of the greatest number*. The four columns headed "The Busy Season" are based upon the preceding presentation and the month in which the largest number of persons is there shown to have been employed, in any particular industry, has been considered as representing the

	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Estab- lishments Con- sidered	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED	
			1889	1890
1	Agricultural implements,	7	682	685
2	Arms and ammunition,	12	1,693	1,785
3	Artisans' tools,	24	1,155	1,255
4	Awnings, sails, tents, etc.,	17	118	119
5	Boots and shoes,	474	40,773	42,763
6	Boxes (paper and wooden),	110	3,609	2,967
7	Brick, tiles, and sewer pipe,	38	1,246	1,264
8	Brooms, brushes, and mops,	22	789	770
9	Burial cases, caskets, coffins, etc.,	5	165	164
10	Buttons and dress trimmings,	17	1,114	1,060
11	Carpetings,	12	4,268	4,403
12	Carriages and wagons,	65	1,948	2,038
13	Cement, kaolin, lime, and plaster,	4	75	68
14	Chemical preparations (compounded),	8	127	115
15	Clocks and watches,	7	547	600
16	Clothing,	111	7,938	7,923
17	Cooking, lighting, and heating apparatus,	35	2,129	2,064
18	Cordage and twine,	25	3,430	3,392
19	Corks, bungs, and taps,	4	47	45
20	Cotton goods,	157	68,991	71,054
21	Cotton, woollen, and other textiles,	3	2,012	2,134
22	Crayons, pencils, crucibles, etc.,	3	28	29
23	Drugs and medicines,	16	302	286
24	Dyestuffs,	7	215	217
25	Earthen, plaster, and stone ware,	4	165	192
26	Electrical apparatus and appliances,	5	179	223
27	Electroplating,	8	75	62
28	Emery and sand paper and cloth, etc.,	10	226	266
29	Fancy articles,	6	248	244
30	Fertilizers,	3	28	25
31	Fine arts and taxidermy,	3	8	9
32	Fireworks and matches,	3	40	49
33	Flax, hemp, and jute goods,	5	928	913
34	Food preparations,	208	6,061	6,346
35	Furniture,	115	3,823	3,973
36	Glass,	8	505	509

THE BUSY SEASON: BY INDUSTRIES.

1889, 1890.

busy season. This table should be read as follows: In Agricultural Implements the busiest month in the year 1889, on the basis of persons employed, was May, during which month the seven establishments employed in the aggregate 695 persons, while in June, 1890, the number so employed was 707. The average number of persons employed in the seven establishments was 682 in 1889 and 685 in 1890. The number of persons employed at periods of employment of greatest number by the seven establishments was 719 in 1889 and 743 in 1890.]

THE BUSY SEASON				AGGREGATE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED AT PERIODS OF EMPLOYMENT OF GREATEST NUMBER		
MONTH IN WHICH THE AGGRE- GATE GREATEST NUMBER OF PER- SONS WAS EMPLOYED		NUMBER OF PER- SONS EMPLOYED IN SPECI- FIED MONTH				
1889	1890	1889	1890	1889	1890	
May	June	695	707	719	743	1
March	October	1,772	1,821	1,835	1,911	2
December	May	1,191	1,275	1,229	1,327	3
November	October	134	129	169	165	4
August	August	42,183	44,266	47,320	49,082	5
November	Novembér	3,095	3,016	3,974	3,343	6
May	June	1,802	1,902	1,886	1,969	7
March	March	804	806	856	833	8
January	{ March April }	167	168	171	170	9
March	December	1,253	1,181	1,284	1,337	10
September	February	4,442	4,471	4,512	4,529	11
June	June	2,180	2,232	2,258	2,310	12
May	June	86	82	90	87	13
{ February March }	December	133	124	137	132	14
January	November	595	637	634	660	15
October	October	8,505	8,504	9,609	9,093	16
October	October	2,255	2,206	2,308	2,281	17
May	May	3,908	3,637	4,212	3,953	18
July	April	50	48	53	49	19
November	April	69,459	71,428	71,597	73,266	20
February	July	2,148	2,220	2,166	2,253	21
{ September October }	January *	31	*30	31	30	22
April	December	332	307	352	335	23
November	October	234	226	243	229	24
October	September	176	203	176	204	25
December	Decembér	220	301	220	302	26
November	October	81	79	88	81	27
December	November	254	278	262	305	28
March	December	260	280	269	281	29
November	January †	29	†26	29	26	30
October	December	10	12	10	12	31
May	{ March May }	51	63	53	66	32
August	August	1,042	1,025	1,063	1,038	33
September	October	6,477	6,808	7,595	7,933	34
November	November	4,018	4,225	4,298	4,531	35
October	February	556	551	595	558	36

* The same number also in February, March, and April.

† The same number also in each month from February to June inclusive.

PERSONS EMPLOYED: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

THE BUSY SEASON: BY INDUSTRIES—1889, 1890—Concluded.

	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Estab- lishments Con- sidered	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED	
			1889	1890
1	Glue, isinglass, and starch,	10	283	274
2	Hair work (animal and human),	4	136	174
3	Hose: rubber, linen, etc.,	4	167	168
4	Hosiery and knit goods,	33	3,721	4,002
5	Ink, mucilage, and paste,	6	20	23
6	Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods, etc.,	11	450	472
7	Jewelry burnishing and lapidary work,	2	3	3
8	Leather,	145	5,987	6,074
9	Linen,	3	899	962
10	Liquors and beverages (not spirituous),	6	80	85
11	Liquors: malt, distilled, and fermented,	37	889	916
12	Lumber,	20	625	711
13	Machines and machinery,	179	13,410	13,761
14	Metals and metallic goods,	279	17,378	17,640
15	Mixed textiles,	15	2,873	3,015
16	Models and patterns,	5	48	53
17	Musical instruments and materials,	38	2,192	2,351
18	Oils and illuminating fluids,	9	147	165
19	Paints, colors, and crude chemicals,	16	246	246
20	Paper and paper goods,	84	7,764	7,802
21	Perfumes, toilet articles, etc.,	2	9	7
22	Photographs and photographic materials,	6	98	101
23	Pollshes and dressing,	16	203	222
24	Printing, publishing, and bookbinding,	19	1,114	1,107
25	Print works, dye works, and bleacheries,	21	4,339	4,570
26	Railroad construction and equipment,	14	2,715	2,751
27	Rubber and elastic goods,	28	6,504	6,514
28	Scientific instruments and appliances,	14	935	1,024
29	Shipbuilding,	21	675	632
30	Silk and silk goods,	10	2,351	2,319
31	Sporting and athletic goods,	8	182	219
32	Stone,	66	2,711	2,720
33	Straw and palm leaf goods,	17	2,274	2,387
34	Tallow, candles, soap, and grease,	40	624	663
35	Tobacco, snuff, and cigars,	39	1,275	1,365
36	Toys and games (children's),	7	299	321
37	Trunks and valises,	8	128	116
38	Whips, lashes, and stocks,	10	336	343
39	Wooden goods,	87	2,418	2,589
40	Woollen goods,	121	15,114	15,202
41	Worsted goods,	20	5,774	6,110
42	ALL INDUSTRIES,	3,041	263,083	270,195

PERSONS EMPLOYED: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

THE BUSY SEASON: BY INDUSTRIES — 1889, 1890 — Concluded.

THE BUSY SEASON				AGGREGATE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED AT PERIODS OF EMPLOYMENT OF GREATEST NUMBER		
MONTH IN WHICH THE AGGREGATE GREATEST NUMBER OF PER- SONS WAS EMPLOYED		NUMBER OF PER- SONS EMPLOYED IN SPECI- FIED MONTH				
1889	1890	1889	1890	1889	1890	
February	March	306	290	310	309	1
May	June	145	203	158	207	2
March	March	201	196	203	204	3
November	December	3,852	4,229	4,458	4,919	4
{ March April }	April *	25	*25	25	25	5
October	March	474	498	513	524	6
April †	December	†3	5	3	5	7
March	June	6,195	6,339	7,014	7,281	8
January	June	940	994	958	1,016	9
August	{ July August }	101	105	101	110	10
October	August	912	955	996	1,053	11
December	October	692	790	729	873	12
October	{ November December }	13,697	14,617	14,943	15,368	13
November	November	18,302	18,139	19,297	19,334	14
September	April	3,124	3,440	3,227	3,521	15
April	September	54	58	56	61	16
December	February	2,304	2,512	2,310	2,534	17
January	November	179	199	191	215	18
November	May	248	254	261	259	19
June	November	7,854	7,985	8,267	8,270	20
May ‡	September §	‡9	§8	9	9	21
December	December	104	111	104	112	22
May	September	216	240	224	250	23
October	December	1,164	1,140	1,198	1,206	24
January	October	4,667	4,707	4,760	4,902	25
January	July	2,935	2,836	3,090	3,055	26
November	November	6,943	7,181	7,224	7,544	27
October	November	1,018	1,088	1,043	1,137	28
October	May	764	773	1,004	886	29
April	December	2,390	2,389	2,462	2,559	30
November	November	222	263	241	300	31
May	October	2,982	3,006	3,290	3,328	32
February	March	3,596	3,811	3,823	4,027	33
August	March	655	697	690	747	34
August	October	1,605	1,483	1,698	1,653	35
October	November	400	406	410	422	36
{ June October }	August	135	129	138	132	37
{ June September }	April	344	359	353	373	38
October	July	2,533	2,680	2,729	2,932	39
April	{ November December }	15,886	15,557	16,314	16,571	40
December	December	5,926	6,416	6,194	6,571	41
October	October	264,834	273,512	293,321	300,227	42

* The same number also in May and June.

† The same number also in May, August, and December.

‡ The same number also in each month from June to December inclusive.

§ The same number also in October, November, and December.

SAME NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING THE YEAR: BY INDUSTRIES.

1889, 1890.

[In this presentation is shown, for 1889 and 1890, the number of establishments reporting the employment of the same number of persons during each month of the year, and the number of persons employed, designated as to sex.]

	INDUSTRIES.	Whole Number of Establish- ments Considered	1889
			Number of Establishments Reporting the Same Number of Persons Em- ployed During the entire Year
1	Agricultural implements,	7	-
2	Arms and ammunition,	12	2
3	Artisans' tools,	24	7
4	Awnings, sails, tents, etc.,	17	3
5	Boots and shoes,	474	128
6	Boxes (paper and wooden),	110	27
7	Brick, tiles, and sewer pipe,	38	1
8	Brooms, brushes, and mops,	22	7
9	Burial cases, caskets, coffins, etc.,	5	3
10	Buttons and dress trimmings,	17	4
11	Carpetings,	12	1
12	Carriages and wagons,	65	9
13	Cement, kaolin, lime, and plaster,	4	2
14	Chemical preparations (compounded),	8	4
15	Clocks and watches,	7	-
16	Clothing,	111	24
17	Cooking, lighting, and heating apparatus,	35	2
18	Cordage and twine,	25	3
19	Corks, bungs, and taps,	4	-
20	Cotton goods,	157	27
21	Cotton, woollen, and other textiles,	3	-
22	Crayons, pencils, crucibles, etc.,	3	1
23	Drugs and medicines,	16	5
24	Dyestuffs,	7	1
25	Earthen, plaster, and stone ware,	4	1
26	Electrical apparatus and appliances,	5	1
27	Electroplating,	8	4
28	Emery and sand paper and cloth, etc.,	10	1
29	Fancy articles,	6	3
30	Fertilizers,	3	2
31	Fine arts and taxidermy,	3	1
32	Fireworks and matches,	3	-
33	Flax, hemp, and jute goods,	5	2
34	Food preparations,	208	101

SAME NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING THE YEAR: BY INDUSTRIES.

1889, 1890.

[In this presentation is shown, for 1889 and 1890, the number of establishments reporting the employment of the same number of persons during each month of the year, and the number of persons employed, designated as to sex.]

1889			1890				
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING THE ENTIRE YEAR			Number of Establishments Reporting the Same Number of Persons Employed During the entire Year	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING THE ENTIRE YEAR			
Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total	
-	-	-	1	70	-	70	1
456	-	456	-	-	-	-	2
112	2	114	6	99	2	101	3
24	14	38	4	28	14	42	4
3,637	1,285	4,922	105	4,172	1,619	5,791	5
280	328	608	24	224	278	502	6
56	-	56	1	56	-	56	7
296	155	451	8	303	165	468	8
103	12	115	3	103	12	115	9
80	106	186	1	11	15	26	10
50	12	62	-	-	-	-	11
310	20	330	12	522	32	554	12
4	-	4	1	3	-	3	13
29	2	31	3	11	-	11	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
354	437	791	30	640	1,259	1,899	16
18	-	18	3	27	-	27	17
42	56	98	2	316	65	381	18
-	-	-	1	5	4	9	19
5,620	5,434	11,054	35	7,766	7,413	15,179	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
10	-	10	2	28	-	28	22
34	23	57	7	31	18	49	23
5	-	5	2	14	-	14	24
50	10	60	1	58	12	70	25
4	-	4	1	43	-	43	26
15	-	15	3	7	-	7	27
18	1	19	1	10	-	10	28
15	40	55	2	13	43	56	29
12	-	12	2	12	-	12	30
3	-	3	-	-	-	-	31
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
11	-	11	1	7	2	9	33
1,257	227	1,484	97	1,279	232	1,511	34

PERSONS EMPLOYED: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

SAME NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED: BY INDUSTRIES
— 1889, 1890 — Concluded.

	INDUSTRIES.	Whole Number of Establish- ments Considered	1889
			Number of Establishments Reporting the Same Number of Persons Em- ployed During the entire Year
1	Furniture,	115	32
2	Glass,	8	2
3	Glue, isinglass, and starch,	10	1
4	Hair work (animal and human),	4	-
5	Hose: rubber, linen, etc.,	4	1
6	Hosiery and knit goods,	33	3
7	Ink, muclage, and paste,	6	4
8	Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods, etc.,	11	1
9	Jewelry burnishing and lapidary work,	2	1
10	Leather,	145	34
11	Linen,	3	-
12	Liquors and beverages (not spirituous),	6	-
13	Liquors: malt, distilled, and fermented,	37	13
14	Lumber,	20	3
15	Machines and machinery,	179	20
16	Metals and metallic goods,	279	67
17	Mixed textiles,	15	1
18	Models and patterns,	5	1
19	Musical instruments and materials,	38	15
20	Oils and illuminating fluids,	9	1
21	Paints, colors, and crude chemicals,	16	11
22	Paper and paper goods,	84	13
23	Perfumes, toilet articles, etc.,	2	1
24	Photographs and photographic materials,	6	4
25	Pollashes and dressing,	16	8
26	Printing, publishing, and bookbinding,	19	5
27	Print works, dye works, and bleacheries,	21	2
28	Railroad construction and equipment,	14	-
29	Rubber and elastic goods,	28	3
30	Scientific instruments and appliances,	14	5
31	Shipbuilding,	21	5
32	Silk and silk goods,	10	2
33	Sporting and athletic goods,	8	3
34	Stone,	66	9
35	Straw and palm leaf goods,	17	-
36	Tallow, candles, soap, and grease,	40	19
37	Tobacco, snuff, and cigars,	39	4
38	Toys and games (children's),	7	-
39	Trunks and valises,	8	4
40	Whips, lashes, and stocks,	10	2
41	Wooden goods,	87	31
42	Woollen goods,	121	17
43	Worsted goods,	20	-
44	ALL INDUSTRIES,	3,041	725

PERSONS EMPLOYED: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

SAME NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED: BY INDUSTRIES
— 1889, 1890 — Concluded.

1889			1890				
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING THE ENTIRE YEAR			Number of Establishments Reporting the Same Number of Persons Employed During the entire Year	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING THE ENTIRE YEAR			
Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total	
633	46	679	29	629	53	682	1
15	4	19	1	9	-	9	2
36	-	36	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
8	4	12	1	2	3	5	5
16	29	45	1	8	4	12	6
9	2	11	4	10	2	12	7
17	1	18	1	17	1	18	8
2	-	2	-	-	-	-	9
997	19	1,016	27	686	3	689	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
300	-	300	13	286	-	286	13
14	-	14	3	17	-	17	14
391	7	398	22	390	17	577	15
1,657	250	1,907	61	1,296	260	1,556	16
108	17	125	2	117	13	130	17
3	-	3	1	14	-	14	18
784	25	809	12	545	16	561	19
3	19	13	1	3	10	13	20
99	12	111	9	114	5	119	21
526	378	904	14	614	309	1,183	22
5	-	5	-	-	-	-	23
40	28	68	3	33	25	58	24
38	-	38	9	71	13	84	25
56	13	69	4	40	12	52	26
172	40	212	2	134	23	157	27
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
96	142	238	3	106	226	332	29
32	10	42	2	10	9	19	30
169	-	169	4	54	-	54	31
174	204	478	1	5	20	25	32
13	22	35	1	2	-	2	33
229	-	229	9	324	-	324	34
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
116	63	179	18	113	67	180	36
26	12	38	4	21	5	26	37
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
43	1	44	3	29	1	30	39
120	38	158	3	140	50	190	40
754	22	776	26	712	23	735	41
616	532	1,348	19	952	588	1,490	42
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
21,422	10,195	31,617	672	23,781	12,953	36,664	44

COMPARISON OF PERSONS EMPLOYED. SAME ESTABLISHMENTS. FOR THE FIVE YEARS

1886 — 1890.

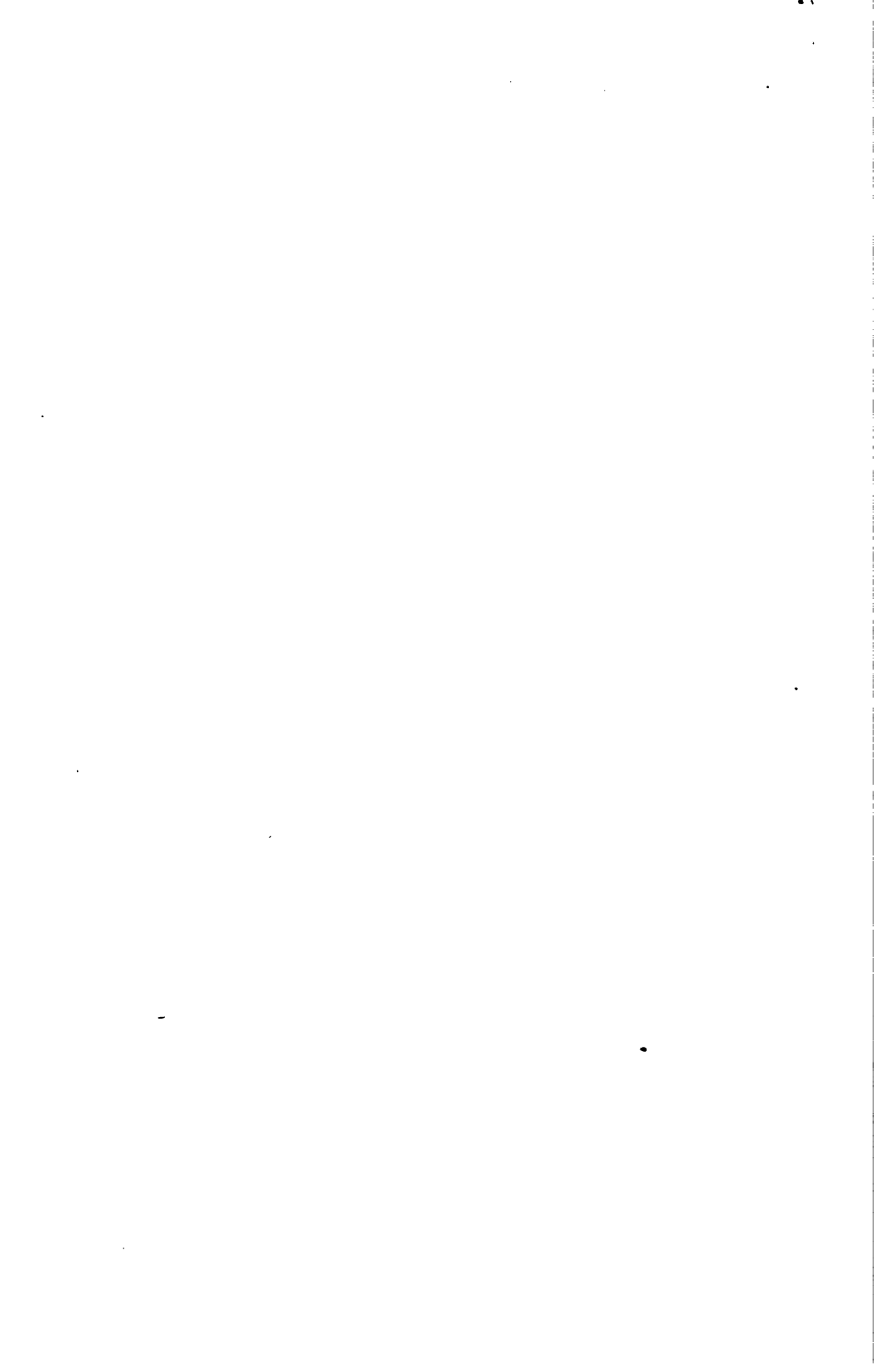
[The figures given under "Average Number of Persons Employed During the Year" in this presentation represent the returns made by the same establishments, in each industry considered for each of the five years 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, and 1890, the whole number of establishments represented being 865.]

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Estab- lishments Con- sidered	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING THE YEARS SPECIFIED				
		1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
Agricultural implements,	4	561	550	594	607	590
Arms and ammunition,	7	1,134	1,265	1,320	1,151	1,284
Artisans' tools,	8	682	720	750	777	855
Boots and shoes,	163	18,021	17,338	18,180	19,045	19,704
Boxes (paper and wooden),	12	639	641	591	593	588
Carriages and wagons,	10	626	672	683	693	746
Clothing,	28	3,065	3,063	3,017	3,439	2,993
Cordage and twine,	8	1,294	1,396	1,457	1,638	1,731
Cotton goods,	109	55,490	56,797	56,892	58,090	59,943

PERSONS EMPLOYED: BY INDUSTRIES — Concluded.

COMPARISON OF PERSONS EMPLOYED. SAME ESTABLISHMENTS.
FOR THE FIVE YEARS 1886 — 1890 — Concluded.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Estab- lishments Con- sidered	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING THE YEARS SPECIFIED				
		1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
Food preparations,	45	1,868	1,900	2,087	2,033	2,161
Furniture,	32	2,049	2,154	2,301	1,933	2,099
Hosiery and knit goods,	7	3,179	3,578	2,659	2,318	2,606
Leather,	51	2,486	2,601	2,683	2,586	2,611
Liquors: malt, distilled, and fermented, .	18	390	417	447	435	451
Machines and machinery,	56	5,939	6,353	6,601	7,090	7,129
Metals and metallic goods,	89	7,131	7,408	7,516	7,662	8,006
Mixed textiles,	7	851	854	798	712	773
Musical instruments and materials, . .	13	1,184	1,203	1,273	1,307	1,468
Paper and paper goods,	46	4,280	5,150	4,692	4,660	4,577
Print works, dye works, and bleacheries, .	13	3,883	4,161	4,019	3,942	4,218
Rubber and elastic goods,	12	1,568	1,595	1,488	1,467	1,668
Silk and silk goods,	6	2,245	2,111	2,212	2,136	2,072
Stone,	12	840	926	1,073	937	920
Straw and palm leaf goods,	12	1,449	1,402	1,372	1,205	1,302
Tallow, candles, soap, and grease, . .	11	295	310	331	358	387
Wooden goods,	13	851	797	772	736	817
Woollen goods,	60	9,925	10,416	10,251	10,226	10,299
Worsted goods,	13	3,025	2,918	2,848	3,167	3,233
TOTALS,	865	136,030	138,701	138,907	140,943	145,261



WAGES PAID: BY INDUSTRIES.

WAGES PAID: BY INDUSTRIES.

1889, 1890.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Estab- lishments Con- sidered	TOTAL AMOUNT OF WAGES PAID DURING THE YEAR		INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (-), IN 1890	
		1889	1890	Amounts	Percent- ages
Agricultural implements, . . .	7	\$339,872	\$341,783	+\$1,911	+0.56
Arms and ammunition, . . .	12	1,019,747	1,036,414	+45,667	+4.48
Artisans' tools, . . .	24	681,856	723,163	+41,307	+6.06
Awnings, sails, tents, etc., . . .	17	68,401	74,496	+6,095	+8.90
Boots and shoes, . . .	474	20,730,076	21,972,420	+1,242,344	+5.99
Boxes (paper and wooden), . . .	110	1,183,650	1,162,501	-21,149	-1.79
Brick, tiles, and sewer pipe, . . .	38	486,969	510,343	+23,374	+4.80
Brooms, brushes, and mops, . . .	22	277,379	266,928	-10,451	-3.77
Burial cases, caskets, coffins, etc., . . .	5	90,563	95,453	+4,890	+5.40
Buttons and dress trimmings, . . .	17	366,199	355,311	-10,888	-2.97
Carpetings, . . .	12	1,558,924	1,588,883	+29,959	+1.92
Carriages and wagons, . . .	65	1,126,339	1,222,758	+96,419	+8.56
Cement, kaolin, lime, and plaster, . . .	4	37,290	34,780	-2,510	-6.73
Chemical preparations (compound- ed), . . .	8	66,482	64,868	-1,614	-2.43
Clocks and watches, . . .	7	365,086	393,966	+28,880	+7.91
Clothing, . . .	111	3,201,447	3,234,858	+33,411	+1.04
Cooking, lighting, and heating ap- paratus, . . .	35	1,205,509	1,256,176	+52,667	+4.37
Cordage and twine, . . .	25	1,127,587	1,116,286	-11,301	-1.00
Corks, bungs, and taps, . . .	4	13,402	13,035	-367	-2.74
Cotton goods, . . .	157	22,661,621	23,834,351	+1,172,730	+5.17
Cotton, woollen, and other textiles, . . .	3	787,760	797,731	+9,971	+1.27
Crayons, pencils, crucibles, etc., . . .	3	14,166	13,188	-978	-6.90
Drugs and medicines, . . .	16	120,840	123,073	+2,233	+1.86
Dyestuffs, . . .	7	106,771	112,494	+5,723	+5.36
Earthen, plaster, and stone ware, . . .	4	84,637	91,540	+6,903	+8.16
Electrical apparatus and appliances, . . .	5	92,140	98,589	+6,449	+6.10
Electroplating, . . .	8	36,960	36,399	-561	-1.52
Emery and sand paper and cloth, etc., . . .	10	114,791	139,235	+24,444	+21.29
Fancy articles, . . .	6	64,286	68,058	+3,772	+5.87
Fertilizers, . . .	3	11,700	10,423	-1,277	-10.91
Fine arts and taxidermy, . . .	3	5,454	6,131	+677	+12.41
Fireworks and matches, . . .	3	18,544	15,925	-2,619	-14.12
Flax, hemp, and jute goods, . . .	5	292,573	281,910	-10,663	-3.64
Food preparations, . . .	208	2,602,554	2,787,975	+185,421	+7.12
Furniture, . . .	115	1,885,067	1,957,943	+72,876	+3.87
Glass, . . .	8	221,456	239,675	+18,219	+8.23
Glue, isinglass, and starch, . . .	10	110,985	109,523	-1,462	-1.32
Hair work (animal and human), . . .	4	54,770	66,618	+11,848	+21.63
Hose: rubber, linen, etc., . . .	4	74,051	77,485	+3,434	+4.64

WAGES PAID: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

WAGES PAID: BY INDUSTRIES—1889, 1890—Concluded.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Estab- lishments Con- sidered	TOTAL AMOUNT OF WAGES PAID DURING THE YEAR		INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (—), IN 1890	
		1889	1890	Amounts	Percent- ages
Hosiery and knit goods, . . .	33	\$1,207,998	\$1,290,527	+82,529	+6.83
Ink, mucilage, and paste, . .	6	8,712	10,694	+1,982	+22.75
Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods, etc.,	11	196,609	211,701	+15,092	+7.68
Jewelry burnishing and lapidary work,	2	1,275	824	—451	—35.37
Leather,	145	3,158,050	3,139,674	—18,376	—0.58
Linen,	3	274,500	307,364	+32,774	+11.94
Liquors and beverages (not spirit- uous),	6	52,372	55,585	+3,213	+6.13
Liquors: malt, distilled, and fer- mented,	37	614,620	640,050	+25,430	+4.14
Lumber,	20	308,076	322,195	+19,119	+6.31
Machines and machinery, . .	179	7,306,409	7,311,970	+5,561	+0.08
Metals and metallic goods, . .	279	8,729,291	9,380,215	+650,924	+7.23
Mixed textiles,	15	1,119,910	1,109,877	—10,033	—0.90
Models and patterns,	5	29,040	28,453	—587	—2.02
Musical instruments and materials,	38	1,465,694	1,523,712	+58,018	+3.96
Oils and illuminating fluids, . .	9	81,531	83,517	+1,986	+2.44
Paints, colors, and crude chemicals,	16	112,774	123,999	+11,225	+9.95
Paper and paper goods, . . .	84	3,161,985	3,244,680	+82,695	+2.62
Perfumes, toilet articles, etc., .	2	4,008	3,124	—884	—22.06
Photographs and photographic ma- terials,	6	61,996	68,412	+6,416	+10.35
Pollaxes and dressing, . . .	16	83,648	105,415	+21,767	+26.02
Printing, publishing, and bookbind- ing,	19	611,172	623,644	+17,472	+2.86
Print works, dye works, and bleach- eries,	21	1,772,281	1,862,174	+89,893	+5.07
Railroad construction and equipment,	14	1,585,508	1,649,488	+63,980	+4.04
Rubber and elastic goods, . .	28	2,716,760	2,916,031	+199,271	+7.33
Scientific instruments and appli- ances,	14	427,929	437,067	+9,138	+2.14
Shipbuilding,	21	424,462	402,768	—21,694	—5.11
Silk and silk goods,	10	785,323	782,429	—2,894	—0.37
Sporting and athletic goods, . .	8	79,490	96,647	+17,157	+21.58
Stone,	66	1,492,459	1,481,474	—10,985	—0.74
Straw and palm leaf goods, . .	17	870,196	933,012	+62,816	+7.22
Tallow, candles, soap, and grease, .	40	288,820	299,175	+10,355	+3.59
Tobacco, snuff, and cigars, . .	39	687,819	774,975	+87,156	+12.67
Toys and games (children's), . .	7	103,982	122,749	+18,767	+18.05
Trunks and valises,	8	55,888	60,970	+5,082	+9.09
Whips, lashes, and stocks, . .	10	142,917	140,398	—2,519	—1.76
Wooden goods,	37	1,277,021	1,374,562	+97,541	+7.64
Woollen goods,	121	5,577,242	5,607,885	+30,643	+0.55
Worsted goods,	20	2,109,235	2,268,870	+159,635	+7.57
ALL INDUSTRIES,	3,041	\$112,289,996	\$117,144,984	+\$4,854,988	+4.32

AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS: BY INDUSTRIES.

1889, 1890.

[The average yearly earnings presented in this table have been obtained by dividing the total wages paid during the years 1889 and 1890 (pages 133 and 134) by the average number of persons employed during the same years (pages 90 to 93 inclusive). The relative increase or decrease in average yearly earnings in 1890 as compared with 1889 is given, with its equivalent percentage.]

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Estab- lishments Con- sidered	AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS		INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (-), IN 1890	
		1889	1890	Amounts	Percent- ages
Agricultural implements, . . .	7	\$498.35	\$498.95	+\$0.60	+0.12
Arms and ammunition, . . .	12	602.33	596.87	-5.46	-0.91
Artisans' tools, . . .	24	590.35	576.23	-14.12	-2.39
Awnings, sails, tents, etc., . . .	17	579.67	625.93	+46.26	+7.98
Boots and shoes, . . .	474	508.43	513.76	+5.33	+1.05
Boxes (paper and wooden), . . .	110	327.97	391.81	+63.84	+19.47
Brick, tiles, and sewer pipe, . . .	38	390.83	403.75	+12.92	+3.31
Brooms, brushes, and mops, . . .	22	351.66	346.66	-4.90	-1.39
Burial cases, caskets, coffins, etc., . .	5	548.87	582.03	+33.16	+6.04
Buttons and dress trimmings, . . .	17	328.72	335.20	+6.48	+1.97
Carpetings, . . .	12	365.26	360.86	-4.40	-1.20
Carriages and wagons, . . .	65	578.20	599.98	+21.78	+3.77
Cement, kaolin, lime, and plaster, . .	4	497.20	511.47	+14.27	+2.87
Chemical preparations (compound- ed), . . .	8	523.48	564.07	+40.59	+7.75
Clocks and watches, . . .	7	667.43	656.61	-10.82	-1.62
Clothing, . . .	111	403.31	408.29	+4.98	+1.23
Cooking, lighting, and heating ap- paratus, . . .	35	566.23	609.58	+43.35	+7.66
Cordage and twine, . . .	25	328.74	329.09	+0.35	+0.11
Corks, bungs, and taps, . . .	4	285.15	289.67	+4.52	+1.59
Cotton goods, . . .	157	328.47	335.44	+6.97	+2.12
Cotton, woollen, and other textiles, . .	3	391.53	373.82	-17.71	-4.52
Crayons, pencils, crucibles, etc., . .	3	505.93	454.76	-51.17	-10.11
Drugs and medicines, . . .	16	400.13	430.33	+30.20	+7.55
Dyestuffs, . . .	7	496.61	518.41	+21.80	+4.39
Earthen, plaster, and stone ware, . .	4	512.95	476.77	-36.18	-7.05
Electrical apparatus and appliances, . .	5	514.75	442.10	-72.65	-14.11
Electroplating, . . .	8	492.80	587.08	+94.28	+19.13
Emery and sand paper and cloth, etc., .	10	507.92	523.44	+15.52	+3.06
Fancy articles, . . .	6	259.22	278.93	+19.71	+7.60
Fertilizers, . . .	3	417.86	416.92	-0.94	-0.22
Fine arts and taxidermy, . . .	3	681.75	681.22	-0.53	-0.08
Fireworks and matches, . . .	3	463.60	325.00	-138.60	-29.90
Flax, hemp, and jute goods, . . .	5	315.27	308.77	-6.50	-2.06
Food preparations, . . .	208	429.39	439.33	+9.94	+2.31
Furniture, . . .	115	493.09	492.81	-0.28	-0.06
Glass, . . .	8	438.53	470.87	+32.34	+7.37
Glue, isinglass, and starch, . . .	10	392.17	399.72	+7.55	+1.93
Hair work (animal and human), . .	4	402.72	382.86	-19.86	-4.93

WAGES PAID: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS: BY INDUSTRIES — 1889, 1890
— Concluded.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Estab- lishments Con- sidered	AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS		INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (-), IN 1890	
		1889	1890	Amounts	Percent- ages
Hose: rubber, linen, etc., . . .	4	\$443.42	\$461.22	+\$17.80	+4.01
Hosiery and knit goods, . . .	33	324.64	322.47	-2.17	-0.67
Ink, mucilage, and paste, . . .	6	435.60	464.06	+29.36	+6.74
Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods, etc.,	11	436.91	448.52	+11.61	+2.66
Jewelry burnishing and lapidary work,	2	425.00	274.67	-150.33	-35.37
Leather,	145	527.48	516.90	-10.58	-2.01
Linen,	3	305.44	319.51	+14.07	+4.61
Liquors and beverages (not spirit- uous),	6	654.65	653.94	-0.71	-0.11
Liquors: malt, distilled, and fer- mented,	37	691.36	696.74	+7.38	+1.07
Lumber,	20	484.92	453.16	-31.76	-6.55
Machines and machinery, . . .	179	544.85	531.35	-13.50	-2.48
Metals and metallic goods, . .	279	502.32	530.62	+28.30	+5.63
Mixed textiles,	15	389.81	368.12	-21.69	-5.56
Models and patterns,	5	605.00	536.85	-68.15	-11.26
Musical instruments and materials,	38	668.66	648.11	-20.55	-3.07
Oils and illuminating fluids, . .	9	554.63	506.16	-48.47	-8.74
Paints, colors, and crude chemicals,	16	458.43	504.06	+45.63	+9.95
Paper and paper goods, . . .	84	407.26	415.88	+8.62	+2.12
Perfumes, toilet articles, etc., . .	2	445.33	446.29	+0.96	+0.22
Photographs and photographic ma- terials,	6	632.61	677.35	+44.74	+7.07
Polishes and dressing,	16	412.06	474.84	+62.78	+15.24
Printing, publishing, and bookbind- ing,	19	548.63	567.88	+19.25	+3.51
Print works, dye works, and bleach- eries,	21	408.45	407.48	-0.97	-0.24
Railroad construction and equipment,	14	583.98	599.60	+15.62	+2.67
Rubber and elastic goods, . .	28	417.71	447.66	+29.95	+7.17
Scientific instruments and appli- ances,	14	457.68	426.82	-30.86	-6.74
Shipbuilding,	21	628.83	637.29	+8.46	+1.35
Silk and silk goods,	10	334.04	337.40	+3.36	+1.01
Sporting and athletic goods, . .	8	436.76	441.31	+4.55	+1.04
Stone,	66	550.52	544.66	-5.86	-1.06
Straw and palm leaf goods, . .	17	382.67	390.87	+8.20	+2.14
Tallow, candles, soap, and grease, .	40	462.85	451.24	-11.61	-2.51
Tobacco, snuff, and cigars, . .	39	539.47	567.75	+28.28	+5.24
Toys and games (children's), . .	7	347.77	382.40	+34.63	+9.96
Trunks and valises,	8	436.63	525.00	+88.97	+20.38
Whips, lashes, and stocks, . .	10	425.35	409.32	-16.03	-3.77
Wooden goods,	87	528.13	530.92	+2.79	+0.53
Woollen goods,	121	369.01	368.89	-0.12	-0.03
Worsted goods,	20	365.30	371.34	+6.04	+1.65
ALL INDUSTRIES,	3,041	\$426.82	\$433.56	+\$6.74	+1.58

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS. SAME ESTABLISHMENTS. FOR THE FIVE YEARS 1886—1890.

[The figures given under "Average Yearly Earnings" in this presentation have been obtained by dividing the total amount of wages paid by the average number of persons employed for each of the five years. They represent the returns made by the same establishments, in each industry considered, for each of the five years 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, and 1890, the whole number of establishments represented being 865. The table allows of comparison being made, as regards average yearly earnings, between any two years of the five years for which the figures are given. The relative increase or decrease in the average yearly earnings in 1887 as compared with 1886, in 1888 as compared with 1887, in 1889 as compared with 1888, in 1890 as compared with 1889, is given, with its equivalent percentage.]

INDUSTRIES, AND YEARS.	Number of Establishments Considered	Average Yearly Earnings	INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (—), AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEAR	
			Amounts	Percentages
<i>Agricultural Implements.</i>				
1886,	4	\$493.15	—	—
1887,	4	521.47	+ \$23.32	+5.74
1888,	4	516.59	—4.88	—0.94
1889,	4	482.95	—33.64	—6.51
1890,	4	478.90	—4.05	—0.84
<i>Arms and Ammunition.</i>				
1886,	7	\$588.13	—	—
1887,	7	592.52	+ \$4.39	+0.75
1888,	7	552.09	—40.43	—6.82
1889,	7	597.95	+45.86	+8.31
1890,	7	578.26	—19.69	—3.29
<i>Artisans' Tools.</i>				
1886,	8	\$535.36	—	—
1887,	8	539.82	+ \$4.46	+0.83
1888,	8	560.09	+20.27	+3.75
1889,	8	582.38	+22.29	+3.98
1890,	8	553.31	—29.07	—4.99
<i>Boots and Shoes.</i>				
1886,	163	\$510.68	—	—
1887,	163	518.15	+ \$7.47	+0.48
1888,	163	514.28	+1.13	+0.22
1889,	163	518.59	+4.31	+0.84
1890,	163	518.96	+0.37	+0.07
<i>Boxes (Paper and Wooden).</i>				
1886,	12	\$380.31	—	—
1887,	12	371.07	+ \$9.24	+2.99
1888,	12	418.32	+47.25	+12.73
1889,	12	413.31	—5.01	—1.20
1890,	12	407.61	—5.70	—1.38

WAGES PAID: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS. SAME ESTABLISHMENTS. FOR THE FIVE YEARS 1886—1890—Continued.

INDUSTRIES, AND YEARS.	Number of Establishments Considered	Average Yearly Earnings	INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (—), AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEAR	
			Amounts	Percentages
<i>Carriages and Wagons.</i>				
1886,	10	\$596.35	-	-
1887,	10	613.61	+ \$17.26	+2.89
1888,	10	652.75	+39.14	+6.38
1889,	10	555.79	-96.96	-14.85
1890,	10	599.95	+44.16	+7.95
<i>Clothing.</i>				
1886,	28	\$450.17	-	-
1887,	28	488.51	+ \$38.34	+8.52
1888,	28	488.45	-5.06	-1.04
1889,	28	420.21	-63.24	-13.08
1890,	28	465.53	+45.32	+10.79
<i>Cordage and Twine.</i>				
1886,	8	\$332.84	-	-
1887,	8	317.72	- \$15.12	-4.54
1888,	8	352.13	+34.41	+10.83
1889,	8	331.77	-20.36	-5.78
1890,	8	313.74	-18.03	-5.43
<i>Cotton Goods.</i>				
1886,	109	\$308.72	-	-
1887,	109	316.34	+ \$7.62	+2.47
1888,	109	326.43	+10.09	+3.19
1889,	109	334.25	+7.82	+2.40
1890,	109	339.73	+5.48	+1.64
<i>Food Preparations.</i>				
1886,	45	\$432.40	-	-
1887,	45	402.08	- \$30.32	-7.01
1888,	45	400.63	-1.45	-0.36
1889,	45	366.49	-34.14	-8.52
1890,	45	421.32	+54.83	+14.96
<i>Furniture.</i>				
1886,	32	\$500.27	-	-
1887,	32	483.29	- \$16.98	-3.39
1888,	32	427.19	-56.10	-11.61
1889,	32	467.59	+40.40	+9.46
1890,	32	466.62	-0.97	-0.21
<i>Hosiery and Knit Goods.</i>				
1886,	7	\$322.65	-	-
1887,	7	326.71	+ \$4.06	+1.26
1888,	7	352.93	+26.22	+8.03
1889,	7	344.38	-8.55	-2.42
1890,	7	337.40	-6.95	-2.03

WAGES PAID: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS. SAME ESTABLISHMENTS. FOR THE FIVE YEARS 1886—1890—Continued.

INDUSTRIES, AND YEARS.	Number of Estab- lishments Con- sidered	Average Yearly Earn- ings	INCREASE (+), OR DE- CREASE (-), AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEAR	
			Amounts	Percentages
<i>Leather.</i>				
1886,	51	\$521.99	-	-
1887,	51	532.40	+ \$10.41	+1.99
1888,	51	515.97	-16.43	-3.09
1889,	51	511.18	-4.79	-0.93
1890,	51	541.07	+29.89	+5.85
<i>Liquors: Malt, Distilled, and Fermented.</i>				
1886,	18	\$773.73	-	-
1887,	18	733.11	- \$40.62	-5.25
1888,	18	664.31	-68.80	-9.38
1889,	18	696.52	+32.21	+4.85
1890,	18	696.80	+0.28	+0.04
<i>Machines and Machinery.</i>				
1886,	56	\$531.99	-	-
1887,	56	539.91	+ \$7.92	+1.49
1888,	56	533.07	-6.84	-1.27
1889,	56	545.00	+11.93	+2.24
1890,	56	538.90	-6.10	-1.12
<i>Metals and Metallic Goods.</i>				
1886,	89	\$484.31	-	-
1887,	89	494.03	+ \$9.72	+2.01
1888,	89	481.05	-12.98	-2.63
1889,	89	501.91	+20.86	+4.34
1890,	89	504.21	+2.30	+0.46
<i>Mixed Textiles.</i>				
1886,	7	\$367.92	-	-
1887,	7	364.15	- \$3.77	-1.02
1888,	7	357.84	-6.31	-1.73
1889,	7	385.94	+28.10	+7.85
1890,	7	368.38	-17.56	-4.55
<i>Musical Instruments and Materials.</i>				
1886,	13	\$651.72	-	-
1887,	13	737.45	+ \$85.73	+13.15
1888,	13	651.18	-86.27	-11.70
1889,	13	703.33	+52.15	+8.01
1890,	13	660.37	-42.96	-6.11
<i>Paper and Paper Goods.</i>				
1886,	46	\$410.73	-	-
1887,	46	348.64	- \$62.09	-15.12
1888,	46	410.60	+61.96	+17.77
1889,	46	419.10	+8.50	+2.07
1890,	46	427.10	+8.00	+1.91

WAGES PAID: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS. SAME ESTABLISHMENTS. FOR THE FIVE YEARS 1886—1890—Continued.

INDUSTRIES, AND YEARS.	Number of Establishments Considered	Average Yearly Earnings	INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (—), AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEAR	
			Amounts	Percentages
<i>Print Works, Dye Works, and Bleacherics.</i>				
1886,	13	\$415.17	—	—
1887,	13	391.56	—\$23.61	—5.69
1888,	13	383.56	—8.00	—2.04
1889,	13	410.82	+27.26	+7.11
1890,	13	402.42	—8.40	—2.04
<i>Rubber and Elastic Goods.</i>				
1886,	12	\$389.85	—	—
1887,	12	390.81	+0.96	+0.25
1888,	12	408.11	+17.30	+4.43
1889,	12	415.41	+7.30	+1.79
1890,	12	418.35	+2.94	+0.71
<i>Silk and Silk Goods.</i>				
1886,	6	\$301.69	—	—
1887,	6	306.54	+4.85	+1.61
1888,	6	319.75	+13.21	+4.31
1889,	6	336.38	+16.63	+5.20
1890,	6	342.04	+5.66	+1.68
<i>Stone.</i>				
1886,	12	\$563.52	—	—
1887,	12	542.22	—\$21.30	—3.78
1888,	12	542.83	+0.61	+0.11
1889,	12	575.85	+33.02	+6.08
1890,	12	572.40	—3.45	—0.60
<i>Straw and Palm Leaf Goods.</i>				
1886,	12	\$347.04	—	—
1887,	12	355.30	+8.26	+2.38
1888,	12	389.30	+34.00	+9.57
1889,	12	427.56	+38.26	+9.83
1890,	12	393.39	—34.17	—7.99
<i>Tallow, Candles, Soap, and Grease.</i>				
1886,	11	\$455.52	—	—
1887,	11	414.04	—\$41.48	—9.11
1888,	11	451.72	+37.68	+9.10
1889,	11	448.46	—3.26	—0.72
1890,	11	446.10	—2.36	—0.53
<i>Wooden Goods.</i>				
1886,	13	\$442.33	—	—
1887,	13	473.01	+30.68	+6.94
1888,	13	470.00	—2.32	—0.49
1889,	13	465.73	—4.96	—1.05
1890,	13	489.84	+24.11	+5.18

WAGES PAID: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS. SAME ESTABLISHMENTS. FOR THE FIVE YEARS 1886—1890—Concluded.

INDUSTRIES, AND YEARS.	Number of Estab- lishments Con- sidered	Average Yearly Earn- ings	INCREASE (+), OR DE- CREASE (—), AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEAR	
			Amounts	Percentages
<i>Woollen Goods.</i>				
1886,	60	\$355.82	—	—
1887,	60	346.29	—\$9.53	—2.68
1888,	60	357.20	+10.91	+3.16
1889,	60	360.63	+12.43	+3.48
1890,	60	366.37	—3.26	—0.88
<i>Worsted Goods.</i>				
1886,	13	\$348.94	—	—
1887,	13	343.78	—\$5.16	—1.48
1888,	13	357.63	+13.85	+4.03
1889,	13	364.24	+6.61	+1.85
1890,	13	363.17	—1.07	—0.29
TOTALS.				
1886,	865	\$392.36	—	—
1887,	865	393.98	+\$1.62	+0.41
1888,	865	401.86	+7.88	+2.00
1889,	865	409.48	+7.62	+1.90
1890,	865	412.85	+3.37	+0.82

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES: BY INDUSTRIES.

1889, 1890.

[In this presentation is shown, for 1889 and 1890, a classification of weekly wage, ranging from under \$5 per week to \$20 and over, and the number of males and females receiving such wage. The returns were made by manufacturers to cover the week during which the largest number of persons was employed.]

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. [7 Establishments.]

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGE.	1889			1890		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under \$5,	16	-	16	9	-	9
\$5 but under \$6,	13	-	13	17	-	17
\$6 but under \$7,	15	-	15	14	-	14
\$7 but under \$8,	90	-	90	87	-	87
\$8 but under \$9,	106	-	106	84	-	84
\$9 but under \$10,	143	-	143	182	-	182
\$10 but under \$12,	127	-	127	116	-	116
\$12 but under \$15,	119	-	119	121	-	121
\$15 but under \$20,	71	-	71	78	-	78
\$20 and over,	19	-	19	17	-	17
TOTALS,	719	-	719	725	-	725

ARMS AND AMMUNITION. [12 Establishments.]

Under \$5,	124	14	138	130	21	151
\$5 but under \$6,	53	17	70	69	20	89
\$6 but under \$7,	74	23	97	79	20	99
\$7 but under \$8,	64	22	86	51	21	72
\$8 but under \$9,	54	46	100	61	51	112
\$9 but under \$10,	117	31	148	134	29	163
\$10 but under \$12,	164	13	177	166	11	177
\$12 but under \$15,	265	2	267	261	2	263
\$15 but under \$20,	582	-	582	600	-	600
\$20 and over,	123	-	123	133	-	133
TOTALS,	1,620	168	1,788	1,684	175	1,859

ARTISANS' TOOLS. [24 Establishments.]

Under \$5,	54	8	62	73	9	82
\$5 but under \$6,	22	7	29	30	8	38
\$6 but under \$7,	28	9	37	55	16	71
\$7 but under \$8,	55	10	65	97	5	102
\$8 but under \$9,	56	5	61	57	6	63
\$9 but under \$10,	134	1	135	145	2	147
\$10 but under \$12,	232	1	233	207	1	208
\$12 but under \$15,	260	-	260	263	-	263
\$15 but under \$20,	226	-	226	223	-	223
\$20 and over,	124	-	124	113	-	113
TOTALS,	1,191	41	1,232	1,263	47	1,310

WAGES PAID: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES: BY INDUSTRIES—1889, 1890
—Continued.

AWNINGS, SAILS, TENTS, ETC. [17 Establishments.]

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGE.	1889			1890		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under \$5,	14	1	15	2	—	2
\$5 but under \$6,	2	1	3	2	2	4
\$6 but under \$7,	1	3	4	1	7	8
\$7 but under \$8,	2	3	5	1	2	3
\$8 but under \$9,	1	18	19	—	16	16
\$9 but under \$10,	3	—	3	—	1	1
\$10 but under \$12,	6	—	6	3	—	3
\$12 but under \$15,	24	—	24	19	—	19
\$15 but under \$20,	90	—	90	102	—	102
\$20 and over,	—	—	—	15	—	15
TOTALS,	142	26	168	145	28	173

BOOTS AND SHOES. [474 Establishments.]

Under \$5,	1,639	2,023	3,662	1,614	2,075	3,689
\$5 but under \$6,	968	1,193	2,161	1,019	1,221	2,240
\$6 but under \$7,	1,542	1,546	3,088	1,583	1,681	3,264
\$7 but under \$8,	1,545	1,479	3,024	1,705	1,415	3,120
\$8 but under \$9,	1,864	1,340	3,204	1,878	1,511	3,389
\$9 but under \$10,	3,087	1,643	4,730	2,982	1,627	4,609
\$10 but under \$12,	5,224	1,557	6,781	5,254	1,747	7,001
\$12 but under \$15,	7,634	1,315	8,949	8,653	1,586	10,239
\$15 but under \$20,	7,303	446	7,749	7,746	564	8,310
\$20 and over,	2,476	86	2,562	2,517	52	2,569
TOTALS,	33,282	12,578	45,860	34,951	13,479	48,430

BOXES (PAPER AND WOODEN). [110 Establishments.]

Under \$5,	83	388	471	91	360	460
\$5 but under \$6,	46	221	267	40	209	249
\$6 but under \$7,	89	446	535	99	290	389
\$7 but under \$8,	165	175	340	180	259	439
\$8 but under \$9,	124	120	244	175	146	321
\$9 but under \$10,	357	81	438	328	84	410
\$10 but under \$12,	374	38	412	345	58	403
\$12 but under \$15,	379	8	387	385	12	397
\$15 but under \$20,	209	5	214	212	5	217
\$20 and over,	13	—	13	11	—	11
TOTALS,	1,839	1,482	3,321	1,864	1,432	3,296

BRICK, TILES, AND SEWER PIPE. [38 Establishments.]

Under \$5,	19	6	25	17	8	25
\$5 but under \$6,	35	1	36	24	2	26
\$6 but under \$7,	255	1	256	232	—	232
\$7 but under \$8,	211	1	212	203	—	203
\$8 but under \$9,	214	—	214	219	—	219
\$9 but under \$10,	589	1	540	533	—	533
\$10 but under \$12,	319	—	319	445	—	445
\$12 but under \$15,	176	—	176	163	—	163
\$15 but under \$20,	67	—	67	88	—	88
\$20 and over,	41	—	41	38	—	38
TOTALS,	1,876	10	1,886	1,962	10	1,972

WAGES PAID: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES: BY INDUSTRIES — 1889, 1890
— Continued.

BROOMS, BRUSHES, AND MOPS. [22 Establishments.]

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGE.	1889			1890		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under \$5,	87	174	261	84	177	261
\$5 but under \$6,	42	83	125	38	91	129
\$6 but under \$7,	32	28	60	44	34	78
\$7 but under \$8,	27	22	49	22	25	47
\$8 but under \$9,	17	11	28	18	10	28
\$9 but under \$10,	48	3	51	35	6	41
\$10 but under \$12,	45	1	46	49	1	50
\$12 but under \$15,	92	-	92	91	-	91
\$15 but under \$20,	69	-	69	70	-	70
\$20 and over,	52	-	52	47	-	47
TOTALS,	511	322	833	498	344	842

BURIAL CASES, CASKETS, COFFINS, ETC. [5 Establishments.]

Under \$5,	3	1	4	2	1	3
\$5 but under \$6,	1	2	3	1	2	3
\$6 but under \$7,	4	3	7	4	10	14
\$7 but under \$8,	5	1	6	4	-	4
\$8 but under \$9,	3	5	8	7	3	10
\$9 but under \$10,	10	9	19	7	8	15
\$10 but under \$12,	7	3	10	8	2	10
\$12 but under \$15,	66	1	67	58	1	59
\$15 but under \$20,	42	-	42	49	-	49
\$20 and over,	6	-	6	5	-	5
TOTALS,	147	25	172	145	27	172

BUTTONS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS. [17 Establishments.]

Under \$5,	48	281	329	52	426	478
\$5 but under \$6,	14	296	310	28	236	264
\$6 but under \$7,	20	179	199	20	136	156
\$7 but under \$8,	10	112	122	40	78	118
\$8 but under \$9,	14	47	61	27	48	75
\$9 but under \$10,	35	31	66	54	19	73
\$10 but under \$12,	49	11	60	41	17	58
\$12 but under \$15,	73	2	75	67	1	68
\$15 but under \$20,	45	-	45	38	-	38
\$20 and over,	25	-	25	22	-	22
TOTALS,	333	959	1,292	389	961	1,350

CARPETINGS. [12 Establishments.]

Under \$5,	433	847	1,280	383	734	1,117
\$5 but under \$6,	126	461	587	152	497	649
\$6 but under \$7,	316	380	696	286	317	603
\$7 but under \$8,	142	267	409	117	842	459
\$8 but under \$9,	309	196	505	241	307	548
\$9 but under \$10,	166	251	417	238	125	363
\$10 but under \$12,	206	65	261	210	116	326
\$12 but under \$15,	255	7	262	245	19	264
\$15 but under \$20,	70	2	72	118	3	121
\$20 and over,	42	-	42	39	-	39
TOTALS,	2,065	2,466	4,531	2,029	2,460	4,489

WAGES PAID: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES: BY INDUSTRIES — 1889, 1890
— Continued.

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS. [65 Establishments.]

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGE.	1889			1890		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under \$5,	70	1	71	126	1	127
\$5 but under \$6,	46	2	48	57	1	58
\$6 but under \$7,	51	12	63	55	8	63
\$7 but under \$8,	80	10	90	84	12	96
\$8 but under \$9,	90	4	94	95	6	101
\$9 but under \$10,	148	9	157	230	14	244
\$10 but under \$12,	352	-	352	369	6	375
\$12 but under \$15,	573	-	573	596	-	596
\$15 but under \$20,	518	-	518	610	-	610
\$20 and over,	274	-	274	110	-	110
TOTALS,	2,202	38	2,240	2,232	48	2,280

CEMENT, KAOLIN, LIME, AND PLASTER. [4 Establishments.]

Under \$5,	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$5 but under \$6,	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$6 but under \$7,	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$7 but under \$8,	1	-	1	-	-	-
\$8 but under \$9,	1	-	1	-	-	-
\$9 but under \$10,	60	-	60	68	-	68
\$10 but under \$12,	-	-	-	4	-	4
\$12 but under \$15,	4	-	4	11	-	11
\$15 but under \$20,	8	-	8	6	-	6
\$20 and over,	7	-	7	-	-	-
TOTALS,	81	-	81	89	-	89

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS (COMPOUNDED). [8 Establishments.]

Under \$5,	7	-	7	2	-	2
\$5 but under \$6,	7	-	7	4	-	4
\$6 but under \$7,	2	1	3	3	1	4
\$7 but under \$8,	2	-	2	1	-	1
\$8 but under \$9,	6	1	7	14	1	15
\$9 but under \$10,	24	-	24	36	-	36
\$10 but under \$12,	32	-	32	29	-	29
\$12 but under \$15,	43	-	43	23	-	23
\$15 but under \$20,	7	-	7	11	-	11
\$20 and over,	3	-	3	2	-	2
TOTALS,	133	2	135	125	2	127

CLOCKS AND WATCHES. [7 Establishments.]

Under \$5,	22	20	42	23	22	45
\$5 but under \$6,	22	18	40	24	15	39
\$6 but under \$7,	14	18	32	13	20	33
\$7 but under \$8,	39	24	63	18	26	44
\$8 but under \$9,	32	26	58	19	23	42
\$9 but under \$10,	26	16	42	23	16	39
\$10 but under \$12,	52	9	61	56	16	72
\$12 but under \$15,	86	1	87	80	3	83
\$15 but under \$20,	96	-	96	130	-	130
\$20 and over,	81	-	81	100	-	100
TOTALS,	470	132	602	486	141	627

WAGES PAID: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES: BY INDUSTRIES—1889, 1890
—Continued.

CLOTHING. [111 Establishments.]

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGE.	1889			1890		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under \$5,	143	1,207	1,350	159	1,109	1,268
\$5 but under \$6,	120	1,198	1,318	79	851	930
\$6 but under \$7,	152	1,420	1,572	133	1,230	1,363
\$7 but under \$8,	152	1,173	1,325	139	1,254	1,393
\$8 but under \$9,	186	787	973	139	784	923
\$9 but under \$10,	241	404	645	226	458	684
\$10 but under \$12,	398	330	728	321	420	741
\$12 but under \$15,	479	167	646	499	133	632
\$15 but under \$20,	478	63	541	609	30	639
\$20 and over,	396	9	405	430	17	447
TOTALS,	2,745	6,758	9,503	2,734	6,286	9,020

COOKING, LIGHTING, AND HEATING APPARATUS. [35 Establishments.]

Under \$5,	105	1	106	58	4	62
\$5 but under \$6,	34	—	34	35	9	44
\$6 but under \$7,	48	1	49	71	7	78
\$7 but under \$8,	65	21	86	101	7	108
\$8 but under \$9,	62	1	63	136	1	137
\$9 but under \$10,	252	—	252	236	3	239
\$10 but under \$12,	341	3	344	332	3	335
\$12 but under \$15,	544	—	544	497	—	497
\$15 but under \$20,	482	—	482	476	—	476
\$20 and over,	300	—	300	266	—	266
TOTALS,	2,233	27	2,260	2,208	34	2,242

CORDAGE AND TWINE. [25 Establishments.]

Under \$5,	263	818	1,081	227	803	1,030
\$5 but under \$6,	191	655	846	243	586	829
\$6 but under \$7,	232	232	464	242	353	595
\$7 but under \$8,	202	96	298	165	68	233
\$8 but under \$9,	268	48	316	344	27	371
\$9 but under \$10,	450	14	464	386	15	401
\$10 but under \$12,	262	8	270	136	—	136
\$12 but under \$15,	151	1	152	168	—	168
\$15 but under \$20,	149	—	149	122	—	122
\$20 and over,	47	—	47	34	—	34
TOTALS,	2,215	1,872	4,087	2,067	1,852	3,919

CORKS, BUNGS, AND TAPS. [4 Establishments.]

Under \$5,	10	15	25	10	11	21
\$5 but under \$6,	3	1	4	1	1	2
\$6 but under \$7,	2	—	2	4	—	4
\$7 but under \$8,	5	1	6	3	1	4
\$8 but under \$9,	—	—	—	2	—	2
\$9 but under \$10,	6	—	6	7	—	7
\$10 but under \$12,	3	—	3	3	—	3
\$12 but under \$15,	4	—	4	4	—	4
\$15 but under \$20,	3	—	3	2	—	2
\$20 and over,	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS,	36	17	53	36	13	49

WAGES PAID: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES: BY INDUSTRIES—1889, 1890
—Continued.

COTTON GOODS. [157 Establishments.]

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGE.	1889			1890		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under \$5,	6,850	12,493	19,343	7,068	12,353	19,421
\$5 but under \$6,	3,130	8,201	11,331	3,200	7,965	11,165
\$6 but under \$7,	5,962	7,889	13,851	5,033	8,100	13,133
\$7 but under \$8,	4,058	4,674	8,732	4,152	4,993	9,145
\$8 but under \$9,	3,190	2,511	5,701	3,248	2,680	5,928
\$9 but under \$10,	3,733	1,506	5,239	3,710	1,610	5,320
\$10 but under \$12,	3,336	475	3,811	3,696	589	4,285
\$12 but under \$15,	2,140	34	2,174	2,194	59	2,253
\$15 but under \$20,	803	—	803	822	—	822
\$20 and over,	499	—	499	493	—	493
TOTALS,	33,701	37,783	71,484	33,616	38,349	71,965

COTTON, WOOLLEN, AND OTHER TEXTILES. [3 Establishments.]

Under \$5,	66	124	190	86	216	302
\$5 but under \$6,	27	287	314	32	285	317
\$6 but under \$7,	112	297	409	169	343	512
\$7 but under \$8,	244	220	464	270	266	536
\$8 but under \$9,	83	111	194	79	106	185
\$9 but under \$10,	121	50	171	111	15	126
\$10 but under \$12,	75	6	81	81	9	90
\$12 but under \$15,	132	1	133	145	—	145
\$15 but under \$20,	48	—	48	44	—	44
\$20 and over,	20	—	20	20	—	20
TOTALS,	928	1,096	2,024	1,037	1,240	2,277

CRAYONS, PENCILS, CRUCIBLES, ETC. [3 Establishments.]

Under \$5,	5	—	5	8	—	8
\$5 but under \$6,	1	—	1	—	—	—
\$6 but under \$7,	5	—	5	—	—	—
\$7 but under \$8,	—	—	—	3	—	3
\$8 but under \$9,	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$9 but under \$10,	3	—	3	4	—	4
\$10 but under \$12,	8	—	8	6	—	6
\$12 but under \$15,	7	—	7	7	—	7
\$15 but under \$20,	2	—	2	2	—	2
\$20 and over,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS,	32	—	32	30	—	30

DRUGS AND MEDICINES. [16 Establishments.]

Under \$5,	28	36	64	22	26	48
\$5 but under \$6,	7	33	40	4	30	34
\$6 but under \$7,	9	66	75	7	58	65
\$7 but under \$8,	21	18	39	14	29	43
\$8 but under \$9,	19	5	24	21	2	23
\$9 but under \$10,	23	—	23	26	1	27
\$10 but under \$12,	22	6	28	28	3	31
\$12 but under \$15,	25	1	26	31	6	36
\$15 but under \$20,	29	1	30	29	1	30
\$20 and over,	4	—	4	7	—	7
TOTALS,	187	166	353	189	155	344

WAGES PAID: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES: BY INDUSTRIES—1889, 1890
—Continued.

DYESTUFFS. [7 Establishments.]

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGE.	1889			1890		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under \$5,	1	—	1	1	2	3
\$5 but under \$6,	2	4	6	1	1	2
\$6 but under \$7,	10	3	13	4	3	7
\$7 but under \$8,	7	3	10	13	1	14
\$8 but under \$9,	10	—	10	1	1	2
\$9 but under \$10,	56	—	56	63	—	63
\$10 but under \$12,	80	—	80	92	—	92
\$12 but under \$15,	31	—	31	37	—	37
\$15 but under \$20,	7	—	7	5	—	5
\$20 and over,	2	—	2	1	—	1
TOTALS,	206	10	216	218	8	226

EARTHEN, PLASTER, AND STONE WARE. [4 Establishments.]

Under \$5,	15	14	29	18	22	40
\$5 but under \$6,	1	—	1	7	3	10
\$6 but under \$7,	8	1	9	4	1	5
\$7 but under \$8,	9	—	9	13	—	13
\$8 but under \$9,	7	1	8	13	—	13
\$9 but under \$10,	30	5	35	8	1	9
\$10 but under \$12,	21	1	22	23	2	25
\$12 but under \$15,	24	—	24	28	—	28
\$15 but under \$20,	21	—	21	46	—	46
\$20 and over,	16	—	16	15	—	15
TOTALS,	152	22	174	175	29	204

ELECTRICAL APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES. [5 Establishments.]

Under \$5,	24	15	39	18	42	60
\$5 but under \$6,	10	6	16	23	14	37
\$6 but under \$7,	10	3	13	13	4	17
\$7 but under \$8,	9	—	9	10	5	15
\$8 but under \$9,	17	2	19	14	3	17
\$9 but under \$10,	16	—	16	22	—	22
\$10 but under \$12,	21	—	21	22	—	22
\$12 but under \$15,	29	—	29	54	—	54
\$15 but under \$20,	53	—	53	51	—	51
\$20 and over,	4	—	4	6	—	6
TOTALS,	193	26	219	233	68	301

ELECTROPLATING. [8 Establishments.]

Under \$5,	4	1	5	3	1	4
\$5 but under \$6,	4	—	4	1	1	2
\$6 but under \$7,	5	2	7	5	2	7
\$7 but under \$8,	1	—	1	3	—	3
\$8 but under \$9,	4	—	4	4	—	4
\$9 but under \$10,	10	—	10	5	—	5
\$10 but under \$12,	9	—	9	7	—	7
\$12 but under \$15,	22	—	22	21	—	21
\$15 but under \$20,	25	—	25	22	—	22
\$20 and over,	2	—	2	2	—	2
TOTALS,	86	3	89	73	4	77

WAGES PAID: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES: BY INDUSTRIES — 1889, 1890
— Continued.

EMERY AND SAND PAPER AND CLOTH, ETC. [10 Establishments.]

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGE.	1889			1890		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under \$5,	7	6	13	3	—	3
\$5 but under \$6,	4	3	7	5	8	13
\$6 but under \$7,	9	2	11	12	1	13
\$7 but under \$8,	9	1	10	9	—	9
\$8 but under \$9,	7	—	7	14	—	14
\$9 but under \$10,	81	—	81	65	—	65
\$10 but under \$12,	83	1	84	82	1	83
\$12 but under \$15,	43	—	43	54	—	54
\$15 but under \$20,	26	—	26	21	—	21
\$20 and over,	7	—	7	7	—	7
TOTALS,	276	13	289	272	10	282

FANCY ARTICLES. [6 Establishments.]

Under \$5,	11	126	137	10	125	135
\$5 but under \$6,	5	38	43	3	42	45
\$6 but under \$7,	3	26	29	3	25	28
\$7 but under \$8,	2	10	12	2	16	18
\$8 but under \$9,	3	6	9	3	7	10
\$9 but under \$10,	3	3	6	6	2	8
\$10 but under \$12,	6	1	7	4	1	5
\$12 but under \$15,	4	—	4	7	—	7
\$15 but under \$20,	14	—	14	15	—	15
\$20 and over,	4	—	4	4	—	4
TOTALS,	55	210	265	57	218	275

FERTILIZERS. [3 Establishments.]

Under \$5,	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$5 but under \$6,	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$6 but under \$7,	4	—	4	3	—	3
\$7 but under \$8,	2	—	2	3	—	3
\$8 but under \$9,	9	—	9	6	—	6
\$9 but under \$10,	9	—	9	8	—	8
\$10 but under \$12,	4	—	4	5	—	5
\$12 but under \$15,	1	—	1	1	—	1
\$15 but under \$20,	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$20 and over,	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS,	29	—	29	26	—	26

FINE ARTS AND TAXIDERMV. [3 Establishments.]

Under \$5,	1	—	1	1	—	1
\$5 but under \$6,	2	—	2	—	—	—
\$6 but under \$7,	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$7 but under \$8,	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$8 but under \$9,	—	—	—	1	—	1
\$9 but under \$10,	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$10 but under \$12,	1	—	1	—	—	—
\$12 but under \$15,	—	—	—	1	—	1
\$15 but under \$20,	2	—	2	6	—	6
\$20 and over,	5	—	5	4	—	4
TOTALS,	11	—	11	12	—	12

WAGES PAID: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES: BY INDUSTRIES—1889, 1890
—Continued.

FIREWORKS AND MATCHES. [3 Establishments.]

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGE.	1889			1890		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under \$5,	2	4	6	20	3	23
\$5 but under \$6,	3	10	13	5	9	14
\$6 but under \$7,	3	—	3	4	—	4
\$7 but under \$8,	3	1	4	—	—	—
\$8 but under \$9,	4	—	4	3	—	3
\$9 but under \$10,	5	1	6	7	1	8
\$10 but under \$12,	—	—	—	2	—	2
\$12 but under \$15,	13	—	13	9	—	9
\$15 but under \$20,	3	—	3	2	—	2
\$20 and over,	3	—	3	1	—	1
TOTALS,	39	16	55	53	13	66

FLAX, HEMP, AND JUTE GOODS. [5 Establishments.]

Under \$5,	138	224	362	143	199	342
\$5 but under \$6,	55	97	152	54	96	150
\$6 but under \$7,	101	49	150	104	48	152
\$7 but under \$8,	124	39	163	123	39	162
\$8 but under \$9,	60	6	66	58	6	64
\$9 but under \$10,	84	—	84	85	—	85
\$10 but under \$12,	45	—	45	46	—	46
\$12 but under \$15,	37	—	37	39	—	39
\$15 but under \$20,	8	—	8	10	—	10
\$20 and over,	7	—	7	—	—	—
TOTALS,	659	415	1,074	662	388	1,050

FOOD PREPARATIONS. [208 Establishments.]

Under \$5,	172	895	1,067	193	1,162	1,355
\$5 but under \$6,	176	476	652	173	381	554
\$6 but under \$7,	285	352	637	409	322	731
\$7 but under \$8,	399	113	512	398	107	495
\$8 but under \$9,	500	47	547	455	50	505
\$9 but under \$10,	874	16	890	921	32	953
\$10 but under \$12,	1,132	83	1,165	1,439	10	1,449
\$12 but under \$15,	1,341	9	1,350	1,225	15	1,240
\$15 but under \$20,	552	2	554	553	1	554
\$20 and over,	140	—	140	158	—	158
TOTALS,	5,571	1,943	7,514	5,914	2,080	7,994

FURNITURE. [115 Establishments.]

Under \$5,	240	143	383	214	133	347
\$5 but under \$6,	90	79	169	144	74	218
\$6 but under \$7,	160	111	271	187	113	300
\$7 but under \$8,	239	87	326	290	74	334
\$8 but under \$9,	344	42	386	456	52	508
\$9 but under \$10,	531	18	549	496	62	558
\$10 but under \$12,	746	9	755	787	17	804
\$12 but under \$15,	721	6	727	760	7	767
\$15 but under \$20,	563	2	565	618	2	620
\$20 and over,	160	—	160	111	—	111
TOTALS,	3,794	497	4,291	4,033	534	4,567

WAGES PAID: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES: BY INDUSTRIES—1889, 1890
—Continued.

GLASS. [8 Establishments.]

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGE.	1889			1890		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under \$5,	54	16	70	59	14	73
\$5 but under \$6,	22	5	27	17	6	23
\$6 but under \$7,	53	2	55	36	5	41
\$7 but under \$8,	35	4	39	55	4	59
\$8 but under \$9,	17	—	17	31	—	31
\$9 but under \$10,	23	—	23	24	1	25
\$10 but under \$12,	47	1	48	56	1	57
\$12 but under \$15,	58	—	58	61	—	61
\$15 but under \$20,	123	—	123	131	—	131
\$20 and over,	107	—	107	63	—	63
TOTALS,	539	28	567	533	31	564

GLUE, ISINGLASS, AND STARCH. [10 Establishments.]

Under \$5,	—	8	8	—	7	7
\$5 but under \$6,	2	1	3	—	5	5
\$6 but under \$7,	8	1	9	4	1	5
\$7 but under \$8,	16	19	35	18	16	34
\$8 but under \$9,	13	3	16	22	—	22
\$9 but under \$10,	86	—	86	84	—	84
\$10 but under \$12,	111	—	111	107	—	107
\$12 but under \$15,	26	—	26	35	—	35
\$15 but under \$20,	10	—	10	11	—	11
\$20 and over,	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS,	272	32	304	281	29	310

HAIR WORK (ANIMAL AND HUMAN). [4 Establishments.]

Under \$5,	13	30	43	10	27	37
\$5 but under \$6,	4	21	25	5	27	32
\$6 but under \$7,	4	13	17	1	33	34
\$7 but under \$8,	3	1	4	5	—	5
\$8 but under \$9,	4	—	4	9	—	9
\$9 but under \$10,	26	—	26	11	—	11
\$10 but under \$12,	13	—	13	27	—	27
\$12 but under \$15,	23	—	23	24	—	24
\$15 but under \$20,	1	—	1	1	—	1
\$20 and over,	1	—	1	1	—	1
TOTALS,	92	65	157	94	87	181

HOSE: RUBBER, LINEN, ETC. [4 Establishments.]

Under \$5,	20	7	27	9	10	19
\$5 but under \$6,	7	19	26	8	6	14
\$6 but under \$7,	4	7	11	11	2	13
\$7 but under \$8,	3	5	8	12	6	18
\$8 but under \$9,	8	1	9	17	1	18
\$9 but under \$10,	45	2	47	31	1	32
\$10 but under \$12,	25	1	26	28	1	29
\$12 but under \$15,	29	—	29	26	—	26
\$15 but under \$20,	18	—	18	22	—	22
\$20 and over,	—	—	—	1	—	1
TOTALS,	159	42	201	165	27	192

WAGES PAID: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES: BY INDUSTRIES—1889, 1890
—Continued.

HOSIERY AND KNIT GOODS. [33 Establishments.]

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGE.	1889			1890		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under \$5,	259	1,570	1,829	266	1,423	1,689
\$5 but under \$6,	112	690	802	111	782	893
\$6 but under \$7,	289	686	975	299	734	1,033
\$7 but under \$8,	113	303	416	145	471	616
\$8 but under \$9,	80	151	231	78	205	283
\$9 but under \$10,	93	66	159	142	136	278
\$10 but under \$12,	110	59	169	140	61	201
\$12 but under \$15,	93	5	98	108	3	111
\$15 but under \$20,	52	3	55	54	1	55
\$20 and over,	24	—	24	35	—	35
TOTALS,	1,225	3,533	4,758	1,378	3,816	5,194

INK, MUCILAGE, AND PASTE. [6 Establishments.]

Under \$5,	5	1	6	3	3	6
\$5 but under \$6,	1	1	2	—	1	1
\$6 but under \$7,	—	2	2	2	3	5
\$7 but under \$8,	3	1	4	2	1	3
\$8 but under \$9,	—	—	—	1	—	1
\$9 but under \$10,	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$10 but under \$12,	—	1	1	—	—	—
\$12 but under \$15,	1	—	1	1	1	2
\$15 but under \$20,	5	—	5	4	—	4
\$20 and over,	2	—	2	3	—	3
TOTALS,	17	6	23	16	9	25

IVORY, BONE, SHELL, AND HORN GOODS, ETC. [11 Establishments.]

Under \$5,	36	13	49	31	13	44
\$5 but under \$6,	7	28	35	13	24	37
\$6 but under \$7,	32	14	46	29	28	57
\$7 but under \$8,	54	1	55	33	2	35
\$8 but under \$9,	48	—	48	49	1	50
\$9 but under \$10,	91	1	92	91	2	93
\$10 but under \$12,	62	1	63	112	—	112
\$12 but under \$15,	36	—	36	58	—	58
\$15 but under \$20,	44	—	44	31	—	31
\$20 and over,	19	1	20	7	—	7
TOTALS,	429	59	488	454	70	524

JEWELRY BURNISHING AND LAPIDARY WORK. [2 Establishments.]

Under \$5,	1	—	1	2	—	2
\$5 but under \$6,	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$6 but under \$7,	—	—	—	1	—	1
\$7 but under \$8,	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$8 but under \$9,	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$9 but under \$10,	—	—	—	1	—	1
\$10 but under \$12,	1	—	1	1	—	1
\$12 but under \$15,	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$15 but under \$20,	1	—	1	—	—	—
\$20 and over,	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS,	3	—	3	5	—	5

WAGES PAID: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES: BY INDUSTRIES—1889, 1890
—Continued.

LEATHER. [145 Establishments.]

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGE.	1889			1890		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under \$5,	108	24	132	102	39	141
\$5 but under \$6,	134	30	164	134	27	161
\$6 but under \$7,	265	22	287	304	22	326
\$7 but under \$8,	353	13	366	328	11	339
\$8 but under \$9,	676	2	678	681	6	687
\$9 but under \$10,	1,260	4	1,264	1,403	8	1,411
\$10 but under \$12,	1,528	7	1,535	1,801	7	1,808
\$12 but under \$15,	1,519	2	1,521	1,528	—	1,528
\$15 but under \$20,	695	3	698	557	—	557
\$20 and over,	233	—	233	192	—	192
TOTALS,	6,771	107	6,878	7,030	120	7,150

LINEN. [3 Establishments.]

Under \$5,	104	241	345	102	208	310
\$5 but under \$6,	24	171	195	53	170	223
\$6 but under \$7,	52	114	166	51	136	187
\$7 but under \$8,	63	12	75	67	25	92
\$8 but under \$9,	12	3	15	24	1	25
\$9 but under \$10,	57	—	57	64	—	64
\$10 but under \$12,	28	—	28	37	—	37
\$12 but under \$15,	50	—	50	58	—	58
\$15 but under \$20,	24	—	24	16	—	16
\$20 and over,	3	—	3	2	—	2
TOTALS,	417	541	958	474	540	1,014

LIQUORS AND BEVERAGES (NOT SPIRITUOUS). [6 Establishments.]

Under \$5,	—	—	—	1	—	1
\$5 but under \$6,	2	—	2	1	—	1
\$6 but under \$7,	2	—	2	2	—	2
\$7 but under \$8,	2	—	2	2	—	2
\$8 but under \$9,	13	—	13	16	—	16
\$9 but under \$10,	8	—	8	8	—	8
\$10 but under \$12,	14	—	14	10	—	10
\$12 but under \$15,	46	—	46	45	—	45
\$15 but under \$20,	11	—	11	17	—	17
\$20 and over,	3	—	3	4	—	4
TOTALS,	101	—	101	106	—	106

LIQUORS: MALT, DISTILLED, AND FERMENTED. [37 Establishments.]

Under \$5,	2	—	2	3	—	3
\$5 but under \$6,	5	—	5	5	—	5
\$6 but under \$7,	3	—	3	5	—	5
\$7 but under \$8,	17	—	17	19	—	19
\$8 but under \$9,	23	—	23	19	—	19
\$9 but under \$10,	95	—	95	89	—	89
\$10 but under \$12,	115	—	115	121	—	121
\$12 but under \$15,	459	—	459	477	—	477
\$15 but under \$20,	234	—	234	261	—	261
\$20 and over,	47	—	47	51	—	51
TOTALS,	1,000	—	1,000	1,050	—	1,050

WAGES PAID: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES: BY INDUSTRIES—1889, 1890
— Continued.

LUMBER. [20 Establishments.]

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGE.	1889			1890		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under \$5,	8	16	24	22	17	39
\$5 but under \$6,	12	7	19	10	7	17
\$6 but under \$7,	5	5	10	31	1	32
\$7 but under \$8,	55	—	55	63	—	63
\$8 but under \$9,	36	—	36	32	—	32
\$9 but under \$10,	311	—	311	285	—	285
\$10 but under \$12,	105	—	105	145	—	145
\$12 but under \$15,	85	—	85	102	—	102
\$15 but under \$20,	63	—	63	69	—	69
\$20 and over,	19	—	19	16	—	16
TOTALS,	699	28	727	775	25	800

MACHINES AND MACHINERY. [179 Establishments.]

Under \$5,	1,147	34	1,181	915	42	957
\$5 but under \$6,	583	29	612	559	26	585
\$6 but under \$7,	989	49	1,038	1,090	52	1,142
\$7 but under \$8,	1,492	17	1,509	1,455	20	1,475
\$8 but under \$9,	1,256	12	1,268	1,159	56	1,215
\$9 but under \$10,	1,899	20	1,919	1,887	5	1,892
\$10 but under \$12,	1,700	3	1,703	2,111	4	2,115
\$12 but under \$15,	2,737	15	2,752	2,990	2	2,992
\$15 but under \$20,	1,984	12	1,996	2,270	—	2,270
\$20 and over,	540	3	543	570	—	570
TOTALS,	14,357	194	14,551	14,976	207	15,183

METALS AND METALLIC GOODS. [279 Establishments.]

Under \$5,	977	468	1,445	949	497	1,446
\$5 but under \$6,	593	441	1,034	640	420	1,060
\$6 but under \$7,	868	378	1,246	967	419	1,386
\$7 but under \$8,	1,375	311	1,686	1,313	350	1,663
\$8 but under \$9,	1,870	220	2,090	1,825	241	2,066
\$9 but under \$10,	2,240	117	2,357	2,485	124	2,609
\$10 but under \$12,	2,615	93	2,708	2,715	52	2,767
\$12 but under \$15,	3,274	80	3,354	3,224	58	3,282
\$15 but under \$20,	2,461	6	2,467	2,599	14	2,613
\$20 and over,	728	4	732	843	3	846
TOTALS,	17,001	2,068	19,069	17,560	2,178	19,738

MIXED TEXTILES. [15 Establishments.]

Under \$5,	499	377	876	306	390	696
\$5 but under \$6,	131	461	592	177	459	636
\$6 but under \$7,	246	217	463	278	335	613
\$7 but under \$8,	223	79	302	336	126	462
\$8 but under \$9,	247	24	271	201	41	242
\$9 but under \$10,	195	24	219	253	59	312
\$10 but under \$12,	245	5	250	263	35	298
\$12 but under \$15,	142	—	142	201	2	203
\$15 but under \$20,	69	—	69	64	—	64
\$20 and over,	41	—	41	41	—	41
TOTALS,	2,038	1,187	3,225	2,120	1,447	3,567

WAGES PAID: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES: BY INDUSTRIES—1889, 1890
—Continued.

MODELS AND PATTERNS. [5 Establishments.]

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGE.	1889			1890		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under \$5,	-	2	2	3	-	3
\$5 but under \$6,	-	2	2	2	-	2
\$6 but under \$7,	1	2	3	2	-	2
\$7 but under \$8,	1	2	3	2	-	2
\$8 but under \$9,	-	2	2	6	-	6
\$9 but under \$10,	-	2	2	2	-	2
\$10 but under \$12,	4	-	4	5	-	5
\$12 but under \$15,	11	-	11	8	-	8
\$15 but under \$20,	22	-	22	22	-	22
\$20 and over,	5	-	5	5	-	5
TOTALS,	44	12	56	57	-	57

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND MATERIALS. [38 Establishments.]

Under \$5,	70	6	76	84	12	96
\$5 but under \$6,	43	3	46	43	17	60
\$6 but under \$7,	78	17	95	73	23	96
\$7 but under \$8,	54	2	56	59	17	76
\$8 but under \$9,	60	4	64	70	2	72
\$9 but under \$10,	151	6	157	135	3	138
\$10 but under \$12,	251	4	255	229	2	231
\$12 but under \$15,	593	17	610	561	1	562
\$15 but under \$20,	695	-	695	771	-	771
\$20 and over,	336	-	336	353	-	353
TOTALS,	2,331	59	2,390	2,378	77	2,455

OILS AND ILLUMINATING FLUIDS. [9 Establishments.]

Under \$5,	5	1	6	3	11	14
\$5 but under \$6,	-	10	10	10	-	10
\$6 but under \$7,	1	-	1	29	1	30
\$7 but under \$8,	-	1	1	35	-	36
\$8 but under \$9,	1	-	1	46	-	46
\$9 but under \$10,	64	-	64	83	-	83
\$10 but under \$12,	60	-	60	111	-	111
\$12 but under \$15,	27	-	27	83	-	83
\$15 but under \$20,	18	-	18	9	-	9
\$20 and over,	-	-	-	1	-	1
TOTALS,	176	12	188	410	12	422

PAINTS, COLORS, AND CRUDE CHEMICALS. [16 Establishments.]

Under \$5,	7	15	22	4	10	14
\$5 but under \$6,	6	3	9	10	1	11
\$6 but under \$7,	10	3	13	6	2	8
\$7 but under \$8,	8	4	12	3	5	8
\$8 but under \$9,	17	-	17	5	1	6
\$9 but under \$10,	48	-	48	71	1	72
\$10 but under \$12,	63	1	64	66	1	67
\$12 but under \$15,	46	-	46	53	-	53
\$15 but under \$20,	20	-	20	13	-	13
\$20 and over,	6	-	6	5	-	5
TOTALS,	231	26	257	236	21	257

WAGES PAID: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES: BY INDUSTRIES — 1889, 1890
— Continued.

PAPER AND PAPER GOODS. [84 Establishments.]

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGE.	1889			1890		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under \$5,	152	1,163	1,315	157	1,081	1,238
\$5 but under \$6,	85	985	1,070	122	833	955
\$6 but under \$7,	199	933	1,132	250	864	1,114
\$7 but under \$8,	557	362	919	578	422	1,000
\$8 but under \$9,	548	144	692	605	236	841
\$9 but under \$10,	1,052	55	1,107	960	76	1,036
\$10 but under \$12,	531	28	559	624	33	657
\$12 but under \$15,	657	11	668	655	11	666
\$15 but under \$20,	565	1	566	582	2	584
\$20 and over,	114	—	114	148	—	148
TOTALS,	4,460	3,682	8,142	4,681	3,558	8,239

PERFUMES, TOILET ARTICLES, ETC. [2 Establishments.]

Under \$5,	1	3	4	1	—	1
\$5 but under \$6,	—	—	—	4	—	4
\$6 but under \$7,	—	—	—	1	—	1
\$7 but under \$8,	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$8 but under \$9,	1	—	1	—	—	—
\$9 but under \$10,	1	—	1	1	—	1
\$10 but under \$12,	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$12 but under \$15,	2	—	2	2	—	2
\$15 but under \$20,	1	—	1	—	—	—
\$20 and over,	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS,	6	3	9	9	—	9

PHOTOGRAPHS AND PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS. [6 Establishments.]

Under \$5,	5	—	5	6	—	6
\$5 but under \$6,	3	—	3	1	1	2
\$6 but under \$7,	4	—	4	—	3	3
\$7 but under \$8,	3	5	8	4	5	9
\$8 but under \$9,	4	11	15	1	8	9
\$9 but under \$10,	1	6	7	8	3	11
\$10 but under \$12,	15	10	25	12	12	24
\$12 but under \$15,	7	1	8	7	7	14
\$15 but under \$20,	8	4	12	9	4	13
\$20 and over,	17	—	17	23	—	23
TOTALS,	67	37	104	71	43	114

POLISHES AND DRESSING. [16 Establishments.]

Under \$5,	2	27	29	3	30	33
\$5 but under \$6,	6	13	19	6	21	27
\$6 but under \$7,	2	24	26	4	32	36
\$7 but under \$8,	5	3	8	4	16	20
\$8 but under \$9,	2	12	14	5	9	14
\$9 but under \$10,	8	8	16	12	6	18
\$10 but under \$12,	27	10	37	19	3	22
\$12 but under \$15,	31	5	36	34	3	37
\$15 but under \$20,	28	—	28	22	—	22
\$20 and over,	10	—	10	20	—	20
TOTALS,	119	102	221	129	120	249

WAGES PAID: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES: BY INDUSTRIES — 1889, 1890
— Continued.

PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND BOOKBINDING. [19 Establishments.]

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGE.	1889			1890		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under \$5,	105	97	202	140	90	230
\$5 but under \$6,	34	55	89	30	24	54
\$6 but under \$7,	31	49	80	40	60	100
\$7 but under \$8,	46	43	89	28	42	70
\$8 but under \$9,	44	46	90	36	26	62
\$9 but under \$10,	68	20	88	64	27	91
\$10 but under \$12,	66	21	87	66	29	95
\$12 but under \$15,	115	10	125	112	16	129
\$15 but under \$20,	179	4	183	202	3	205
\$20 and over,	148	4	152	155	5	160
TOTALS,	836	349	1,185	874	342	1,216

PRINT WORKS, DYE WORKS, AND BLEACHERIES. [21 Establishments.]

Under \$5,	567	275	842	594	154	748
\$5 but under \$6,	177	260	437	153	22	175
\$6 but under \$7,	479	275	754	579	229	808
\$7 but under \$8,	229	94	323	339	161	500
\$8 but under \$9,	475	28	503	444	44	488
\$9 but under \$10,	475	19	494	524	12	536
\$10 but under \$12,	207	5	212	277	5	282
\$12 but under \$15,	274	-	274	232	-	232
\$15 but under \$20,	158	-	158	144	-	144
\$20 and over,	145	-	145	130	-	130
TOTALS,	2,730	585	3,315	2,839	398	3,237

RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT. [14 Establishments.]

Under \$5,	78	-	78	4	-	4
\$5 but under \$6,	25	-	25	25	-	25
\$6 but under \$7,	52	-	52	43	-	43
\$7 but under \$8,	34	-	34	118	-	118
\$8 but under \$9,	143	-	143	123	-	123
\$9 but under \$10,	407	-	407	523	-	523
\$10 but under \$12,	147	-	147	102	-	102
\$12 but under \$15,	1,002	-	1,002	1,004	-	1,004
\$15 but under \$20,	474	-	474	104	-	104
\$20 and over,	45	-	45	43	-	43
TOTALS,	2,157	-	2,157	2,026	-	2,026

RUBBER AND ELASTIC GOODS. [29 Establishments.]

Under \$5,	207	204	411	200	405	405
\$5 but under \$6,	104	104	208	120	44	164
\$6 but under \$7,	104	104	208	104	104	208
\$7 but under \$8,	104	104	208	104	104	208
\$8 but under \$9,	104	104	208	104	104	208
\$9 but under \$10,	104	104	208	104	104	208
\$10 but under \$12,	104	104	208	104	104	208
\$12 but under \$15,	104	104	208	104	104	208
\$15 but under \$20,	104	104	208	104	104	208
\$20 and over,	104	104	208	104	104	208
TOTALS,	1,004	1,004	2,008	1,004	1,004	2,008

WAGES PAID: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES: BY INDUSTRIES—1889, 1890
—Continued.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES. [14 Establishments.]

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGE.	1889			1890		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under \$5,	127	52	179	136	56	192
\$5 but under \$6,	50	24	74	66	28	94
\$6 but under \$7,	91	29	120	88	24	112
\$7 but under \$8,	70	7	77	102	12	114
\$8 but under \$9,	79	6	85	69	6	75
\$9 but under \$10,	95	5	100	122	4	126
\$10 but under \$12,	107	2	109	109	4	113
\$12 but under \$15,	116	1	117	143	1	144
\$15 but under \$20,	101	1	102	114	-	114
\$20 and over,	29	-	29	34	-	34
TOTALS,	865	127	992	983	135	1,118

SHIPBUILDING. [21 Establishments.]

Under \$5,	15	-	15	43	-	43
\$5 but under \$6,	15	-	15	53	-	53
\$6 but under \$7,	13	-	13	23	-	23
\$7 but under \$8,	12	-	12	21	-	21
\$8 but under \$9,	48	-	48	50	-	50
\$9 but under \$10,	91	-	91	53	-	53
\$10 but under \$12,	146	-	146	207	-	207
\$12 but under \$15,	166	-	166	268	-	268
\$15 but under \$20,	246	-	246	256	-	256
\$20 and over,	248	-	248	117	-	117
TOTALS,	1,000	-	1,000	1,091	-	1,091

SILK AND SILK GOODS. [10 Establishments.]

Under \$5,	104	360	464	81	324	405
\$5 but under \$6,	53	617	670	73	639	712
\$6 but under \$7,	98	364	462	120	344	464
\$7 but under \$8,	72	125	197	51	141	192
\$8 but under \$9,	45	51	96	57	60	117
\$9 but under \$10,	96	32	128	68	43	111
\$10 but under \$12,	82	85	167	110	121	231
\$12 but under \$15,	118	49	167	177	25	202
\$15 but under \$20,	86	3	89	77	2	79
\$20 and over,	26	-	26	25	-	25
TOTALS,	780	1,686	2,466	839	1,609	2,538

SPORTING AND ATHLETIC GOODS. [8 Establishments.]

Under \$5,	15	11	26	35	16	51
\$5 but under \$6,	10	-	10	6	-	6
\$6 but under \$7,	7	16	23	12	20	32
\$7 but under \$8,	15	-	15	12	-	12
\$8 but under \$9,	10	-	10	21	-	21
\$9 but under \$10,	45	-	45	40	-	40
\$10 but under \$12,	42	-	42	52	-	52
\$12 but under \$15,	45	-	45	59	-	59
\$15 but under \$20,	19	-	19	15	-	15
\$20 and over,	2	-	2	4	-	4
TOTALS,	210	27	237	256	36	292

WAGES PAID: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES: BY INDUSTRIES—1889, 1890
— Continued.

STONE. [66 Establishments.]

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGE.	1889			1890		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under \$5,	39	-	39	83	-	83
\$5 but under \$6,	62	-	62	60	-	60
\$6 but under \$7,	78	-	78	59	-	59
\$7 but under \$8,	101	-	101	120	-	120
\$8 but under \$9,	106	-	106	125	-	125
\$9 but under \$10,	299	-	299	260	-	260
\$10 but under \$12,	551	-	551	720	-	720
\$12 but under \$15,	800	-	800	505	-	505
\$15 but under \$20,	634	-	634	643	-	643
\$20 and over,	240	-	240	284	-	284
TOTALS,	2,100	-	2,100	2,000	-	2,000

STRAW AND PALM LEAF GOODS. [17 Establishments.]

Under \$5,	21	211	232	26	221	247
\$5 but under \$6,	34	243	277	26	228	254
\$6 but under \$7,	37	290	327	57	280	337
\$7 but under \$8,	122	627	749	115	529	644
\$8 but under \$9,	122	595	717	112	459	571
\$9 but under \$10,	215	479	694	252	177	429
\$10 but under \$12,	227	251	478	157	189	346
\$12 but under \$15,	275	220	495	224	226	450
\$15 but under \$20,	124	68	192	121	77	198
\$20 and over,	20	2	22	21	5	26
TOTALS,	1,200	2,997	4,197	1,206	2,652	3,858

TALLOW, CANDLES, SOAP, AND GREASE. [40 Establishments.]

Under \$5,	17	64	81	29	75	104
\$5 but under \$6,	24	5	29	17	4	21
\$6 but under \$7,	11	1	12	9	2	11
\$7 but under \$8,	26	1	27	24	2	26
\$8 but under \$9,	96	2	98	68	2	70
\$9 but under \$10,	154	1	155	174	-	174
\$10 but under \$12,	140	-	140	126	-	126
\$12 but under \$15,	54	1	55	92	1	93
\$15 but under \$20,	27	-	27	66	-	66
\$20 and over,	7	-	7	6	-	6
TOTALS,	562	75	637	607	85	692

TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND CIGARS. [38 Establishments.]

Under \$5,	28	227	255	27	276	303
\$5 but under \$6,	17	61	78	11	94	105
\$6 but under \$7,	15	62	77	12	87	99
\$7 but under \$8,	25	47	72	22	94	116
\$8 but under \$9,	41	32	73	24	11	35
\$9 but under \$10,	64	27	91	42	27	69
\$10 but under \$12,	124	24	148	125	27	152
\$12 but under \$15,	114	18	132	279	24	303
\$15 but under \$20,	107	21	128	207	2	209
\$20 and over,	102	-	102	204	-	204
TOTALS,	572	467	1,039	1,125	321	1,446

WAGES PAID: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES: BY INDUSTRIES — 1889, 1890
— Continued.

TOYS AND GAMES (CHILDREN'S). [7 Establishments.]

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGE.	1889			1890		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under \$5,	52	26	78	50	43	93
\$5 but under \$6,	26	18	44	25	17	42
\$6 but under \$7,	38	16	54	44	14	58
\$7 but under \$8,	39	9	48	43	13	56
\$8 but under \$9,	36	3	39	29	4	33
\$9 but under \$10,	48	1	49	38	—	38
\$10 but under \$12,	42	2	44	38	1	39
\$12 but under \$15,	32	—	32	31	—	31
\$15 but under \$20,	15	—	15	16	—	16
\$20 and over,	3	—	3	3	—	3
TOTALS,	331	75	406	317	92	409

TRUNKS AND VALISES. [8 Establishments.]

Under \$5,	7	4	11	4	4	8
\$5 but under \$6,	3	3	6	7	3	10
\$6 but under \$7,	5	2	7	5	1	6
\$7 but under \$8,	9	—	9	3	—	3
\$8 but under \$9,	7	—	7	3	—	3
\$9 but under \$10,	21	—	21	8	—	8
\$10 but under \$12,	10	1	11	17	—	17
\$12 but under \$15,	34	1	35	27	—	27
\$15 but under \$20,	25	—	25	41	—	41
\$20 and over,	4	—	4	7	—	7
TOTALS,	125	11	136	122	8	130

WHIPS, LASHES, AND STOCKS. [10 Establishments.]

Under \$5,	16	12	28	12	16	28
\$5 but under \$6,	12	12	24	8	17	25
\$6 but under \$7,	12	21	33	15	28	43
\$7 but under \$8,	17	14	31	22	24	46
\$8 but under \$9,	33	16	49	26	11	37
\$9 but under \$10,	41	4	45	39	6	45
\$10 but under \$12,	46	3	49	46	1	47
\$12 but under \$15,	44	—	44	50	—	50
\$15 but under \$20,	38	—	38	39	—	39
\$20 and over,	9	—	9	7	—	7
TOTALS,	268	82	350	264	103	367

WOODEN GOODS. [87 Establishments.]

Under \$5,	103	32	135	81	32	113
\$5 but under \$6,	69	16	85	57	13	70
\$6 but under \$7,	103	10	113	102	10	112
\$7 but under \$8,	195	7	202	186	8	194
\$8 but under \$9,	206	6	212	225	5	230
\$9 but under \$10,	341	2	343	384	2	386
\$10 but under \$12,	283	5	288	356	3	359
\$12 but under \$15,	501	2	503	516	2	518
\$15 but under \$20,	684	2	686	730	1	731
\$20 and over,	91	—	91	182	2	184
TOTALS,	2,576	82	2,658	2,769	78	2,847

WAGES PAID: BY INDUSTRIES—Concluded.

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES: BY INDUSTRIES—1889, 1890
—Concluded.

WOOLLEN GOODS. [121 Establishments.]

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGE.	1889			1890		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under \$5,	1,075	1,816	2,891	1,144	1,799	2,943
\$5 but under \$6,	608	769	1,377	573	733	1,311
\$6 but under \$7,	1,516	1,020	2,536	1,501	1,095	2,596
\$7 but under \$8,	1,658	887	2,545	1,803	1,013	2,816
\$8 but under \$9,	1,117	708	1,825	1,159	646	1,805
\$9 but under \$10,	1,423	461	1,884	1,469	466	1,935
\$10 but under \$12,	1,329	232	1,561	1,290	265	1,555
\$12 but under \$15,	814	37	851	798	52	850
\$15 but under \$20,	423	—	423	426	2	428
\$20 and over,	143	—	143	162	—	162
TOTALS,	10,106	5,730	15,836	10,325	6,076	16,401

WORSTED GOODS. [20 Establishments.]

Under \$5,	408	995	1,403	356	899	1,255
\$5 but under \$6,	165	874	839	152	734	886
\$6 but under \$7,	343	974	1,317	409	1,022	1,431
\$7 but under \$8,	587	320	907	563	362	925
\$8 but under \$9,	286	149	435	263	183	446
\$9 but under \$10,	286	51	337	300	100	400
\$10 but under \$12,	321	38	359	495	83	578
\$12 but under \$15,	387	46	433	375	29	404
\$15 but under \$20,	125	6	131	123	1	124
\$20 and over,	55	—	55	64	—	64
TOTALS,	2,963	3,253	6,216	3,100	3,413	6,513

ALL INDUSTRIES. [3,041 Establishments.]

Under \$5,	17,105	28,336	45,441	16,988	28,416	45,304
\$5 but under \$6,	8,542	19,413	27,955	8,914	18,828	27,742
\$6 but under \$7,	15,804	19,350	35,154	15,677	19,817	35,494
\$7 but under \$8,	16,768	12,816	29,584	17,202	13,591	30,793
\$8 but under \$9,	15,993	7,950	23,943	16,151	8,596	24,747
\$9 but under \$10,	24,170	5,636	29,806	24,811	5,728	30,539
\$10 but under \$12,	26,532	3,757	30,289	28,581	4,182	32,763
\$12 but under \$15,	31,331	2,069	33,400	32,786	2,407	35,193
\$15 but under \$20,	24,108	647	24,755	25,494	724	26,218
\$20 and over,	8,772	61	8,833	8,769	88	8,857
TOTALS,	189,125	100,035	289,160	195,273	102,877	297,650



PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE:
BY INDUSTRIES.

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES.

[In this presentation, greatest capacity, or maximum production, has been considered as 100 per cent, and the "percentages" given indicate the proportions, for the number of establishments specified, on the basis stated.]

PERCENTAGES—1889, 1890.

INDUSTRIES, AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS		INDUSTRIES, AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS	
	1889	1890		1889	1890
<i>Agricultural Implements.</i>	7	7	<i>Artisans' Tools—Con.</i>		
50 per cent,	2	1	75 per cent,	6	2
55 per cent,	—	1	80 per cent,	4	5
60 per cent,	1	—	85 per cent,	3	2
74 per cent,	—	1	86 per cent,	—	1
75 per cent,	2	2	90 per cent,	3	2
80 per cent,	—	2	95 per cent,	—	1
88 per cent,	1	—	100 per cent,	3	5
90 per cent,	1	—			
<i>Arms and Ammunition.</i>	12	12	<i>Awnings, Sails, Tents, etc.</i>	17	17
5 per cent,	—	1	10 per cent,	1	—
10 per cent,	1	—	15 per cent,	—	1
15 per cent,	—	1	25 per cent,	2	2
17 per cent,	1	1	50 per cent,	6	5
20 per cent,	1	—	60 per cent,	1	2
25 per cent,	1	—	66 per cent,	1	—
40 per cent,	1	—	75 per cent,	1	4
50 per cent,	1	2	80 per cent,	—	1
60 per cent,	1	1	100 per cent,	5	2
70 per cent,	—	1	<i>Boots and Shoes.</i>	474	474
75 per cent,	2	2	5 per cent,	—	1
80 per cent,	1	1	10 per cent,	3	1
90 per cent,	1	1	15 per cent,	1	—
97 per cent,	—	1	18 per cent,	—	1
98 per cent,	1	—	20 per cent,	4	2
<i>Artisans' Tools.</i>	24	24	25 per cent,	—	9
33 per cent,	1	—	28 per cent,	1	—
50 per cent,	2	4	30 per cent,	1	3
65 per cent,	—	1	32 per cent,	1	—
67 per cent,	1	1	33 per cent,	10	12
71 per cent,	1	—	35 per cent,	4	1
			38 per cent,	—	1

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

PERCENTAGES—1889, 1890—Continued.

INDUSTRIES, AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS		INDUSTRIES, AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS	
	1889	1890		1889	1890
<i>Boots and Shoes—Con.</i>			<i>Boxes (Paper and Wooden).</i>	110	110
40 per cent,	5	3	13 per cent,	-	1
42 per cent,	-	1	19 per cent,	-	1
44 per cent,	1	-	20 per cent,	1	2
45 per cent,	1	3	25 per cent,	2	3
48 per cent,	-	1	30 per cent,	2	-
50 per cent,	64	69	33 per cent,	-	2
51 per cent,	-	2	35 per cent,	-	2
52 per cent,	-	1	37 per cent,	1	1
54 per cent,	1	-	40 per cent,	1	-
55 per cent,	1	-	50 per cent,	15	13
56 per cent,	-	1	55 per cent,	1	1
57 per cent,	-	1	60 per cent,	3	7
59 per cent,	-	1	62 per cent,	1	-
60 per cent,	20	21	64 per cent,	-	2
61 per cent,	1	-	65 per cent,	2	3
62 per cent,	-	2	66 per cent,	1	1
63 per cent,	1	1	67 per cent,	3	3
64 per cent,	2	-	70 per cent,	3	4
65 per cent,	13	7	72 per cent,	-	1
66 per cent,	5	3	75 per cent,	36	26
67 per cent,	18	17	80 per cent,	10	11
68 per cent,	2	1	85 per cent,	6	6
70 per cent,	20	17	90 per cent,	10	8
72 per cent,	1	2	95 per cent,	1	1
74 per cent,	1	-	98 per cent,	-	1
75 per cent,	116	105	100 per cent,	11	10
76 per cent,	-	3			
77 per cent,	1	1	<i>Brick, Tiles, and Sewer Pipe.</i>	38	38
78 per cent,	3	1	25 per cent,	1	-
80 per cent,	32	36	33 per cent,	1	-
81 per cent,	-	1	40 per cent,	-	2
82 per cent,	-	3	50 per cent,	2	4
84 per cent,	1	-	60 per cent,	2	-
85 per cent,	18	17	62 per cent,	-	1
86 per cent,	1	-	63 per cent,	1	1
87 per cent,	3	4	65 per cent,	1	1
88 per cent,	2	1	70 per cent,	-	2
90 per cent,	35	35	75 per cent,	10	3
91 per cent,	2	2	76 per cent,	1	-
93 per cent,	-	1	80 per cent,	6	8
94 per cent,	1	-	83 per cent,	1	1
95 per cent,	4	14	85 per cent,	1	1
96 per cent,	2	2	90 per cent,	2	3
97 per cent,	2	2	95 per cent,	1	-
98 per cent,	1	-	99 per cent,	-	1
100 per cent,	68	61	100 per cent,	8	10

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

PERCENTAGES—1889, 1890—Continued.

INDUSTRIES, AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS		INDUSTRIES, AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS	
	1889	1890		1889	1890
<i>Brooms, Brushes, and Mops.</i>	22	22	<i>Carpetings—Con.</i>		
10 per cent,	—	1	65 per cent,	—	1
20 per cent,	—	2	67 per cent,	1	—
25 per cent,	2	1	75 per cent,	1	—
33 per cent,	1	—	80 per cent,	2	—
40 per cent,	—	1	85 per cent,	—	1
50 per cent,	5	3	88 per cent,	—	1
60 per cent,	2	—	90 per cent,	3	2
63 per cent,	—	1	91 per cent,	1	—
70 per cent,	—	3	98 per cent,	—	1
75 per cent,	4	4	100 per cent,	1	1
80 per cent,	2	—	<i>Carriages and Wagons.</i>	65	65
85 per cent,	—	1	12 per cent,	1	—
90 per cent,	2	2	20 per cent,	1	1
100 per cent,	4	3	25 per cent,	2	2
<i>Burial Cases, Caskets, Coffins, etc.</i>	5	5	30 per cent,	—	1
40 per cent,	1	—	40 per cent,	1	—
50 per cent,	—	1	45 per cent,	1	—
60 per cent,	1	—	50 per cent,	10	14
75 per cent,	1	2	60 per cent,	2	2
95 per cent,	1	1	65 per cent,	2	1
100 per cent,	1	1	70 per cent,	2	2
<i>Buttons and Dress Trim- mings.</i>	17	17	75 per cent,	17	10
15 per cent,	—	1	76 per cent,	—	1
25 per cent,	1	—	80 per cent,	3	6
33 per cent,	1	—	85 per cent,	2	4
38 per cent,	—	1	90 per cent,	6	6
40 per cent,	1	2	92 per cent,	—	1
45 per cent,	1	—	95 per cent,	1	—
50 per cent,	3	3	100 per cent,	14	14
60 per cent,	1	2	<i>Cement, Kaolin, Lime, and Plaster.</i>	4	4
62 per cent,	—	1	50 per cent,	2	—
65 per cent,	1	—	60 per cent,	—	1
75 per cent,	3	4	75 per cent,	2	2
80 per cent,	2	—	96 per cent,	—	1
85 per cent,	1	—	<i>Chemical Preparations (Com- pounded).</i>	8	8
90 per cent,	—	1	50 per cent,	3	3
100 per cent,	2	2	67 per cent,	1	1
<i>Carpetings.</i>	12	12	70 per cent,	—	1
50 per cent,	1	3	75 per cent,	2	—
53 per cent,	—	1	80 per cent,	1	—
55 per cent,	—	1	85 per cent,	—	2
60 per cent,	2	—	100 per cent,	1	1

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

PERCENTAGES—1889, 1890—Continued.

INDUSTRIES, AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS		INDUSTRIES, AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS	
	1889	1890		1889	1890
<i>Clocks and Watches.</i>	7	7	<i>Cooking, Lighting, and Heat- ing Apparatus—Con.</i>		
20 per cent,	1	1	73 per cent,	1	—
60 per cent,	1	—	75 per cent,	12	7
67 per cent,	1	1	80 per cent,	3	3
75 per cent,	1	1	82 per cent,	—	1
80 per cent,	1	2	85 per cent,	1	—
90 per cent,	—	2	87 per cent,	—	1
95 per cent,	1	—	90 per cent,	1	1
100 per cent,	1	—	95 per cent,	—	1
			100 per cent,	5	3
<i>Clothing.</i>	111	111	<i>Cordage and Twine.</i>	25	25
20 per cent,	2	2	45 per cent,	1	—
25 per cent,	—	1	47 per cent,	—	1
33 per cent,	1	1	50 per cent,	3	5
40 per cent,	—	1	60 per cent,	—	1
50 per cent,	18	13	63 per cent,	1	1
55 per cent,	—	1	65 per cent,	1	2
58 per cent,	1	—	67 per cent,	1	1
60 per cent,	6	3	75 per cent,	4	4
62 per cent,	—	1	78 per cent,	1	—
64 per cent,	1	—	80 per cent,	2	—
65 per cent,	2	2	84 per cent,	—	1
66 per cent,	2	1	85 per cent,	—	1
67 per cent,	3	2	86 per cent,	1	1
70 per cent,	5	8	90 per cent,	3	3
71 per cent,	2	—	92 per cent,	—	1
75 per cent,	29	34	95 per cent,	2	—
80 per cent,	9	8	100 per cent,	5	3
82 per cent,	1	—	<i>Corks, Bungs, and Taps.</i>	4	4
83 per cent,	4	1	60 per cent,	2	2
84 per cent,	—	1	75 per cent,	2	2
85 per cent,	3	6	<i>Cotton Goods.</i>	157	157
88 per cent,	1	—	25 per cent,	1	—
90 per cent,	4	8	30 per cent,	—	1
93 per cent,	—	2	34 per cent,	1	—
100 per cent,	17	15	40 per cent,	1	—
<i>Cooking, Lighting, and Heat- ing Apparatus.</i>	35	35	48 per cent,	1	—
20 per cent,	1	1	50 per cent,	2	3
25 per cent,	—	1	55 per cent,	1	—
30 per cent,	—	1	60 per cent,	1	2
33 per cent,	1	1	66 per cent,	—	1
50 per cent,	4	7	70 per cent,	3	2
59 per cent,	—	1	72 per cent,	1	1
60 per cent,	3	2	75 per cent,	5	7
65 per cent,	—	3	78 per cent,	2	1
67 per cent,	—	1			
70 per cent,	3	—			

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

PERCENTAGES—1889, 1890—Continued.

INDUSTRIES, AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS		INDUSTRIES, AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS	
	1889	1890		1889	1890
<i>Cotton Goods—Con.</i>			<i>Dyestuffs—Con.</i>		
80 per cent,	7	6	70 per cent,	1	—
81 per cent,	1	—	75 per cent,	1	3
82 per cent,	—	1	88 per cent,	1	1
83 per cent,	—	1			
85 per cent,	3	5	<i>Earthen, Plaster, and Stone Ware.</i>	4	4
86 per cent,	—	1	50 per cent,	1	—
87 per cent,	2	—	75 per cent,	—	1
88 per cent,	2	—	80 per cent,	2	1
89 per cent,	—	1	85 per cent,	1	1
90 per cent,	10	8	90 per cent,	—	1
91 per cent,	1	1			
92 per cent,	2	2	<i>Electrical Apparatus and Appliances.</i>	5	5
93 per cent,	5	2	50 per cent,	2	1
94 per cent,	3	8	60 per cent,	—	1
95 per cent,	11	13	70 per cent,	1	—
96 per cent,	5	7	75 per cent,	1	1
97 per cent,	4	5	100 per cent,	1	2
98 per cent,	2	5			
99 per cent,	2	4	<i>Electroplating.</i>	8	8
100 per cent,	78	69	10 per cent,	—	1
			20 per cent,	—	1
<i>Cotton, Woollen, and Other Textiles.</i>	3	3	25 per cent,	1	1
12 per cent,	—	1	60 per cent,	—	1
75 per cent,	2	—	66 per cent,	1	—
80 per cent,	—	1	75 per cent,	2	1
100 per cent,	1	1	80 per cent,	1	—
			85 per cent,	—	1
<i>Crayons, Pencils, Crucibles, etc.</i>	3	3	90 per cent,	1	1
55 per cent,	—	1	100 per cent,	2	1
60 per cent,	2	1			
80 per cent,	—	1	<i>Emery and Sand Paper and Cloth, etc.</i>	10	10
93 per cent,	1	—	50 per cent,	—	1
			70 per cent,	1	1
<i>Drugs and Medicines.</i>	16	16	75 per cent,	1	—
12 per cent,	—	1	80 per cent,	2	2
25 per cent,	3	2	85 per cent,	1	1
50 per cent,	5	5	90 per cent,	2	1
60 per cent,	—	1	100 per cent,	3	4
63 per cent,	—	1			
75 per cent,	3	2	<i>Fancy Articles.</i>	6	6
80 per cent,	1	1	33 per cent,	1	1
100 per cent,	4	3	50 per cent,	1	—
			60 per cent,	1	—
<i>Dyestuffs.</i>	7	7	71 per cent,	—	1
50 per cent,	1	1	80 per cent,	1	—
60 per cent,	2	2	85 per cent,	—	2
63 per cent,	1	—	90 per cent,	2	—
			95 per cent,	—	2

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

PERCENTAGES—1889, 1890—Continued.

INDUSTRIES, AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS		INDUSTRIES, AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS	
	1889	1890		1889	1890
<i>Fertilizers.</i>	3	3	<i>Food Preparations—Con.</i>		
25 per cent,	-	1	83 per cent,	-	1
50 per cent,	3	1	84 per cent,	-	1
65 per cent,	-	1	85 per cent,	6	4
<i>Fine Arts and Taxidermy.</i>	3	3	86 per cent,	-	1
50 per cent,	1	-	87 per cent,	1	-
90 per cent,	-	1	89 per cent,	-	1
100 per cent,	2	2	90 per cent,	13	7
<i>Fireworks and Matches.</i>	3	3	95 per cent,	3	1
25 per cent,	-	1	96 per cent,	-	1
50 per cent,	2	-	97 per cent,	-	1
75 per cent,	-	1	100 per cent,	25	21
90 per cent,	-	1	<i>Furniture.</i>	115	115
100 per cent,	1	-	10 per cent,	-	1
<i>Flax, Hemp, and Jute Goods.</i>	5	5	12 per cent,	1	1
60 per cent,	-	1	15 per cent,	-	1
70 per cent,	1	-	20 per cent,	2	-
75 per cent,	2	1	25 per cent,	3	5
90 per cent,	-	1	28 per cent,	-	1
100 per cent,	2	2	33 per cent,	4	3
<i>Food Preparations.</i>	208	208	40 per cent,	-	1
10 per cent,	3	3	45 per cent,	-	2
20 per cent,	2	3	50 per cent,	19	14
22 per cent,	-	1	55 per cent,	-	3
25 per cent,	7	14	59 per cent,	1	-
33 per cent,	7	7	60 per cent,	12	6
40 per cent,	2	5	65 per cent,	3	4
41 per cent,	-	1	67 per cent,	3	2
45 per cent,	1	-	70 per cent,	2	3
49 per cent,	-	1	74 per cent,	-	1
50 per cent,	41	53	75 per cent,	32	26
54 per cent,	-	1	76 per cent,	-	2
60 per cent,	7	9	77 per cent,	1	1
65 per cent,	2	3	78 per cent,	1	-
66 per cent,	3	1	80 per cent,	4	17
67 per cent,	7	8	83 per cent,	1	-
69 per cent,	-	1	85 per cent,	6	5
70 per cent,	6	3	87 per cent,	-	1
71 per cent,	2	1	90 per cent,	7	7
72 per cent,	1	2	92 per cent,	-	1
73 per cent,	-	2	95 per cent,	2	-
75 per cent,	58	38	100 per cent,	11	7
77 per cent,	1	-	<i>Glass.</i>	8	8
79 per cent,	-	1	45 per cent,	-	1
80 per cent,	10	11	50 per cent,	2	-
			75 per cent,	2	1
			80 per cent,	1	2

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

PERCENTAGES — 1889, 1890 — Continued.

INDUSTRIES, AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS		INDUSTRIES, AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS	
	1889	1890		1889	1890
<i>Glass — Con.</i>			<i>Ink, Mucilage, and Paste.</i>	6	6
85 per cent,	1	2	10 per cent,	1	1
90 per cent,	1	1	40 per cent,	—	1
95 per cent,	1	1	50 per cent,	3	1
<i>Glue, Isinglass, and Starch.</i>	10	10	60 per cent,	—	1
50 per cent,	2	2	66 per cent,	1	—
60 per cent,	1	—	75 per cent,	—	1
65 per cent,	—	1	80 per cent,	1	—
75 per cent,	2	—	100 per cent,	—	1
77 per cent,	—	1	<i>Ivory, Bone, Shell, and Horn Goods, etc.</i>	11	11
78 per cent,	—	1	33 per cent,	1	—
85 per cent,	1	2	50 per cent,	—	1
90 per cent,	—	1	60 per cent,	—	1
100 per cent,	4	2	67 per cent,	—	2
<i>Hair Work (Animal and Human).</i>	4	4	70 per cent,	2	—
50 per cent,	1	2	75 per cent,	3	1
75 per cent,	1	—	79 per cent,	—	1
100 per cent,	2	2	87 per cent,	1	—
<i>Hose: Rubber, Linen, etc.</i>	4	4	90 per cent,	2	2
27 per cent,	—	1	95 per cent,	—	2
50 per cent,	1	1	100 per cent,	2	1
60 per cent,	1	—	<i>Jewelry Burnishing and Lap- idary Work.</i>	2	2
75 per cent,	1	1	25 per cent,	—	1
95 per cent,	—	1	29 per cent,	1	—
100 per cent,	1	—	50 per cent,	—	1
<i>Hosiery and Knit Goods.</i>	33	33	75 per cent,	1	—
13 per cent,	—	1	<i>Leather.</i>	145	145
25 per cent,	1	1	10 per cent,	1	1
30 per cent,	—	1	15 per cent,	—	1
35 per cent,	—	1	20 per cent,	3	1
38 per cent,	1	—	25 per cent,	4	2
40 per cent,	—	1	30 per cent,	2	—
42 per cent,	—	1	33 per cent,	1	3
50 per cent,	7	4	38 per cent,	—	1
58 per cent,	—	1	40 per cent,	5	—
60 per cent,	—	4	42 per cent,	—	1
66 per cent,	3	—	45 per cent,	1	2
70 per cent,	2	—	50 per cent,	20	25
71 per cent,	1	—	55 per cent,	—	1
73 per cent,	1	—	56 per cent,	—	1
75 per cent,	7	7	57 per cent,	—	1
79 per cent,	1	1	60 per cent,	7	6
80 per cent,	3	5	62 per cent,	—	1
88 per cent,	1	—	63 per cent,	—	1
100 per cent,	5	5			

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

PERCENTAGES—1889, 1890—Continued.

INDUSTRIES, AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS		INDUSTRIES, AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS	
	1889	1890		1889	1890
<i>Leather—Con.</i>			<i>Liquors: Malt, Distilled, and Fermented—Con.</i>		
65 per cent,	4	3	60 per cent,	4	3
66 per cent,	1	1	63 per cent,	1	—
67 per cent,	2	3	65 per cent,	—	1
68 per cent,	1	—	67 per cent,	1	2
70 per cent,	7	11	70 per cent,	1	2
72 per cent,	4	1	73 per cent,	—	1
74 per cent,	—	1	74 per cent,	—	1
75 per cent,	29	20	75 per cent,	7	4
77 per cent,	1	—	80 per cent,	2	2
80 per cent,	8	12	95 per cent,	—	1
82 per cent,	1	1	97 per cent,	1	—
83 per cent,	2	1	100 per cent,	3	2
85 per cent,	5	5			
90 per cent,	11	13	<i>Lumber.</i>	20	20
92 per cent,	—	1	50 per cent,	3	5
95 per cent,	1	3	60 per cent,	1	—
100 per cent,	24	21	67 per cent,	—	1
<i>Linen.</i>	3	3	75 per cent,	6	3
60 per cent,	1	—	76 per cent,	—	1
62 per cent,	—	1	80 per cent,	4	2
87 per cent,	1	—	85 per cent,	1	2
95 per cent,	1	—	90 per cent,	—	1
96 per cent,	—	1	92 per cent,	1	—
98 per cent,	—	1	95 per cent,	1	—
<i>Liquors and Beverages (Not Spirituous).</i>	6	6	98 per cent,	—	1
20 per cent,	1	—	99 per cent,	1	—
25 per cent,	—	1	100 per cent,	2	4
50 per cent,	1	—			
60 per cent,	1	—	<i>Machines and Machinery.</i>	179	179
75 per cent,	1	3	15 per cent,	1	1
90 per cent,	1	—	20 per cent,	—	1
100 per cent,	1	2	25 per cent,	3	5
<i>Liquors: Malt, Distilled, and Fermented.</i>	37	37	30 per cent,	3	3
12 per cent,	1	—	31 per cent,	—	1
15 per cent,	1	2	33 per cent,	6	4
20 per cent,	—	1	34 per cent,	—	1
25 per cent,	4	3	35 per cent,	1	—
26 per cent,	1	—	39 per cent,	—	1
27 per cent,	—	1	40 per cent,	2	3
30 per cent,	—	1	44 per cent,	1	—
33 per cent,	1	1	45 per cent,	1	1
50 per cent,	7	7	48 per cent,	—	1
55 per cent,	2	1	50 per cent,	22	17
57 per cent,	—	1	52 per cent,	1	—
			55 per cent,	1	—
			58 per cent,	—	1
			60 per cent,	10	11

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

PERCENTAGES—1889, 1890—Continued.

INDUSTRIES, AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS		INDUSTRIES, AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS	
	1889	1890		1889	1890
<i>Machines and Machinery</i> — Con.			<i>Metals and Metallic Goods</i> — Con.		
63 per cent,	-	1	69 per cent,	1	-
65 per cent,	3	1	70 per cent,	10	16
66 per cent,	4	-	72 per cent,	1	1
67 per cent,	1	3	73 per cent,	-	1
69 per cent,	-	1	75 per cent,	55	50
70 per cent,	8	4	76 per cent,	1	-
72 per cent,	1	2	78 per cent,	-	2
75 per cent,	43	38	80 per cent,	32	30
76 per cent,	1	1	81 per cent,	-	1
78 per cent,	-	2	82 per cent,	-	1
79 per cent,	-	1	85 per cent,	9	15
80 per cent,	13	15	88 per cent,	1	-
82 per cent,	-	1	90 per cent,	22	15
85 per cent,	4	3	92 per cent,	-	2
87 per cent,	-	1	93 per cent,	1	-
90 per cent,	13	17	95 per cent,	6	11
91 per cent,	1	1	97 per cent,	-	1
92 per cent,	1	-	98 per cent,	1	1
93 per cent,	-	1	99 per cent,	-	1
95 per cent,	4	5	100 per cent,	37	30
97 per cent,	2	-			
99 per cent,	-	1	<i>Mixed Textiles.</i>	15	15
100 per cent,	28	29	33 per cent,	1	1
<i>Metals and Metallic Goods.</i>	279	279	48 per cent,	-	1
10 per cent,	2	1	50 per cent,	3	-
20 per cent,	3	4	56 per cent,	1	-
21 per cent,	-	1	59 per cent,	-	1
23 per cent,	-	2	60 per cent,	-	1
24 per cent,	-	1	62 per cent,	-	1
25 per cent,	11	6	64 per cent,	1	-
28 per cent,	1	-	65 per cent,	-	1
30 per cent,	1	4	66 per cent,	1	-
32 per cent,	-	2	70 per cent,	-	1
33 per cent,	6	4	75 per cent,	1	1
38 per cent,	1	-	81 per cent,	-	1
39 per cent,	-	1	87 per cent,	-	1
40 per cent,	3	1	92 per cent,	1	-
41 per cent,	-	1	95 per cent,	-	1
42 per cent,	-	1	100 per cent,	6	4
45 per cent,	-	4			
48 per cent,	-	1	<i>Models and Patterns.</i>	5	5
50 per cent,	36	33	49 per cent,	-	1
55 per cent,	2	2	50 per cent,	2	1
60 per cent,	15	17	75 per cent,	1	-
62 per cent,	-	1	76 per cent,	1	-
65 per cent,	8	6	80 per cent,	-	1
67 per cent,	13	8	85 per cent,	-	1
			100 per cent,	1	1

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

PERCENTAGES—1889, 1890—Continued.

INDUSTRIES, AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS		INDUSTRIES, AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS	
	1889	1890		1889	1890
<i>Musical Instruments and Materials.</i>	38	38	<i>Paper and Paper Goods.</i>	84	84
35 per cent,	1	—	13 per cent,	—	1
40 per cent,	—	1	17 per cent,	1	—
42 per cent,	1	—	33 per cent,	—	1
45 per cent,	—	1	35 per cent,	1	—
50 per cent,	7	6	50 per cent,	2	6
52 per cent,	—	1	60 per cent,	2	2
60 per cent,	2	3	65 per cent,	2	1
65 per cent,	1	—	67 per cent,	2	1
67 per cent,	—	1	70 per cent,	—	4
70 per cent,	—	1	75 per cent,	12	9
75 per cent,	10	6	78 per cent,	1	—
78 per cent,	1	—	80 per cent,	4	2
80 per cent,	3	1	81 per cent,	—	1
84 per cent,	1	—	82 per cent,	1	—
85 per cent,	—	2	83 per cent,	1	1
87 per cent,	—	1	85 per cent,	3	2
88 per cent,	—	1	86 per cent,	—	1
90 per cent,	6	3	88 per cent,	1	—
93 per cent,	—	1	89 per cent,	1	—
95 per cent,	—	3	90 per cent,	4	2
98 per cent,	1	—	92 per cent,	2	3
100 per cent,	4	6	93 per cent,	—	1
<i>Oils and Illuminating Fluids.</i>	9	9	94 per cent,	1	2
30 per cent,	1	—	95 per cent,	5	5
50 per cent,	—	1	96 per cent,	5	1
65 per cent,	—	1	97 per cent,	2	5
67 per cent,	2	—	98 per cent,	1	—
70 per cent,	—	1	99 per cent,	1	2
75 per cent,	4	6	100 per cent,	29	31
95 per cent,	1	—	<i>Perfumes, Toilet Articles, etc.</i>	2	2
100 per cent,	1	—	30 per cent,	—	1
<i>Paints, Colors, and Crude Chemicals.</i>	16	16	75 per cent,	2	1
20 per cent,	—	1	<i>Photographs and Photo- graphic Materials.</i>	6	6
25 per cent,	1	—	20 per cent,	—	1
50 per cent,	5	4	50 per cent,	2	1
60 per cent,	—	2	66 per cent,	1	—
67 per cent,	1	1	75 per cent,	1	2
70 per cent,	1	1	90 per cent,	1	2
75 per cent,	5	2	100 per cent,	1	—
80 per cent,	2	2	<i>Polishes and Dressing.</i>	16	16
85 per cent,	—	1	20 per cent,	—	1
87 per cent,	—	1	25 per cent,	1	—
88 per cent,	1	1	33 per cent,	—	1

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

PERCENTAGES — 1889, 1890 — Continued.

INDUSTRIES, AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS		INDUSTRIES, AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS	
	1889	1890		1889	1890
<i>Polishes and Dressing — Con.</i>			<i>Railroad Construction and Equipment.</i>	14	14
50 per cent,	4	3	33 per cent,	—	1
60 per cent,	1	2	39 per cent,	1	—
66 per cent,	1	—	50 per cent,	1	1
70 per cent,	—	2	65 per cent,	—	1
75 per cent,	4	2	75 per cent,	1	—
85 per cent,	—	1	80 per cent,	1	1
90 per cent,	1	1	90 per cent,	2	1
91 per cent,	1	—	100 per cent,	8	9
100 per cent,	3	3			
<i>Printing, Publishing, and Bookbinding.</i>	19	19	<i>Rubber and Elastic Goods.</i>	28	28
36 per cent,	1	—	25 per cent,	1	—
40 per cent,	—	2	33 per cent,	1	1
48 per cent,	1	—	50 per cent,	5	7
50 per cent,	2	2	55 per cent,	1	—
60 per cent,	1	1	60 per cent,	1	1
65 per cent,	—	1	65 per cent,	1	—
70 per cent,	2	—	67 per cent,	—	1
75 per cent,	6	4	75 per cent,	4	2
80 per cent,	1	2	80 per cent,	2	1
85 per cent,	—	1	83 per cent,	1	1
87 per cent,	1	1	85 per cent,	1	5
90 per cent,	1	3	90 per cent,	5	4
98 per cent,	—	1	92 per cent,	1	—
100 per cent,	3	1	97 per cent,	—	1
			100 per cent,	4	4
<i>Print Works, Dye Works, and Bleacheries.</i>	21	21	<i>Scientific Instruments and Appliances.</i>	14	14
20 per cent,	—	1	25 per cent,	—	1
25 per cent,	1	—	33 per cent,	1	—
48 per cent,	1	—	50 per cent,	2	2
50 per cent,	—	3	60 per cent,	—	2
53 per cent,	1	—	67 per cent,	—	1
60 per cent,	—	2	70 per cent,	1	—
66 per cent,	1	—	75 per cent,	5	4
67 per cent,	3	—	90 per cent,	1	—
70 per cent,	—	1	100 per cent,	4	4
75 per cent,	1	3			
78 per cent,	2	—	<i>Shipbuilding.</i>	21	21
80 per cent,	1	2	20 per cent,	—	1
82 per cent,	1	—	25 per cent,	1	—
85 per cent,	3	1	33 per cent,	—	1
90 per cent,	1	2	34 per cent,	—	1
94 per cent,	1	—	40 per cent,	—	1
95 per cent,	1	—	60 per cent,	10	6
100 per cent,	3	6	55 per cent,	—	1

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

PERCENTAGES — 1889, 1890 — Continued.

INDUSTRIES, AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS		INDUSTRIES, AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS	
	1889	1890		1889	1890
<i>Shipbuilding — Con.</i>			<i>Stone — Con.</i>		
65 per cent,	—	1	65 per cent,	1	1
67 per cent,	1	1	66 per cent,	—	1
75 per cent,	3	5	67 per cent,	3	2
80 per cent,	2	—	70 per cent,	6	1
88 per cent,	1	—	72 per cent,	1	2
92 per cent,	1	1	75 per cent,	17	7
100 per cent,	2	2	80 per cent,	1	7
			84 per cent,	—	1
<i>Silk and Silk Goods.</i>	10	10	85 per cent,	1	2
15 per cent,	—	1	88 per cent,	—	1
50 per cent,	1	—	90 per cent,	6	4
68 per cent,	—	1	95 per cent,	—	1
70 per cent,	1	—	100 per cent,	7	3
75 per cent,	3	—			
78 per cent,	—	1	<i>Straw and Palm Leaf Goods.</i>	17	17
80 per cent,	—	1	40 per cent,	1	—
81 per cent,	—	1	42 per cent,	—	1
85 per cent,	—	1	50 per cent,	3	3
90 per cent,	—	1	60 per cent,	—	2
92 per cent,	1	—	65 per cent,	2	—
95 per cent,	2	2	67 per cent,	—	1
100 per cent,	2	1	70 per cent,	1	2
			75 per cent,	2	3
<i>Sporting and Athletic Goods.</i>	8	8	78 per cent,	1	—
20 per cent,	—	1	80 per cent,	1	2
33 per cent,	2	1	84 per cent,	1	—
50 per cent,	1	2	85 per cent,	1	—
65 per cent,	1	—	90 per cent,	1	2
70 per cent,	—	1	100 per cent,	3	1
75 per cent,	1	1			
80 per cent,	1	—	<i>Tallow, Candles, Soap, and Grease.</i>	40	40
90 per cent,	1	—	33 per cent,	—	1
100 per cent,	1	2	40 per cent,	1	—
			50 per cent,	9	7
<i>Stone.</i>	66	66	51 per cent,	—	1
10 per cent,	1	2	60 per cent,	2	1
20 per cent,	2	—	70 per cent,	1	3
25 per cent,	3	4	73 per cent,	1	—
31 per cent,	—	1	75 per cent,	11	10
33 per cent,	2	5	76 per cent,	—	1
35 per cent,	—	1	80 per cent,	4	4
40 per cent,	1	1	85 per cent,	—	2
50 per cent,	13	13	90 per cent,	4	3
54 per cent,	—	1	95 per cent,	1	1
60 per cent,	1	2	99 per cent,	1	—
62 per cent,	—	2	100 per cent,	5	6
63 per cent,	—	1			

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

PERCENTAGES — 1889, 1890 — Continued.

INDUSTRIES, AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS		INDUSTRIES, AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS	
	1889	1890		1889	1890
<i>Tobacco, Snuff, and Cigars.</i>	39	39	<i>Whips, Lashes, and Stocks</i> — Con.		
10 per cent,	2	1	80 per cent,	1	1
20 per cent,	1	2	90 per cent,	—	2
25 per cent,	—	2	100 per cent,	2	2
30 per cent,	—	1			
33 per cent,	1	—	<i>Wooden Goods.</i>	87	87
35 per cent,	1	1	20 per cent,	—	1
40 per cent,	1	1	25 per cent,	2	1
41 per cent,	—	1	28 per cent,	—	1
45 per cent,	—	1	33 per cent,	3	3
50 per cent,	8	4	34 per cent,	1	—
52 per cent,	—	1	40 per cent,	3	3
60 per cent,	3	1	45 per cent,	—	2
65 per cent,	1	3	50 per cent,	8	8
66 per cent,	1	1	51 per cent,	—	1
67 per cent,	—	1	55 per cent,	—	1
70 per cent,	2	4	60 per cent,	4	2
75 per cent,	8	6	62 per cent,	—	1
80 per cent,	2	2	65 per cent,	2	3
85 per cent,	1	1	67 per cent,	8	6
90 per cent,	2	2	68 per cent,	—	1
91 per cent,	1	—	70 per cent,	2	2
95 per cent,	—	1	74 per cent,	—	1
100 per cent,	4	2	75 per cent,	23	20
<i>Toys and Games (Children's).</i>	7	7	80 per cent,	8	6
30 per cent,	—	1	85 per cent,	—	3
50 per cent,	3	1	88 per cent,	1	—
55 per cent,	—	1	90 per cent,	5	3
65 per cent,	—	1	95 per cent,	—	2
75 per cent,	3	1	96 per cent,	1	—
85 per cent,	—	1	99 per cent,	—	1
87 per cent,	—	1	100 per cent,	16	15
89 per cent,	1	—			
<i>Trunks and Valises.</i>	8	8	<i>Woollen Goods.</i>	121	121
50 per cent,	—	—	20 per cent,	1	2
70 per cent,	1	1	25 per cent,	1	1
75 per cent,	3	2	40 per cent,	2	—
80 per cent,	3	3	50 per cent,	3	5
85 per cent,	—	1	55 per cent,	1	1
100 per cent,	1	1	57 per cent,	1	—
<i>Whips, Lashes, and Stocks.</i>	10	10	58 per cent,	—	1
50 per cent,	1	1	60 per cent,	1	6
60 per cent,	1	1	62 per cent,	—	1
65 per cent,	—	1	65 per cent,	—	1
70 per cent,	1	—	66 per cent,	1	—
75 per cent,	4	2	67 per cent,	3	1
			69 per cent,	1	—
			70 per cent,	3	1

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

PERCENTAGES — 1889, 1890 — Continued.

INDUSTRIES, AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS		INDUSTRIES, AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS	
	1889	1890		1889	1890
<i>Woollen Goods — Con.</i>			<i>Woollen Goods — Con.</i>		
72 per cent,	1	-	98 per cent,	3	2
73 per cent,	1	-	100 per cent,	59	44
75 per cent,	1	11			
80 per cent,	9	7	<i>Worsted Goods.</i>		
82 per cent,	1	2	30 per cent,	20	20
83 per cent,	2	-	55 per cent,	1	-
85 per cent,	5	4	60 per cent,	1	1
87 per cent,	-	1	67 per cent,	1	1
89 per cent,	1	1	70 per cent,	1	2
90 per cent,	12	16	75 per cent,	-	1
91 per cent,	1	-	80 per cent,	1	2
92 per cent,	3	4	85 per cent,	2	1
94 per cent,	-	2	87 per cent,	-	1
95 per cent,	4	3	90 per cent,	1	-
96 per cent,	-	3	95 per cent,	1	2
97 per cent,	-	1	100 per cent,	10	9

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

PERCENTAGES — 1889, 1890 — Continued.

RECAPITULATION. PERCENTAGES — 1889, 1890.

INDUSTRIES.	AVERAGE PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE			
	1889		1890	
	Estab- lishments	Per- centages	Estab- lishments	Per- centages
Agricultural implements,	7	69.71	7	69.86
Arms and ammunition,	12	53.33	12	57.00
Artisans' tools,	24	77.75	24	79.71
Awnings, sails, tents, etc.,	17	62.41	17	59.71
Boots and shoes,	474	72.99	474	72.16
Boxes (paper and wooden),	110	72.42	110	69.45
Brick, tiles, and sewer pipe,	38	77.76	38	79.26
Brooms, brushes, and mops,	22	67.86	22	63.77
Burial cases, caskets, coffins, etc.,	5	74.00	5	79.00
Buttons and dress trimmings,	17	64.00	17	62.06
Carpetings,	12	77.75	12	72.83
Carriages and wagons,	65	73.49	65	73.89
Cement, kaolin, lime, and plaster,	4	62.50	4	76.50
Chemical preparations (compounded),	8	68.38	8	69.63
Clocks and watches,	7	71.00	7	71.71
Clothing,	111	73.17	111	74.31
Cooking, lighting, and heating apparatus,	35	72.31	35	66.23
Cordage and twine,	25	78.96	25	73.36
Corks, bungs, and taps,	4	67.50	4	67.50
Cotton goods,	157	92.04	157	92.59
Cotton, woollen, and other textiles,	3	83.33	3	67.33
Crayons, pencils, crucibles, etc.,	3	71.00	3	65.00
Drugs and medicines,	16	64.38	16	60.31
Dyestuffs,	7	66.57	7	69.00
Earthen, plaster, and stone ware,	4	73.75	4	82.50
Electrical apparatus and appliances,	5	69.00	5	77.00
Electroplating,	8	76.38	8	58.13
Emery and sand paper and cloth, etc.,	10	87.00	10	85.50
Fancy articles,	6	67.17	6	77.33
Fertilizers,	3	50.00	3	46.67
Fine arts and taxidermy,	3	83.33	3	96.67
Fireworks and matches,	3	66.67	3	63.33
Flax, hemp, and jute goods,	5	84.00	5	85.00
Food preparations,	208	68.66	208	63.33
Furniture,	115	68.80	115	67.78
Glass,	8	75.00	8	79.38
Glue, isinglass, and starch,	10	79.50	10	78.00
Hair work (animal and human),	4	81.25	4	75.00
Hose: rubber, linen, etc.,	4	71.25	4	61.75
Hosiery and knit goods,	33	70.42	33	66.27
Ink, mucilage, and paste,	6	51.00	6	55.83
Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods, etc.,	11	78.64	11	78.91
Jewelry burnishing and lapidary work,	2	52.00	2	37.50
Leather,	145	70.92	145	71.32
Linen,	3	80.67	3	85.33

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

PERCENTAGES—1889, 1890—Concluded.

RECAPITULATION. PERCENTAGES—1889, 1890—Concluded.

INDUSTRIES.	AVERAGE PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE			
	1889		1890	
	Estab- lishments	Per- centages	Estab- lishments	Per- centages
Liquors and beverages (not spirituous), . . .	6	65.83	6	75.00
Liquors: malt, distilled, and fermented, . . .	37	58.59	37	56.70
Lumber,	20	77.55	20	76.80
Machines and machinery,	179	72.37	179	72.97
Metals and metallic goods,	279	71.20	279	70.56
Mixed textiles,	15	75.73	15	75.67
Models and patterns,	5	70.20	5	72.80
Musical instruments and materials,	38	73.74	38	75.71
Oils and illuminating fluids,	9	73.22	9	70.56
Paints, colors, and crude chemicals,	16	64.69	16	65.44
Paper and paper goods,	84	87.08	84	86.00
Perfumes, toilet articles, etc.,	2	75.00	2	52.50
Photographs and photographic materials,	6	71.83	6	66.67
Polishes and dressing,	16	70.75	16	68.00
Printing, publishing, and bookbinding,	19	73.21	19	73.95
Print works, dye works, and bleacheries,	21	77.14	21	76.67
Railroad construction and equipment,	14	87.43	14	87.00
Rubber and elastic goods,	28	78.50	28	75.18
Scientific instruments and appliances,	14	76.29	14	72.29
Shipbuilding,	21	64.62	21	61.00
Silk and silk goods,	10	82.70	10	78.70
Sporting and athletic goods,	8	65.75	8	62.25
Stone,	66	66.35	66	61.56
Straw and palm leaf goods,	17	73.94	17	69.65
Tallow, candles, soap, and grease,	40	73.80	40	74.63
Tobacco, snuff, and cigars,	39	64.49	39	61.05
Toys and games (children's),	7	66.29	7	63.86
Trunks and valises,	8	79.38	8	78.13
Whips, lashes, and stocks,	10	76.00	10	78.50
Wooden goods,	87	72.97	87	71.74
Woollen goods,	121	88.56	121	85.78
Worsted goods,	20	85.85	20	88.20
ALL INDUSTRIES,	3,041	73.81	3,041	72.65

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES.

DAYS IN OPERATION—1889, 1890.

INDUSTRIES, AND NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS		INDUSTRIES, AND NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS	
	1889	1890		1889	1890
<i>Agricultural Implements.</i>	7	7	<i>Awnings, Sails, Tents, etc.</i>	17	17
216 days,	1	—	120 days,	1	—
229 days,	1	1	200 days,	—	2
266 days,	1	—	202 days,	1	—
275 days,	—	1	285 days,	—	1
277 days,	—	1	300 days,	2	2
294 days,	1	—	304 days,	—	1
300 days,	—	1	306 days,	13	10
303 days,	—	1	307 days,	—	1
304 days,	—	1			
306 days,	2	—	<i>Boots and Shoes.</i>	474	474
307 days,	1	—	72 days,	1	—
308 days,	—	1	100 days,	1	1
			120 days,	1	1
<i>Arms and Ammunition.</i>	12	12	121 days,	—	1
240 days,	1	—	136 days,	—	1
275 days,	—	1	137 days,	—	1
289 days,	1	—	144 days,	1	—
296 days,	1	—	150 days,	1	4
299 days,	—	1	153 days,	1	—
300 days,	4	6	154 days,	2	—
303 days,	1	1	174 days,	—	1
306 days,	4	3	177 days,	1	—
			179 days,	—	1
<i>Artisans' Tools.</i>	24	24	180 days,	1	1
250 days,	1	—	200 days,	6	7
270 days,	—	1	207 days,	—	1
274 days,	1	—	215 days,	1	—
275 days,	—	1	216 days,	—	1
296 days,	1	1	219 days,	—	1
300 days,	3	4	225 days,	2	2
301 days,	1	—	226 days,	1	—
302 days,	—	1	230 days,	6	7
303 days,	3	1	231 days,	1	1
304 days,	2	2	233 days,	—	1
305 days,	1	—	234 days,	2	1
306 days,	9	10	235 days,	1	1
309 days,	—	1	237 days,	—	1
312 days,	1	1	239 days,	—	1
313 days,	1	1			

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.
DAYS IN OPERATION—1889, 1890—Continued.

INDUSTRIES, AND NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS		INDUSTRIES, AND NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS	
	1889	1890		1889	1890
<i>Boots and Shoes—Con.</i>			<i>Boots and Shoes—Con.</i>		
240 days,	3	8	296 days,	3	3
244 days,	1	1	297 days,	2	3
245 days,	3	—	298 days,	6	5
246 days,	—	1	299 days,	4	1
247 days,	2	—	300 days,	74	95
248 days,	—	1	301 days,	4	5
250 days,	15	14	302 days,	3	2
251 days,	1	—	303 days,	5	5
252 days,	1	3	304 days,	4	11
253 days,	1	—	305 days,	8	9
254 days,	2	1	306 days,	142	124
255 days,	1	3	307 days,	1	1
256 days,	1	—	308 days,	1	2
258 days,	1	—	310 days,	—	1
260 days,	4	11	312 days,	1	—
261 days,	1	1	313 days,	1	1
262 days,	1	—	315 days,	—	1
263 days,	1	1			
264 days,	4	3	<i>Boxes (Paper and Wooden).</i>	110	110
265 days,	1	3	78 days,	—	1
266 days,	—	1	147 days,	1	—
267 days,	—	1	150 days,	1	—
268 days,	2	—	200 days,	3	2
270 days,	10	5	202 days,	—	1
271 days,	1	—	219 days,	1	—
272 days,	2	—	220 days,	1	1
273 days,	2	1	225 days,	1	1
274 days,	1	—	230 days,	1	1
275 days,	17	15	231 days,	—	1
276 days,	8	2	239 days,	1	—
278 days,	1	2	240 days,	—	1
279 days,	1	—	245 days,	1	—
280 days,	14	19	246 days,	—	1
281 days,	1	2	250 days,	—	2
282 days,	5	5	256 days,	1	1
283 days,	2	2	260 days,	2	3
284 days,	1	2	265 days,	1	—
285 days,	13	6	270 days,	2	1
286 days,	5	1	275 days,	5	5
287 days,	1	2	276 days,	1	—
288 days,	8	5	279 days,	—	1
289 days,	1	2	280 days,	4	2
290 days,	18	25	283 days,	1	—
291 days,	2	3	286 days,	—	1
292 days,	4	1	287 days,	—	1
293 days,	3	—	289 days,	—	1
294 days,	12	9	290 days,	6	5
295 days,	6	6	291 days,	1	1

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

DAYS IN OPERATION — 1889, 1890 — Continued.

INDUSTRIES, AND NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS		INDUSTRIES, AND NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS	
	1889	1890		1889	1890
<i>Boxes (Paper and Wooden)</i> — Con.			<i>Brick, Tiles, and Sewer Pipe</i> — Con.		
292 days,	1	1	243 days,	1	-
293 days,	1	1	280 days,	-	1
294 days,	1	1	290 days,	1	-
295 days,	3	1	300 days,	1	1
296 days,	-	3	305 days,	1	-
297 days,	-	4	306 days,	7	6
298 days,	2	1	308 days,	-	1
299 days,	1	2	310 days,	1	2
300 days,	26	21			
301 days,	4	-	<i>Brooms, Brushes, and Mops.</i>	22	22
302 days,	2	-	100 days,	-	1
303 days,	1	5	153 days,	1	-
304 days,	-	1	250 days,	-	1
305 days,	-	2	253 days,	1	-
306 days,	31	30	270 days,	-	1
307 days,	-	1	275 days,	1	1
308 days,	1	1	291 days,	-	1
309 days,	-	1	295 days,	1	-
310 days,	1	-	300 days,	2	1
<i>Brick, Tiles, and Sewer Pipe.</i>	38	38	302 days,	1	-
65 days,	-	1	305 days,	1	-
100 days,	-	1	306 days,	14	13
120 days,	1	-	307 days,	-	1
130 days,	3	-	308 days,	-	1
143 days,	-	2	310 days,	-	1
148 days,	-	1			
150 days,	3	2	<i>Burial Cases, Caskets, Coffins,</i> <i>etc.</i>	5	5
153 days,	1	2	297 days,	1	-
154 days,	3	1	303 days,	-	1
156 days,	2	3	306 days,	3	3
160 days,	1	1	310 days,	1	1
161 days,	1	-			
162 days,	-	1	<i>Buttons and Dress Trim-</i> <i>mings.</i>	17	17
163 days,	1	-	250 days,	1	1
165 days,	-	2	270 days,	-	1
172 days,	-	1	275 days,	1	1
173 days,	1	-	276 days,	1	-
177 days,	1	-	290 days,	-	1
180 days,	1	3	298 days,	1	1
182 days,	-	1	300 days,	4	2
185 days,	-	1	301 days,	-	1
200 days,	3	1	303 days,	-	1
205 days,	-	2	304 days,	2	-
206 days,	1	-	305 days,	-	1
207 days,	2	-	306 days,	7	5
240 days,	-	1	307 days,	-	2
241 days,	1	-			

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

DAYS IN OPERATION—1889, 1890—Continued.

INDUSTRIES, AND NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS		INDUSTRIES, AND NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS	
	1889	1890		1889	1890
<i>Carpetings.</i>	12	12	<i>Cement, Kaolin, Lime, and Plaster.</i>		
147 days,	1	—	291 days,	1	—
161 days,	—	1	292 days,	—	1
204 days,	—	1	300 days,	1	—
270 days,	—	1	305 days,	—	1
275 days,	—	1	306 days,	2	2
282 days,	—	1			
285 days,	1	—	<i>Chemical Preparations (Com- pounded).</i>	8	8
286 days,	1	—	153 days,	—	1
287 days,	—	1	280 days,	—	1
288 days,	1	—	300 days,	2	1
290 days,	—	1	306 days,	5	4
292 days,	1	—	309 days,	1	—
295 days,	—	1	313 days,	—	1
298 days,	2	—			
300 days,	—	1	<i>Clocks and Watches.</i>	7	7
304 days,	1	1	279 days,	1	—
305 days,	—	1	283 days,	—	1
306 days,	4	1	290 days,	2	2
<i>Carriages and Wagons.</i>	65	65	292 days,	1	—
153 days,	1	—	293 days,	—	1
225 days,	1	—	295 days,	—	1
245 days,	—	1	297 days,	1	—
250 days,	—	1	306 days,	2	2
253 days,	1	—			
270 days,	1	1	<i>Clothing.</i>	111	111
272 days,	—	2	104 days,	1	1
275 days,	1	—	150 days,	1	—
276 days,	1	—	153 days,	1	1
280 days,	1	1	181 days,	—	1
281 days,	2	—	200 days,	1	2
283 days,	1	1	204 days,	—	1
284 days,	1	—	208 days,	1	—
285 days,	1	1	215 days,	—	1
286 days,	—	1	218 days,	1	—
288 days,	—	1	220 days,	1	—
290 days,	4	4	228 days,	—	1
292 days,	1	—	230 days,	—	1
294 days,	1	1	240 days,	3	—
296 days,	1	—	250 days,	3	2
298 days,	—	1	251 days,	1	—
300 days,	8	5	258 days,	—	1
302 days,	—	2	260 days,	1	3
304 days,	—	1	264 days,	1	—
305 days,	2	1	270 days,	—	1
306 days,	29	32	271 days,	—	2
307 days,	3	3	272 days,	2	—
308 days,	3	4	274 days,	—	1
309 days,	1	1			

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

DAYS IN OPERATION—1889, 1890—Continued.

INDUSTRIES, AND NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS		INDUSTRIES, AND NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS	
	1889	1890		1889	1890
<i>Clothing—Con.</i>			<i>Cooking, Lighting, and Heat- ing Apparatus—Con.</i>		
275 days,	-	1	276 days,	1	-
276 days,	2	-	277 days,	2	-
280 days,	1	2	279 days,	-	1
282 days,	4	-	280 days,	1	-
286 days,	-	1	282 days,	-	1
288 days,	1	1	284 days,	-	1
289 days,	1	-	291 days,	1	-
290 days,	3	6	293 days,	1	-
292 days,	1	3	295 days,	-	1
293 days,	1	-	298 days,	1	-
294 days,	-	1	299 days,	1	-
295 days,	-	1	300 days,	2	4
296 days,	1	-	305 days,	2	2
298 days,	2	-	306 days,	9	8
300 days,	13	15	312 days,	1	1
303 days,	2	1			
304 days,	2	2	<i>Cordage and Twine.</i>		
305 days,	2	6		25	25
306 days,	55	50	150 days,	-	1
308 days,	1	-	153 days,	-	1
310 days,	1	1	228 days,	1	-
312 days,	-	1	234 days,	1	-
			235 days,	-	1
<i>Cooking, Lighting, and Heat- ing Apparatus.</i>			250 days,	1	-
	35	35	270 days,	-	1
159 days,	1	-	276 days,	1	-
164 days,	1	-	277 days,	1	-
166 days,	-	1	284 days,	-	1
208 days,	1	-	285 days,	1	1
213 days,	-	1	286 days,	1	-
222 days,	1	-	287 days,	-	1
226 days,	-	1	292 days,	1	2
228 days,	-	1	293 days,	1	-
229 days,	1	-	296 days,	-	1
232 days,	-	1	298 days,	-	1
233 days,	1	-	300 days,	3	5
241 days,	-	1	301 days,	1	-
245 days,	1	2	302 days,	1	-
250 days,	-	1	303 days,	-	1
252 days,	1	-	304 days,	1	-
253 days,	1	-	306 days,	9	7
254 days,	-	1	307 days,	1	-
255 days,	1	1	309 days,	-	1
260 days,	-	1			
267 days,	1	-	<i>Corks, Bungs, and Taps.</i>		
270 days,	2	1		4	4
272 days,	-	1	296 days,	1	-
273 days,	-	1	300 days,	1	1
275 days,	-	1	305 days,	-	1
			306 days,	2	2

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

DAYS IN OPERATION—1889, 1890—Continued.

INDUSTRIES, AND NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS		INDUSTRIES, AND NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS	
	1889	1890		1889	1890
<i>Cotton Goods.</i>	157	157	<i>Cotton Goods—Con.</i>		
113 days,	1	—	302 days,	3	4
153 days,	—	1	303 days,	6	6
154 days,	1	—	304 days,	10	10
208 days,	1	—	305 days,	8	18
220 days,	—	1	306 days,	49	25
221 days,	—	1	307 days,	9	4
225 days,	—	1	308 days,	3	5
226 days,	—	1	309 days,	4	1
229 days,	—	1			
234 days,	1	—	<i>Cotton, Woollen, and Other Textiles.</i>	3	3
240 days,	1	—	240 days,	—	1
246 days,	1	—	275 days,	1	—
247 days,	—	1	300 days,	1	—
250 days,	—	1	303 days,	—	1
259 days,	1	—	306 days,	—	1
262 days,	1	—	307 days,	1	—
263 days,	—	1			
264 days,	—	1	<i>Crayons, Pencils, Crucibles, etc.</i>	3	3
266 days,	1	—	300 days,	1	1
267 days,	—	1	306 days,	2	1
268 days,	—	1	309 days,	—	1
270 days,	1	1			
275 days,	—	2	<i>Drugs and Medicines.</i>	16	16
276 days,	—	1	250 days,	—	1
277 days,	1	2	261 days,	1	—
279 days,	1	—	276 days,	—	1
280 days,	1	3	280 days,	1	1
281 days,	1	—	286 days,	1	—
282 days,	—	4	290 days,	—	1
283 days,	1	—	300 days,	3	2
284 days,	1	—	306 days,	10	10
285 days,	2	—			
286 days,	2	—	<i>Dyestuffs.</i>	7	7
287 days,	—	1	246 days,	1	—
288 days,	3	2	250 days,	2	—
289 days,	5	2	260 days,	—	1
290 days,	3	5	300 days,	1	1
291 days,	—	2	305 days,	1	—
292 days,	3	4	306 days,	1	3
293 days,	1	1	307 days,	1	1
294 days,	1	2	308 days,	—	1
295 days,	3	6			
296 days,	3	3	<i>Earthen, Plaster, and Stone Ware.</i>	4	4
297 days,	2	6	266 days,	1	—
298 days,	—	7	270 days,	1	—
299 days,	2	—	299 days,	1	—
300 days,	13	13	300 days,	1	3
301 days,	6	5	306 days,	—	1

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

DAYS IN OPERATION — 1889, 1890 — Continued.

INDUSTRIES, AND NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS		INDUSTRIES, AND NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS	
	1889	1890		1889	1890
<i>Electrical Apparatus and Appliances.</i>	5	5	<i>Flax, Hemp, and Jute Goods.</i>	5	5
299 days,	1	—	277 days,	—	1
304 days,	—	1	278 days,	—	1
306 days,	4	4	296 days,	1	—
			297 days,	1	—
<i>Electroplating.</i>	8	8	300 days,	1	1
246 days,	—	1	302 days,	1	—
247 days,	1	—	305 days,	—	1
282 days,	1	—	306 days,	1	1
289 days,	—	1	<i>Food Preparations.</i>	208	208
280 days,	—	1	26 days,	—	1
290 days,	1	—	40 days,	—	1
300 days,	1	—	52 days,	1	—
306 days,	4	5	75 days,	1	1
<i>Emery and Sand Paper and Cloth, etc.</i>	10	10	102 days,	1	1
182 days,	—	1	145 days,	1	—
275 days,	—	1	150 days,	1	1
280 days,	1	—	180 days,	—	1
300 days,	—	2	163 days,	—	1
303 days,	—	1	179 days,	1	1
306 days,	9	4	180 days,	—	1
308 days,	—	1	184 days,	1	—
			200 days,	2	1
<i>Fancy Articles.</i>	6	6	202 days,	1	—
200 days,	1	—	208 days,	—	1
239 days,	—	1	210 days,	—	1
280 days,	1	—	220 days,	—	2
300 days,	1	3	224 days,	1	—
301 days,	1	—	225 days,	1	1
305 days,	—	1	240 days,	2	2
306 days,	2	1	246 days,	1	—
			250 days,	—	1
<i>Fertilisers.</i>	3	3	260 days,	1	—
300 days,	1	3	265 days,	1	1
306 days,	2	—	270 days,	1	—
			275 days,	2	1
<i>Fine Arts and Taxidermy.</i>	3	3	276 days,	—	1
247 days,	1	—	280 days,	—	2
306 days,	1	2	281 days,	1	—
307 days,	1	—	282 days,	2	—
312 days,	—	1	284 days,	—	1
			286 days,	2	—
<i>Fireworks and Matches.</i>	3	3	287 days,	1	2
228 days,	1	—	290 days,	3	1
244 days,	—	1	292 days,	—	1
306 days,	—	2	294 days,	—	1
306 days,	2	—	295 days,	2	—
			296 days,	1	—
			300 days,	26	38

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

DAYS IN OPERATION—1889, 1890—Continued.

INDUSTRIES, AND NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS		INDUSTRIES, AND NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS	
	1889	1890		1889	1890
<i>Food Preparations—Con.</i>			<i>Furniture—Con.</i>		
301 days,	—	1	288 days,	2	3
302 days,	—	1	290 days,	4	7
303 days,	2	—	291 days,	—	1
304 days,	2	3	292 days,	2	2
305 days,	3	6	293 days,	—	1
306 days,	112	100	294 days,	4	3
307 days,	—	1	295 days,	1	1
308 days,	—	3	296 days,	2	1
309 days,	1	1	297 days,	1	—
310 days,	2	5	298 days,	—	1
312 days,	4	3	300 days,	15	20
313 days,	14	9	301 days,	1	—
315 days,	1	—	302 days,	1	2
322 days,	—	1	304 days,	4	2
335 days,	1	—	305 days,	4	5
350 days,	—	1	306 days,	48	44
360 days,	1	1	307 days,	—	1
365 days,	7	6	309 days,	1	1
<i>Furniture.</i>	115	115	310 days,	—	1
111 days,	1	—	312 days,	1	—
130 days,	1	—	313 days,	1	1
160 days,	—	1	<i>Glass.</i>	8	8
190 days,	1	—	213 days,	1	—
193 days,	—	1	240 days,	1	—
200 days,	—	1	260 days,	1	1
224 days,	1	—	270 days,	9	1
228 days,	1	1	276 days,	—	1
233 days,	1	—	300 days,	1	—
240 days,	1	1	305 days,	—	2
241 days,	1	—	306 days,	4	3
243 days,	1	—	<i>Glue, Isinglass, and Starch.</i>	10	10
244 days,	1	—	90 days,	1	—
246 days,	1	—	95 days,	—	1
250 days,	1	1	200 days,	—	1
256 days,	—	1	204 days,	—	1
258 days,	1	—	208 days,	1	1
260 days,	1	—	215 days,	1	—
265 days,	1	—	234 days,	2	1
267 days,	—	1	275 days,	—	1
268 days,	1	—	300 days,	2	1
270 days,	—	2	306 days,	2	2
272 days,	—	1	313 days,	1	1
275 days,	1	4	<i>Hair Work (Animal and Human).</i>	4	4
279 days,	1	—	180 days,	1	—
280 days,	4	—	247 days,	—	1
281 days,	—	1	250 days,	—	1
282 days,	—	1			
285 days,	1	1			

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

DAYS IN OPERATION — 1889, 1890 — Continued.

INDUSTRIES, AND NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS		INDUSTRIES, AND NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS	
	1889	1890		1889	1890
<i>Hair Work (Animal and Human) — Con.</i>			<i>Ink, Mucilage, and Paste — Con.</i>		
300 days,	-	1	250 days,	-	1
306 days,	3	1	275 days,	1	-
<i>Hose: Rubber, Linen, etc.</i>	4	4	306 days,	4	4
91 days,	-	1	<i>Ivory, Bone, Shell, and Horn Goods, etc.</i>	11	11
179 days,	1	-	275 days,	1	-
297 days,	-	1	280 days,	-	1
300 days,	1	-	290 days,	1	-
301 days,	-	1	295 days,	1	1
305 days,	1	-	296 days,	-	1
306 days,	1	1	298 days,	1	-
<i>Hosiery and Knit Goods.</i>	33	33	299 days,	-	1
100 days,	-	1	300 days,	1	3
200 days,	3	3	301 days,	1	-
218 days,	-	1	305 days,	-	1
220 days,	1	-	306 days,	6	3
224 days,	-	1	<i>Jewelry Burnishing and Lapidary Work.</i>	2	2
230 days,	1	1	103 days,	1	-
254 days,	1	-	250 days,	-	1
256 days,	1	-	300 days,	-	1
258 days,	-	1	306 days,	1	-
260 days,	1	-	<i>Leather.</i>	145	145
265 days,	-	1	39 days,	1	-
268 days,	1	-	40 days,	-	1
270 days,	2	-	100 days,	2	-
275 days,	2	1	117 days,	1	-
280 days,	2	1	150 days,	1	-
282 days,	1	-	153 days,	-	1
286 days,	1	1	154 days,	-	1
288 days,	-	1	180 days,	-	1
290 days,	-	1	204 days,	1	1
292 days,	1	2	209 days,	1	-
294 days,	1	3	216 days,	1	-
295 days,	1	1	219 days,	1	-
296 days,	-	1	220 days,	1	-
298 days,	-	1	227 days,	-	1
300 days,	4	2	229 days,	-	1
301 days,	1	-	240 days,	1	2
302 days,	1	-	246 days,	-	1
303 days,	-	2	247 days,	1	-
304 days,	-	1	250 days,	-	2
305 days,	-	1	254 days,	1	-
306 days,	5	5	256 days,	2	-
309 days,	1	-	258 days,	-	1
313 days,	1	-	260 days,	1	1
<i>Ink, Mucilage, and Paste.</i>	6	6	262 days,	1	-
202 days,	1	-			
226 days,	-	1			

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

DAYS IN OPERATION—1889, 1890—Continued.

INDUSTRIES, AND NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS		INDUSTRIES, AND NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS	
	1889	1890		1889	1890
<i>Leather—Con.</i>			<i>Liquors: Malt, Distilled, and Fermented.</i>	37	37
265 days,	-	1	23 days,	-	1
266 days,	-	2	52 days,	1	-
270 days,	2	3	78 days,	1	-
274 days,	1	1	101 days,	-	1
275 days,	3	2	150 days,	1	1
276 days,	-	2	180 days,	-	1
278 days,	-	1	240 days,	1	2
280 days,	2	2	244 days,	-	1
281 days,	1	-	245 days,	-	1
282 days,	-	1	250 days,	1	-
284 days,	-	1	272 days,	1	-
285 days,	3	1	276 days,	1	-
286 days,	2	2	282 days,	-	1
287 days,	-	1	294 days,	1	-
288 days,	3	-	295 days,	-	1
290 days,	3	5	300 days,	3	2
291 days,	1	-	302 days,	1	-
292 days,	4	-	303 days,	1	1
293 days,	-	1	305 days,	1	2
294 days,	5	2	306 days,	15	17
296 days,	1	2	310 days,	2	1
298 days,	1	1	311 days,	1	-
299 days,	1	1	313 days,	5	4
300 days,	17	34			
301 days,	1	1	<i>Lumber.</i>	20	20
302 days,	-	1	160 days,	1	-
303 days,	1	1	200 days,	-	1
304 days,	6	-	220 days,	-	1
305 days,	2	5	230 days,	1	-
306 days,	60	47	234 days,	-	1
307 days,	1	3	245 days,	2	-
308 days,	2	-	282 days,	1	-
309 days,	2	1	284 days,	1	-
310 days,	1	2	290 days,	2	1
311 days,	-	1	294 days,	-	1
313 days,	2	3	299 days,	-	1
			300 days,	4	2
<i>Linen.</i>	3	3	301 days,	-	2
279 days,	1	-	304 days,	-	1
292 days,	1	-	305 days,	3	1
298 days,	-	1	306 days,	4	5
300 days,	-	1	309 days,	-	1
305 days,	1	-	310 days,	1	1
306 days,	-	1	313 days,	-	1
<i>Liquors and Beverages (Not Spirituuous).</i>	6	6	<i>Machines and Machinery.</i>	179	179
304 days,	1	1	120 days,	1	-
306 days,	5	5	151 days,	-	1

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

DAYS IN OPERATION — 1889, 1890 — Continued.

INDUSTRIES, AND NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS		INDUSTRIES, AND NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS	
	1889	1890		1889	1890
<i>Machines and Machinery</i> — Con.			<i>Metals and Metallic Goods</i> — Con.		
156 days,	-	1	125 days,	-	1
182 days,	1	-	128 days,	1	-
200 days,	1	-	179 days,	1	-
225 days,	1	-	181 days,	1	-
230 days,	1	1	192 days,	1	-
247 days,	2	-	200 days,	2	1
260 days,	-	2	216 days,	1	-
265 days,	-	1	222 days,	1	-
266 days,	1	-	225 days,	-	1
274 days,	1	-	229 days,	-	1
275 days,	-	1	230 days,	2	1
276 days,	1	-	233 days,	1	-
277 days,	1	-	235 days,	1	1
278 days,	1	-	240 days,	-	3
280 days,	8	1	245 days,	-	2
282 days,	1	-	246 days,	1	2
285 days,	1	-	250 days,	3	2
288 days,	1	-	251 days,	1	-
289 days,	-	1	254 days,	1	-
290 days,	2	1	255 days,	-	1
292 days,	1	-	256 days,	1	-
293 days,	1	1	258 days,	-	1
294 days,	1	-	260 days,	2	3
295 days,	2	5	261 days,	2	1
296 days,	4	-	262 days,	1	1
297 days,	1	-	263 days,	1	-
298 days,	2	1	264 days,	2	-
299 days,	1	2	265 days,	1	3
300 days,	17	22	266 days,	-	1
301 days,	2	1	268 days,	1	-
302 days,	5	3	269 days,	2	-
308 days,	8	6	270 days,	5	5
304 days,	6	7	271 days,	1	-
306 days,	10	14	272 days,	2	1
306 days,	84	86	273 days,	1	-
307 days,	4	4	274 days,	-	1
308 days,	2	4	275 days,	4	-
309 days,	2	3	276 days,	4	2
310 days,	2	6	277 days,	3	2
311 days,	2	-	278 days,	-	2
312 days,	2	-	279 days,	1	2
313 days,	4	4	280 days,	10	11
317 days,	1	-	281 days,	2	1
			282 days,	3	3
<i>Metals and Metallic Goods.</i>	279	279	283 days,	-	1
84 days,	1	-	284 days,	2	3
93 days,	-	1	285 days,	4	1
110 days,	-	1	286 days,	2	5

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

DAYS IN OPERATION—1889, 1890—Continued.

INDUSTRIES, AND NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS		INDUSTRIES, AND NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS	
	1889	1890		1889	1890
<i>Metals and Metallic Goods</i> —Con.			<i>Musical Instruments and</i> <i>Materials—Con.</i>		
287 days,	1	-	206 days,	-	1
288 days,	5	6	262 days,	-	1
289 days,	3	3	278 days,	1	-
290 days,	6	11	288 days,	1	1
291 days,	1	2	289 days,	-	1
292 days,	3	2	292 days,	1	-
293 days,	4	1	295 days,	-	1
294 days,	4	3	296 days,	1	1
295 days,	6	6	298 days,	-	1
296 days,	1	4	300 days,	8	5
297 days,	1	3	301 days,	-	1
298 days,	2	3	302 days,	-	1
299 days,	1	-	303 days,	1	-
300 days,	42	39	304 days,	1	-
301 days,	1	3	305 days,	4	2
302 days,	6	8	306 days,	15	21
303 days,	5	-	307 days,	2	-
304 days,	3	11	309 days,	1	-
305 days,	5	10	<i>Oils and Illuminating Fluids.</i>	9	9
306 days,	96	80	225 days,	1	-
307 days,	2	4	279 days,	-	1
308 days,	1	3	300 days,	1	2
309 days,	1	4	306 days,	6	4
310 days,	2	3	308 days,	1	1
311 days,	1	1	313 days,	-	1
313 days,	-	1	<i>Paints, Colors, and Crude</i> <i>Chemicals.</i>	16	16
<i>Mixed Textiles.</i>	15	15	166 days,	1	-
230 days,	1	-	175 days,	1	-
248 days,	-	1	190 days,	-	1
254 days,	1	-	240 days,	1	-
275 days,	-	1	249 days,	-	1
283 days,	-	1	250 days,	-	1
290 days,	-	1	261 days,	1	-
297 days,	-	1	275 days,	1	1
300 days,	4	1	280 days,	1	-
303 days,	1	-	300 days,	1	4
305 days,	2	1	303 days,	1	-
306 days,	5	8	304 days,	1	-
308 days,	1	-	305 days,	1	1
<i>Models and Patterns.</i>	5	5	306 days,	6	7
305 days,	-	1	<i>Paper and Paper Goods.</i>	84	84
306 days,	5	4	137 days,	1	-
<i>Musical Instruments and</i> <i>Materials.</i>	38	38	150 days,	-	1
154 days,	1	1	162 days,	-	1
168 days,	1	-	200 days,	1	-
			204 days,	1	-

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.
DAYS IN OPERATION — 1889, 1890 — Continued.

INDUSTRIES, AND NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS		INDUSTRIES, AND NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS	
	1889	1890		1889	1890
<i>Paper and Paper Goods</i> — Con.			<i>Polishes and Dressing.</i>	16	16
218 days,	-	1	76 days,	1	-
226 days,	-	1	104 days,	-	1
236 days,	-	1	155 days,	1	-
240 days,	-	1	240 days,	1	-
260 days,	2	1	270 days,	-	1
261 days,	1	-	280 days,	1	-
265 days,	-	1	285 days,	-	1
266 days,	1	-	292 days,	-	1
270 days,	3	1	300 days,	2	2
272 days,	1	-	301 days,	-	1
275 days,	1	2	306 days,	10	9
276 days,	1	1	<i>Printing, Publishing, and</i> <i>Bookbinding.</i>	19	19
280 days,	-	1	204 days,	1	1
282 days,	-	1	298 days,	1	-
283 days,	2	-	301 days,	1	2
288 days,	1	2	305 days,	-	1
290 days,	2	1	306 days,	15	13
291 days,	2	-	307 days,	1	1
292 days,	1	1	313 days,	-	1
293 days,	3	2	<i>Print Works, Dye Works, and</i> <i>Bleacheries.</i>	21	21
294 days,	2	1	185 days,	-	1
295 days,	2	3	210 days,	1	-
296 days,	2	1	229 days,	-	1
298 days,	1	2	250 days,	-	1
299 days,	-	1	253 days,	1	-
300 days,	15	16	267 days,	-	1
301 days,	-	2	273 days,	1	1
302 days,	2	2	275 days,	2	-
303 days,	-	2	278 days,	-	2
304 days,	2	2	279 days,	-	1
305 days,	5	2	285 days,	1	-
306 days,	10	13	291 days,	1	-
307 days,	2	2	293 days,	1	-
308 days,	1	4	295 days,	-	2
309 days,	1	1	297 days,	1	-
310 days,	2	6	299 days,	1	-
311 days,	2	1	300 days,	3	3
312 days,	1	1	302 days,	2	-
313 days,	1	2	304 days,	-	3
<i>Perfumes, Toilet Articles, etc.</i>	2	2	305 days,	1	1
300 days,	1	1	306 days,	4	3
306 days,	1	-	307 days,	1	-
308 days,	-	1	308 days,	-	1
<i>Photographs and Photo- graphic Materials.</i>	6	6	<i>Railroad Construction and</i> <i>Equipment.</i>	14	14
300 days,	-	2	292 days,	1	1
306 days,	6	3	293 days,	3	3
311 days,	-	1			

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

DAYS IN OPERATION—1889, 1890—Continued.

INDUSTRIES, AND NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS		INDUSTRIES, AND NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS	
	1889	1890		1889	1890
<i>Railroad Construction and Equipment—Con.</i>			<i>Shipbuilding.</i>	21	21
299 days,	-	1	200 days,	1	-
300 days,	2	-	228 days,	1	-
303 days,	3	1	229 days,	-	1
304 days,	1	1	234 days,	1	-
305 days,	-	5	242 days,	-	1
306 days,	2	-	255 days,	2	-
309 days,	2	1	270 days,	-	1
311 days,	-	1	280 days,	-	1
			290 days,	1	-
<i>Rubber and Elastic Goods.</i>	28	28	294 days,	1	-
153 days,	-	1	300 days,	2	2
200 days,	-	1	304 days,	1	1
203 days,	-	1	306 days,	11	13
257 days,	1	1	310 days,	-	1
260 days,	1	-			
263 days,	-	1	<i>Silk and Silk Goods.</i>	10	10
266 days,	1	-	289 days,	-	1
270 days,	1	1	293 days,	1	1
276 days,	1	-	296 days,	1	-
278 days,	1	-	297 days,	-	1
282 days,	1	-	299 days,	1	-
290 days,	-	2	300 days,	-	1
293 days,	-	1	301 days,	-	2
298 days,	-	1	302 days,	2	-
299 days,	1	1	306 days,	5	4
300 days,	5	5			
301 days,	2	-	<i>Sporting and Athletic Goods.</i>	8	8
302 days,	-	1	115 days,	-	1
303 days,	-	2	270 days,	1	1
304 days,	1	-	275 days,	1	-
305 days,	1	-	280 days,	-	1
306 days,	10	8	283 days,	1	-
309 days,	1	1	288 days,	-	1
			289 days,	1	-
<i>Scientific Instruments and Appliances.</i>	14	14	300 days,	1	1
225 days,	1	-	306 days,	3	2
260 days,	-	1	310 days,	-	1
276 days,	1	-			
282 days,	1	1	<i>Stone.</i>	66	66
287 days,	-	1	198 days,	-	1
292 days,	1	1	200 days,	1	-
300 days,	-	1	204 days,	-	1
301 days,	1	-	215 days,	-	1
302 days,	1	2	230 days,	1	-
304 days,	-	1	234 days,	-	1
306 days,	8	4	236 days,	-	1
310 days,	-	1	240 days,	2	1
313 days,	-	1	250 days,	1	1
			255 days,	1	-

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

DAYS IN OPERATION—1889, 1890—Continued.

INDUSTRIES, AND NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS		INDUSTRIES, AND NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS	
	1889	1890		1889	1890
<i>Stone—Con.</i>			<i>Straw and Palm Leaf Goods —Con.</i>		
258 days,	1	-	270 days,	1	-
260 days,	1	4	278 days,	-	1
264 days,	-	1	280 days,	-	1
265 days,	1	1	282 days,	-	1
270 days,	1	2	292 days,	1	1
272 days,	1	-	300 days,	2	-
274 days,	1	-	306 days,	3	4
275 days,	4	6	<i>Tallow, Candles, Soap, and Grease.</i>		
278 days,	1	1		40	40
279 days,	-	1	225 days,	1	-
280 days,	2	2	240 days,	1	1
281 days,	-	1	298 days,	1	1
285 days,	-	2	300 days,	5	8
286 days,	-	1	302 days,	1	-
288 days,	-	1	304 days,	1	-
289 days,	1	-	305 days,	-	2
290 days,	2	4	306 days,	25	23
291 days,	2	-	308 days,	1	-
294 days,	1	-	310 days,	1	3
295 days,	1	-	312 days,	2	1
296 days,	1	-	313 days,	1	-
297 days,	1	-	314 days,	-	1
299 days,	1	-	<i>Tobacco, Snuff, and Cigars.</i>		
300 days,	14	7		39	39
301 days,	1	3	162 days,	-	1
305 days,	2	4	190 days,	1	-
306 days,	19	14	205 days,	-	1
307 days,	1	2	207 days,	1	-
308 days,	-	1	230 days,	-	1
313 days,	-	1	236 days,	-	1
<i>Straw and Palm Leaf Goods.</i>			239 days,	1	-
150 days,	-	1	249 days,	-	1
202 days,	1	-	250 days,	1	1
203 days,	1	-	270 days,	-	1
207 days,	1	-	271 days,	1	-
210 days,	1	-	272 days,	1	-
216 days,	1	-	276 days,	-	1
220 days,	2	-	279 days,	2	-
222 days,	-	1	280 days,	1	-
225 days,	-	2	282 days,	1	1
229 days,	1	-	283 days,	1	-
234 days,	1	-	284 days,	1	-
235 days,	-	1	285 days,	1	-
250 days,	-	1	286 days,	-	1
253 days,	-	1	287 days,	-	1
257 days,	-	1	288 days,	-	1
260 days,	-	1	290 days,	1	1
265 days,	1	-	291 days,	-	1

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.
 DAYS IN OPERATION—1889, 1890—Continued.

INDUSTRIES, AND NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS		INDUSTRIES, AND NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS	
	1889	1890		1889	1890
<i>Tobacco, Snuff, and Cigars</i> —Con.			<i>Wooden Goods—Con.</i>		
292 days,	1	2	225 days,	1	1
294 days,	1	—	229 days,	1	—
297 days,	—	1	235 days,	—	1
299 days,	1	1	240 days,	—	1
300 days,	7	8	243 days,	1	—
301 days,	1	—	246 days,	1	1
302 days,	1	1	247 days,	—	1
303 days,	1	—	250 days,	1	—
306 days,	12	12	260 days,	—	1
<i>Toys and Games (Children's).</i>	7	7	265 days,	1	1
252 days,	1	—	270 days,	—	1
260 days,	—	1	272 days,	—	1
265 days,	—	1	275 days,	2	2
288 days,	1	—	280 days,	—	3
290 days,	1	—	285 days,	1	1
292 days,	1	—	287 days,	1	2
295 days,	—	1	288 days,	1	—
298 days,	1	—	290 days,	6	6
300 days,	1	2	292 days,	1	—
305 days,	—	1	293 days,	1	—
306 days,	—	1	294 days,	2	—
310 days,	1	—	296 days,	—	1
<i>Trunks and Valises.</i>	8	8	297 days,	—	1
252 days,	1	—	298 days,	1	—
275 days,	1	—	299 days,	1	1
304 days,	1	1	300 days,	25	21
305 days,	—	1	301 days,	—	1
306 days,	5	5	302 days,	1	2
307 days,	—	1	303 days,	1	—
<i>Whips, Lashes, and Stocks.</i>	10	10	304 days,	1	1
270 days,	1	—	306 days,	29	29
275 days,	2	1	307 days,	—	1
276 days,	1	—	308 days,	2	2
280 days,	—	1	310 days,	1	—
282 days,	1	—	312 days,	1	1
288 days,	—	1	313 days,	—	1
300 days,	3	3	<i>Woollen Goods.</i>	121	121
306 days,	2	3	90 days,	—	1
308 days,	—	1	102 days,	1	—
<i>Wooden Goods.</i>	87	87	122 days,	1	—
106 days,	1	—	123 days,	—	1
168 days,	1	—	125 days,	1	—
175 days,	—	1	150 days,	1	—
200 days,	—	1	161 days,	1	—
204 days,	1	—	181 days,	—	1
			200 days,	1	2
			204 days,	1	1
			205 days,	—	1

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

DAYS IN OPERATION—1889, 1890—Continued.

INDUSTRIES, AND NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS		INDUSTRIES, AND NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS	
	1889	1890		1889	1890
<i>Woollen Goods—Con.</i>			<i>Woollen Goods—Con.</i>		
209 days,	-	1	292 days,	1	1
210 days,	-	1	293 days,	1	2
217 days,	-	1	294 days,	3	4
223 days,	-	1	295 days,	-	2
228 days,	-	1	296 days,	6	2
229 days,	-	1	297 days,	1	1
230 days,	-	1	298 days,	1	2
234 days,	1	-	299 days,	1	-
239 days,	-	1	300 days,	13	13
240 days,	2	2	301 days,	1	1
244 days,	-	1	302 days,	4	-
248 days,	1	-	303 days,	5	4
250 days,	-	1	304 days,	3	6
254 days,	1	-	305 days,	5	6
256 days,	2	-	306 days,	30	31
258 days,	-	1	307 days,	3	2
260 days,	1	1	308 days,	1	2
262 days,	1	-	309 days,	3	3
270 days,	2	-	310 days,	1	1
272 days,	-	3			
273 days,	1	-	<i>Worsted Goods.</i>		
274 days,	-	2	128 days,	1	-
275 days,	3	1	258 days,	-	1
276 days,	2	1	291 days,	1	1
277 days,	1	-	298 days,	-	1
278 days,	1	-	300 days,	1	-
280 days,	5	2	301 days,	-	1
281 days,	1	-	302 days,	1	-
282 days,	1	1	303 days,	1	-
283 days,	-	1	304 days,	-	1
285 days,	2	1	305 days,	1	1
286 days,	-	1	306 days,	9	9
287 days,	-	1	307 days,	1	1
288 days,	-	2	308 days,	2	2
289 days,	-	1	309 days,	2	1
290 days,	1	-	312 days,	-	1
291 days,	2	-			

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

DAYS IN OPERATION—1889, 1890—Continued.

RECAPITULATION. DAYS IN OPERATION—1889, 1890.

INDUSTRIES.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION			
	1889		1890	
	Estab- lishments	Average Days	Estab- lishments	Average Days
Agricultural implements,	7	274.86	7	285.14
Arms and ammunition,	12	296.00	12	299.58
Artisans' tools,	24	300.92	24	302.00
Awnings, sails, tents, etc.,	17	288.24	17	291.53
Boots and shoes,	474	285.88	474	284.77
Boxes (paper and wooden),	110	287.41	110	287.95
Brick, tiles, and sewer pipe,	38	209.32	38	203.47
Brooms, brushes, and mops,	22	293.95	22	290.41
Burial cases, caskets, coffins, etc.,	5	305.00	5	306.20
Buttons and dress trimmings,	17	297.00	17	296.24
Carpetings,	12	285.17	12	273.25
Carriages and wagons,	65	295.78	65	299.23
Cement, kaolin, lime, and plaster,	4	300.75	4	302.25
Chemical preparations (compounded),	8	304.88	8	283.75
Clocks and watches,	7	296.86	7	294.71
Clothing,	111	289.17	111	289.33
Cooking, lighting, and heating apparatus,	35	274.11	35	274.71
Cordage and twine,	25	291.56	25	283.84
Corks, bungs, and taps,	4	302.00	4	304.25
Cotton goods,	157	296.25	157	294.18
Cotton, woollen, and other textiles,	3	294.00	3	283.00
Crayons, pencils, crucibles, etc.,	3	304.00	3	305.00
Drugs and medicines,	16	299.19	16	297.25
Dyestuffs,	7	280.57	7	299.00
Earthen, plaster, and stone ware,	4	283.75	4	301.50
Electrical apparatus and appliances,	5	304.60	5	305.60
Electroplating,	8	290.38	8	290.63
Emery and sand paper and cloth, etc.,	10	303.40	10	289.20
Fancy articles,	6	282.17	6	291.67
Fertilizers,	3	304.00	3	300.00
Fine arts and taxidermy,	3	286.67	3	308.00
Fireworks and matches,	3	280.00	3	281.33
Flax, hemp, and jute goods,	5	300.20	5	293.20
Food preparations,	208	297.09	208	294.73
Furniture,	115	290.70	115	294.15
Glass,	8	279.63	8	291.75
Glue, isinglass, and starch,	10	250.60	10	244.10
Hair work (animal and human),	4	274.50	4	275.75
Hose: rubber, linen, etc.,	4	272.50	4	248.75
Hosiery and knit goods,	33	277.03	33	273.15
Ink, mucilage, and paste,	6	283.50	6	283.33
Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods, etc.,	11	299.00	11	299.36
Jewelry burnishing and lapidary work,	2	204.50	2	275.00
Leather,	145	288.19	145	290.31
Linen,	3	292.00	3	301.33

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

DAYS IN OPERATION — 1889, 1890 — Continued.

RECAPITULATION. DAYS IN OPERATION — 1889, 1890
— Concluded.

INDUSTRIES.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION			
	1889		1890	
	Estab- lishments	Average Days	Estab- lishments	Average Days
Liquors and beverages (not spirituous), . . .	6	305.67	6	305.67
Liquors: malt, distilled, and fermented, . . .	37	284.00	37	277.76
Lumber,	20	283.75	20	290.50
Machines and machinery,	179	299.09	179	301.44
Metals and metallic goods,	279	290.33	279	291.75
Mixed textiles,	15	295.67	15	296.40
Models and patterns,	5	306.00	5	305.80
Musical instruments and materials,	38	295.16	38	295.45
Oils and illuminating fluids,	9	296.56	9	302.67
Paints, colors, and crude chemicals,	16	277.81	16	288.19
Paper and paper goods,	84	293.15	84	292.87
Perfumes, toilet articles, etc.,	2	303.00	2	304.00
Photographs and photographic materials,	6	306.00	6	304.83
Polishes and dressing,	16	275.69	16	287.88
Printing, publishing, and bookbinding,	19	300.00	19	300.47
Print works, dye works, and bleacheries,	21	290.05	21	284.38
Railroad construction and equipment,	14	301.00	14	301.57
Rubber and elastic goods,	28	295.29	28	285.04
Scientific instruments and appliances,	14	294.71	14	298.29
Shipbuilding,	21	286.95	21	295.86
Silk and silk goods,	10	302.20	10	300.50
Sporting and athletic goods,	8	291.88	8	271.88
Stone,	66	289.64	66	284.55
Straw and palm leaf goods,	17	252.12	17	260.76
Tallow, candles, soap, and grease,	40	301.85	40	303.55
Tobacco, snuff, and cigars,	39	288.56	39	286.05
Toys and games (children's),	7	290.00	7	290.14
Trunks and valises,	8	295.13	8	305.75
Whips, lashes, and stocks,	10	289.00	10	296.90
Wooden goods,	87	291.69	87	292.49
Woollen goods,	121	286.00	121	284.23
Worsted goods,	20	296.20	20	302.75
ALL INDUSTRIES,	3,041	289.56	3,041	289.51

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

DAYS IN OPERATION—1889, 1890—Continued.

COMBINED RECAPITULATION. PERCENTAGES, AND DAYS IN OPERATION—1889, 1890.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Estab- lishments Con- sidered	AVERAGES			
		Percentages		Days in Operation	
		1889	1890	1889	1890
Agricultural implements,	7	69.71	69.86	274.86	285.14
Arms and ammunition,	12	83.33	67.00	296.00	299.58
Artisans' tools,	24	77.75	79.71	300.92	302.00
Awnings, sails, tents, etc.,	17	62.41	69.71	288.24	291.53
Boots and shoes,	474	72.99	72.16	285.88	284.77
Boxes (paper and wooden),	110	72.42	69.45	287.41	287.95
Brick, tiles, and sewer pipe,	38	77.76	79.26	209.32	203.47
Brooms, brushes, and mops,	22	67.86	63.77	293.95	290.41
Burial cases, caskets, coffins, etc.,	5	74.00	79.00	305.00	306.20
Buttons and dress trimmings,	17	64.00	62.06	297.00	296.24
Carpets,	12	77.75	72.83	285.17	273.25
Carriages and wagons,	65	73.49	73.89	295.78	299.23
Cement, kaolin, lime, and plaster,	4	62.50	76.50	300.75	302.25
Chemical preparations (compounded),	8	68.38	69.63	304.88	283.75
Clocks and watches,	7	71.00	71.71	296.86	294.71
Clothing,	111	73.17	74.31	289.17	289.33
Cooking, lighting, and heating apparatus,	35	72.31	66.23	274.11	274.71
Cordage and twine,	25	78.06	73.36	291.66	283.84
Corks, bungs, and taps,	4	67.50	67.50	302.00	304.25
Cotton goods,	157	92.04	92.59	296.25	294.18
Cotton, woollen, and other textiles,	3	83.33	67.33	294.00	283.00
Crayons, pencils, crucibles, etc.,	3	71.00	65.00	304.00	305.00
Drugs and medicines,	16	64.38	60.31	299.19	297.25
Dyestuffs,	7	66.57	69.00	280.57	299.00
Earthen, plaster, and stone ware,	4	73.75	82.50	283.75	301.50
Electrical apparatus and appliances,	5	69.00	77.00	304.60	305.60
Electroplating,	8	76.38	58.13	290.38	290.63
Emery and sand paper and cloth, etc.,	10	87.00	85.50	303.40	289.20
Fancy articles,	6	67.17	77.33	282.17	291.67
Fertilizers,	3	50.00	46.67	304.00	300.00
Fine arts and taxidermy,	3	83.33	96.67	286.67	308.00
Fireworks and matches,	3	63.67	63.33	280.00	281.33
Flax, hemp, and jute goods,	5	84.00	85.00	300.20	293.20
Food preparations,	208	68.66	63.33	297.09	294.73
Furniture,	115	68.80	67.78	290.70	294.15
Glass,	8	75.00	79.38	279.63	291.75
Glue, isinglass, and starch,	10	79.50	78.00	250.60	244.10
Hair work (animal and human),	4	81.25	75.00	274.50	275.75
Hose: rubber, linen, etc.,	4	71.25	61.75	272.50	248.75
Hosiery and knit goods,	33	70.42	66.27	277.03	273.15
Ink, mucilage, and paste,	6	51.00	55.83	283.60	283.33
Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods, etc.,	11	78.64	78.91	299.00	299.36
Jewelry burnishing and lapidary work,	2	52.00	37.50	204.60	275.00
Leather,	145	70.92	71.32	288.19	290.81

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

DAYS IN OPERATION — 1889, 1890 — Concluded.

COMBINED RECAPITULATION. PERCENTAGES, AND DAYS IN OPERATION — 1889, 1890 — Concluded.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Estab- lishments Con- sidered	AVERAGES			
		Percentages		Days in Operation	
		1889	1890	1889	1890
Linen,	3	80.67	85.33	292.00	301.33
Liquors and beverages (not spirituous), .	6	65.83	75.00	305.67	305.67
Liquors: malt, distilled, and fermented, .	37	58.59	56.70	284.00	277.76
Lumber,	20	77.55	76.80	283.75	290.50
Machines and machinery,	179	72.37	72.97	299.09	301.44
Metals and metallic goods,	279	71.20	70.56	290.33	291.75
Mixed textiles,	15	75.73	75.67	295.67	296.40
Models and patterns,	5	70.20	72.80	306.00	305.80
Musical instruments and materials, . . .	38	73.74	75.71	295.16	295.45
Oils and illuminating fluids,	9	73.22	70.56	296.56	302.67
Paints, colors, and crude chemicals, . .	16	64.69	65.44	277.81	288.19
Paper and paper goods,	84	87.08	86.00	293.15	292.87
Perfumes, toilet articles, etc.,	2	75.00	52.60	303.00	304.00
Photographs and photographic materials,	6	71.83	66.67	306.00	304.83
Polishes and dressing,	16	70.75	68.00	275.69	287.88
Printing, publishing, and bookbinding, .	19	73.21	73.95	300.00	300.47
Print works, dye works, and bleacheries,	21	77.14	76.67	290.05	284.38
Railroad construction and equipment, .	14	87.43	87.00	301.00	301.57
Rubber and elastic goods,	28	73.50	75.18	295.29	285.04
Scientific instruments and appliances, .	14	76.29	72.29	294.71	298.29
Shipbuilding,	21	64.62	61.00	286.95	295.86
Silk and silk goods,	10	82.70	78.70	302.20	300.50
Sporting and athletic goods,	8	65.75	62.25	291.88	271.88
Stone,	66	66.35	61.56	289.64	284.55
Straw and palm leaf goods,	17	73.94	69.65	252.12	260.76
Tallow, candles, soap, and grease, . .	40	73.80	74.63	301.85	303.55
Tobacco, snuff, and cigars,	39	64.49	61.05	288.56	286.05
Toys and games (children's),	7	66.29	63.86	290.00	290.14
Trunks and valises,	8	79.38	78.13	295.13	305.75
Whips, lashes, and stocks,	10	76.00	78.50	289.00	296.90
Wooden goods,	87	72.97	71.74	291.66	292.49
Woollen goods,	121	88.56	85.78	286.00	284.23
Worsted goods,	20	85.85	88.20	296.20	302.75
ALL INDUSTRIES,	3,041	73.81	72.65	289.56	289.51

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.
 COMPARISON FOR ALL INDUSTRIES. PERCENTAGES, AND
 DAYS IN OPERATION—1889, 1890.

PERCENTAGES, AND DAYS IN OPERATION.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS		PERCENTAGES, AND DAYS IN OPERATION.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS	
	1889	1890		1889	1890
<i>5 per cent.</i>	-	2			
300 days,	-	1	23 days,	-	1
303 days,	-	1	26 days,	-	1
			78 days,	-	1
<i>10 per cent.</i>	15	13	90 days,	-	1
39 days,	1	-	102 days,	1	-
40 days,	-	1	104 days,	-	1
100 days,	1	1	115 days,	-	1
120 days,	1	-	120 days,	-	1
150 days,	-	1	144 days,	1	-
162 days,	-	1	150 days,	1	-
202 days,	1	-	153 days,	1	-
222 days,	1	-	164 days,	1	-
226 days,	-	1	224 days,	1	-
275 days,	-	1	225 days,	-	1
290 days,	1	-	230 days,	1	-
300 days,	3	1	250 days,	1	1
303 days,	1	-	256 days,	1	-
306 days,	5	5	274 days,	-	1
313 days,	-	1	280 days,	3	1
			288 days,	-	1
<i>12 per cent.</i>	3	3	290 days,	-	2
52 days,	1	-	292 days,	1	-
240 days,	-	1	294 days,	1	-
300 days,	2	1	295 days,	-	1
306 days,	-	1	300 days,	1	6
			301 days,	1	-
<i>13 per cent.</i>	-	3	304 days,	-	1
100 days,	-	1	305 days,	1	1
250 days,	-	1	306 days,	7	8
313 days,	-	1	308 days,	-	1
			309 days,	1	-
<i>15 per cent.</i>	3	9	310 days,	-	1
72 days,	1	-	313 days,	1	-
154 days,	-	1			
250 days,	-	1	<i>21 per cent.</i>	-	1
300 days,	1	1	290 days,	-	1
304 days,	-	1			
306 days,	1	4	<i>22 per cent.</i>	-	1
309 days,	-	1	306 days,	-	1
<i>17 per cent.</i>	2	1	<i>23 per cent.</i>	-	2
299 days,	-	1	295 days,	-	1
300 days,	1	-	306 days,	-	1
302 days,	1	-			
			<i>24 per cent.</i>	-	1
<i>18 per cent.</i>	-	1	306 days,	-	1
136 days,	-	1			
			<i>25 per cent.</i>	60	71
<i>19 per cent.</i>	-	1	75 days,	1	1
256 days,	-	1	76 days,	1	-

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

COMPARISON FOR ALL INDUSTRIES. PERCENTAGES, AND
DAYS IN OPERATION—1889, 1890—Continued.

PERCENTAGES, AND DAYS IN OPERATION.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS		PERCENTAGES, AND DAYS IN OPERATION.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS	
	1889	1890		1889	1890
<i>25 per cent—Con.</i>			<i>28 per cent.</i>	2	1
84 days,	1	—	290 days,	—	1
100 days,	2	1	295 days,	1	—
120 days,	1	—	300 days,	1	—
123 days,	—	1			
150 days,	2	2	<i>29 per cent.</i>	1	—
166 days,	—	1	103 days,	1	—
179 days,	—	1			
180 days,	—	2	<i>30 per cent.</i>	11	18
190 days,	1	—	98 days,	—	1
200 days,	3	—	117 days,	1	—
205 days,	—	1	128 days,	1	—
218 days,	—	1	150 days,	—	1
220 days,	1	1	209 days,	1	—
225 days,	1	—	224 days,	—	1
234 days,	1	—	226 days,	—	1
240 days,	1	—	236 days,	—	1
245 days,	—	1	250 days,	1	—
247 days,	1	1	252 days,	—	1
253 days,	1	—	265 days,	1	1
260 days,	2	1	274 days,	1	—
262 days,	—	1	276 days,	—	1
265 days,	2	—	277 days,	1	—
268 days,	1	—	280 days,	1	—
270 days,	—	1	289 days,	—	1
272 days,	1	1	300 days,	—	3
275 days,	3	1	306 days,	2	2
277 days,	1	—	307 days,	1	1
278 days,	—	1	308 days,	—	2
280 days,	2	1	310 days,	—	1
289 days,	—	1			
290 days,	2	1	<i>31 per cent.</i>	—	2
292 days,	1	—	260 days,	—	1
296 days,	1	1	275 days,	—	1
300 days,	4	11			
301 days,	—	2	<i>32 per cent.</i>	1	2
303 days,	1	—	200 days,	1	—
305 days,	—	2	306 days,	—	1
306 days,	20	28	311 days,	—	1
307 days,	1	2			
313 days,	—	1	<i>33 per cent.</i>	54	55
365 days,	—	1	102 days,	1	1
			150 days,	—	2
<i>26 per cent.</i>	1	1	154 days,	1	—
240 days,	1	—	200 days,	2	—
306 days,	—	1	220 days,	—	1
			225 days,	2	—
<i>27 per cent.</i>	—	2	229 days,	—	1
91 days,	—	1	230 days,	—	1
101 days,	—	1	234 days,	—	1

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

COMPARISON FOR ALL INDUSTRIES. PERCENTAGES, AND
DAYS IN OPERATION—1889, 1890—Continued.

PERCENTAGES, AND DAYS IN OPERATION.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS		PERCENTAGES, AND DAYS IN OPERATION.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS	
	1889	1890		1889	1890
<i>33 per cent — Con.</i>			<i>38 per cent.</i>	2	3
240 days,	-	1	270 days,	-	1
250 days,	-	1	290 days,	1	-
256 days,	1	1	295 days,	-	1
270 days,	1	1	300 days,	-	1
275 days,	1	2	302 days,	1	-
276 days,	1	-	<i>39 per cent.</i>	1	2
280 days,	1	1	125 days,	-	1
281 days,	-	1	304 days,	1	-
282 days,	2	-	306 days,	-	1
284 days,	1	-	<i>40 per cent.</i>	32	30
285 days,	1	-	113 days,	1	-
287 days,	1	-	122 days,	1	-
288 days,	1	-	128 days,	1	-
290 days,	-	2	148 days,	-	1
295 days,	1	1	154 days,	-	1
300 days,	5	10	160 days,	-	1
301 days,	-	1	161 days,	1	-
303 days,	1	1	200 days,	1	1
304 days,	2	1	204 days,	1	1
306 days,	25	22	220 days,	1	-
309 days,	1	1	230 days,	-	1
311 days,	1	-	250 days,	1	1
313 days,	1	1	256 days,	2	-
<i>34 per cent.</i>	2	2	258 days,	-	1
106 days,	1	-	260 days,	-	1
154 days,	1	-	270 days,	-	2
270 days,	-	1	275 days,	-	2
300 days,	-	1	280 days,	2	2
<i>35 per cent.</i>	8	6	287 days,	1	1
234 days,	1	-	288 days,	2	-
240 days,	-	1	290 days,	1	-
251 days,	1	-	292 days,	1	-
278 days,	1	-	298 days,	1	-
280 days,	-	1	300 days,	2	5
283 days,	1	-	302 days,	2	-
287 days,	-	1	304 days,	1	1
293 days,	1	-	306 days,	7	8
300 days,	2	1	310 days,	1	-
301 days,	-	1	312 days,	1	-
303 days,	-	1	<i>41 per cent.</i>	-	3
306 days,	1	-	290 days,	-	1
<i>36 per cent.</i>	1	-	300 days,	-	1
306 days,	1	-	306 days,	-	1
<i>37 per cent.</i>	1	1	<i>42 per cent.</i>	1	5
230 days,	1	1	278 days,	-	1
			282 days,	-	1

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

COMPARISON FOR ALL INDUSTRIES. PERCENTAGES, AND
DAYS IN OPERATION — 1889, 1890 — Continued.

PERCENTAGES, AND DAYS IN OPERATION.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS		PERCENTAGES, AND DAYS IN OPERATION.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS	
	1889	1890		1889	1890
<i>42 per cent—Con.</i>			<i>50 per cent—Con.</i>		
300 days,	1	1	156 days,	-	1
305 days,	-	1	160 days,	1	1
310 days,	-	1	161 days,	-	1
			162 days,	-	1
<i>44 per cent.</i>	2	-	166 days,	1	-
297 days,	1	-	168 days,	2	-
305 days,	1	-	175 days,	1	-
<i>45 per cent.</i>	7	17	179 days,	2	1
228 days,	1	-	180 days,	-	2
275 days,	1	-	181 days,	1	2
280 days,	-	1	182 days,	-	1
282 days,	-	1	184 days,	1	-
284 days,	-	1	190 days,	-	1
293 days,	-	1	192 days,	1	-
298 days,	-	1	200 days,	9	12
300 days,	2	6	203 days,	-	1
306 days,	3	5	204 days,	-	2
310 days,	-	1	206 days,	-	1
			207 days,	1	1
<i>47 per cent.</i>	-	1	208 days,	1	-
153 days,	-	1	210 days,	-	1
<i>48 per cent.</i>	3	4	213 days,	1	1
204 days,	1	-	216 days,	4	1
208 days,	1	-	220 days,	1	-
253 days,	1	-	222 days,	-	1
303 days,	-	1	225 days,	1	1
304 days,	-	1	227 days,	-	1
306 days,	-	2	228 days,	3	2
			229 days,	-	1
<i>49 per cent.</i>	-	2	230 days,	2	1
306 days,	-	2	233 days,	1	-
<i>50 per cent.</i>	419	416	235 days,	-	1
40 days,	-	1	239 days,	-	1
52 days,	1	-	240 days,	4	6
65 days,	-	1	245 days,	-	1
111 days,	1	-	246 days,	2	-
120 days,	1	-	247 days,	2	1
121 days,	-	1	250 days,	6	10
143 days,	-	1	252 days,	1	1
145 days,	1	-	253 days,	1	-
147 days,	2	-	254 days,	1	-
150 days,	2	2	255 days,	2	-
151 days,	-	1	256 days,	1	-
153 days,	3	4	257 days,	1	2
154 days,	2	-	258 days,	-	1
155 days,	1	-	260 days,	4	8
			261 days,	1	-

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

COMPARISON FOR ALL INDUSTRIES. PERCENTAGES, AND
DAYS IN OPERATION — 1889, 1890 — Continued.

PERCENTAGES, AND DAYS IN OPERATION.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS		PERCENTAGES, AND DAYS IN OPERATION.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS	
	1889	1890		1889	1890
<i>50 per cent — Con.</i>			<i>50 per cent — Con.</i>		
262 days,	2	-	314 days,	-	1
263 days,	-	1	350 days,	-	1
264 days,	2	-	360 days,	1	1
265 days,	1	3	365 days,	1	-
266 days,	1	1	<i>51 per cent.</i>		
267 days,	-	1	175 days,	-	4
268 days,	1	-	300 days,	-	1
270 days,	4	5	306 days,	-	2
271 days,	1	-	<i>52 per cent.</i>		
272 days,	1	2	299 days,	1	3
273 days,	1	1	300 days,	-	1
275 days,	9	8	306 days,	1	1
276 days,	3	4	<i>53 per cent.</i>		
278 days,	3	-	273 days,	1	1
279 days,	2	1	275 days,	1	-
280 days,	8	6	<i>54 per cent.</i>		
281 days,	-	1	234 days,	1	2
282 days,	1	2	294 days,	-	1
283 days,	2	1	306 days,	1	-
284 days,	-	1	<i>55 per cent.</i>		
285 days,	2	1	150 days,	11	16
286 days,	3	3	220 days,	1	-
287 days,	-	3	230 days,	-	1
288 days,	4	3	235 days,	-	1
289 days,	2	-	240 days,	-	1
290 days,	11	7	260 days,	-	1
291 days,	2	1	281 days,	-	1
292 days,	6	1	295 days,	-	1
294 days,	7	-	297 days,	1	-
295 days,	2	5	300 days,	2	2
296 days,	1	-	305 days,	1	-
297 days,	-	1	306 days,	6	5
298 days,	1	1	308 days,	-	1
299 days,	1	-	309 days,	-	1
300 days,	59	63	<i>56 per cent.</i>		
301 days,	2	1	296 days,	1	2
302 days,	1	8	300 days,	-	1
303 days,	5	1	305 days,	1	-
304 days,	3	3	<i>57 per cent.</i>		
305 days,	7	10	283 days,	1	3
306 days,	166	164	287 days,	-	1
307 days,	4	2	302 days,	1	-
308 days,	2	2	306 days,	-	1
309 days,	-	1			
310 days,	3	3			
312 days,	2	3			
313 days,	5	7			

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

COMPARISON FOR ALL INDUSTRIES. PERCENTAGES, AND
DAYS IN OPERATION — 1889, 1890 — Continued.

PERCENTAGES, AND DAYS IN OPERATION.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS		PERCENTAGES, AND DAYS IN OPERATION.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS	
	1889	1890		1889	1890
<i>58 per cent.</i>	1	8	<i>60 per cent. — Con.</i>		
288 days,	-	1	279 days,	1	1
294 days,	-	1	280 days,	1	3
306 days,	1	1	281 days,	2	1
<i>59 per cent.</i>	1	8	282 days,	1	-
272 days,	-	1	283 days,	1	-
292 days,	1	-	284 days,	-	1
299 days,	-	1	285 days,	1	2
300 days,	-	1	286 days,	1	-
<i>60 per cent.</i>	134	143	288 days,	3	-
110 days,	-	1	289 days,	1	-
130 days,	1	-	290 days,	3	4
150 days,	3	-	291 days,	-	1
163 days,	-	1	292 days,	2	2
179 days,	1	-	294 days,	2	3
183 days,	-	1	295 days,	4	4
190 days,	1	-	296 days,	1	1
200 days,	1	7	297 days,	3	2
202 days,	1	-	298 days,	1	2
205 days,	-	1	299 days,	1	-
208 days,	1	-	300 days,	17	17
209 days,	-	1	301 days,	1	1
210 days,	-	1	302 days,	1	3
225 days,	1	-	303 days,	3	2
229 days,	-	2	304 days,	1	4
230 days,	-	1	305 days,	6	5
240 days,	2	-	306 days,	37	39
241 days,	-	1	307 days,	2	3
243 days,	1	-	308 days,	1	2
244 days,	-	1	309 days,	2	2
245 days,	-	1	310 days,	1	2
247 days,	1	-	311 days,	1	-
250 days,	1	2	312 days,	1	1
252 days,	-	1	313 days,	1	-
255 days,	-	1	<i>61 per cent.</i>	1	-
258 days,	1	-	252 days,	1	-
260 days,	-	1	<i>62 per cent.</i>	1	13
261 days,	1	1	153 days,	-	1
262 days,	-	1	223 days,	-	1
265 days,	-	3	236 days,	-	1
266 days,	1	-	250 days,	-	1
270 days,	1	-	260 days,	-	1
272 days,	2	-	286 days,	-	1
274 days,	1	-	292 days,	-	1
275 days,	4	5	293 days,	-	1
276 days,	3	-	297 days,	-	1
277 days,	1	1	298 days,	-	1

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.
 COMPARISON FOR ALL INDUSTRIES. PERCENTAGES, AND
 DAYS IN OPERATION — 1889, 1890 — Continued.

PERCENTAGES, AND DAYS IN OPERATION.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS		PERCENTAGES, AND DAYS IN OPERATION.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS	
	1889	1890		1889	1890
<i>62 per cent — Con.</i>			<i>65 per cent — Con.</i>		
303 days,	-	1	286 days,	-	1
304 days,	-	1	287 days,	-	1
306 days,	1	1	288 days,	1	2
			290 days,	4	1
<i>63 per cent.</i>	5	8	292 days,	1	1
130 days,	1	-	293 days,	1	-
165 days,	-	1	294 days,	-	1
198 days,	-	1	295 days,	3	-
250 days,	1	-	297 days,	-	1
290 days,	1	-	299 days,	-	1
300 days,	-	1	300 days,	9	14
303 days,	-	1	301 days,	-	1
305 days,	-	1	302 days,	2	2
306 days,	2	3	304 days,	4	-
			305 days,	1	1
<i>64 per cent.</i>	4	2	306 days,	7	10
218 days,	1	-	307 days,	1	1
246 days,	-	1	308 days,	1	2
281 days,	1	-	310 days,	1	-
296 days,	-	1	313 days,	1	2
299 days,	1	-			
300 days,	1	-	<i>66 per cent.</i>	25	10
			182 days,	1	-
<i>65 per cent.</i>	56	57	204 days,	-	1
161 days,	1	-	221 days,	-	1
200 days,	2	-	260 days,	-	1
208 days,	-	1	280 days,	1	1
219 days,	-	1	285 days,	-	1
225 days,	1	-	289 days,	-	1
229 days,	-	1	292 days,	-	1
230 days,	1	1	293 days,	1	-
234 days,	1	-	300 days,	2	2
235 days,	1	-	302 days,	1	-
240 days,	-	1	304 days,	1	-
244 days,	1	-	306 days,	17	1
249 days,	-	1	313 days,	1	-
250 days,	2	-			
253 days,	1	-	<i>67 per cent.</i>	80	74
254 days,	1	-	150 days,	-	1
255 days,	-	1	174 days,	-	1
260 days,	-	2	200 days,	-	1
270 days,	1	2	202 days,	-	1
275 days,	2	-	204 days,	2	-
276 days,	2	-	208 days,	1	1
278 days,	-	1	219 days,	1	-
280 days,	1	1	225 days,	1	-
282 days,	-	1	231 days,	1	-
283 days,	1	1			

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

COMPARISON FOR ALL INDUSTRIES. PERCENTAGES, AND
DAYS IN OPERATION — 1889, 1890 — Continued.

PERCENTAGES, AND DAYS IN OPERATION.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS		PERCENTAGES, AND DAYS IN OPERATION.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS	
	1889	1890		1889	1890
<i>67 per cent — Con.</i>			<i>69 per cent.</i>	2	2
240 days,	1	3	125 days,	1	—
245 days,	—	1	306 days,	—	2
250 days,	1	—	311 days,	1	—
255 days,	1	—			
260 days,	—	1	<i>70 per cent.</i>	101	107
264 days,	1	1	100 days,	—	1
270 days,	1	2	204 days,	—	2
272 days,	1	—	210 days,	1	—
273 days,	1	—	218 days,	—	1
275 days,	1	2	220 days,	1	—
276 days,	—	1	230 days,	—	1
277 days,	1	—	233 days,	1	—
278 days,	1	—	235 days,	—	1
279 days,	1	1	240 days,	3	3
280 days,	5	1	245 days,	1	1
282 days,	1	—	246 days,	1	—
284 days,	—	1	247 days,	1	1
285 days,	—	1	250 days,	2	1
288 days,	1	—	254 days,	—	1
289 days,	1	1	255 days,	—	1
290 days,	3	4	260 days,	3	1
291 days,	1	—	262 days,	1	—
292 days,	1	—	265 days,	—	1
294 days,	2	2	270 days,	2	4
296 days,	1	2	273 days,	1	1
297 days,	1	—	274 days,	—	1
298 days,	1	—	275 days,	1	6
299 days,	1	—	276 days,	4	—
300 days,	16	7	277 days,	—	1
301 days,	1	—	278 days,	—	2
302 days,	2	1	279 days,	1	—
303 days,	1	2	280 days,	1	6
305 days,	1	1	282 days,	1	1
306 days,	22	28	283 days,	1	—
307 days,	—	1	285 days,	2	—
310 days,	—	1	286 days,	—	1
312 days,	—	1	288 days,	—	2
313 days,	1	1	289 days,	—	1
322 days,	—	1	290 days,	2	2
365 days,	—	1	291 days,	1	1
			292 days,	1	1
<i>68 per cent.</i>	3	3	293 days,	4	—
263 days,	1	—	294 days,	1	—
270 days,	—	1	295 days,	—	1
298 days,	1	—	296 days,	1	—
301 days,	—	1	298 days,	2	1
306 days,	1	1	299 days,	—	1

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

COMPARISON FOR ALL INDUSTRIES. PERCENTAGES, AND
DAYS IN OPERATION—1889, 1890—Continued.

PERCENTAGES, AND DAYS IN OPERATION.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS		PERCENTAGES, AND DAYS IN OPERATION.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS	
	1889	1890		1889	1890
<i>70 per cent.—Con.</i>			<i>74 per cent.</i>	1	5
300 days,	19	18	280 days,	1	—
301 days,	1	—	296 days,	—	1
302 days,	1	—	303 days,	—	1
303 days,	1	3	306 days,	—	2
304 days,	1	—	307 days,	—	1
305 days,	5	5			
306 days,	30	25	<i>75 per cent.</i>	652	535
307 days,	—	3	78 days,	1	—
308 days,	1	1	104 days,	—	1
309 days,	—	2	120 days,	1	—
310 days,	—	1	143 days,	—	1
313 days,	1	—	153 days,	1	1
<i>71 per cent.</i>	6	2	154 days,	2	1
104 days,	1	—	159 days,	1	—
225 days,	1	—	160 days,	1	—
240 days,	1	—	165 days,	—	1
268 days,	1	—	180 days,	2	1
293 days,	1	—	193 days,	—	1
300 days,	—	2	200 days,	4	2
301 days,	1	—	204 days,	1	—
<i>72 per cent.</i>	11	12	210 days,	1	—
177 days,	1	—	215 days,	2	2
219 days,	1	—	217 days,	—	1
225 days,	—	1	220 days,	—	1
254 days,	1	—	225 days,	1	5
259 days,	1	—	226 days,	1	1
279 days,	—	1	228 days,	—	2
290 days,	—	2	229 days,	4	1
292 days,	1	—	230 days,	8	5
294 days,	1	1	231 days,	—	2
296 days,	1	—	232 days,	—	1
297 days,	—	1	233 days,	—	1
300 days,	—	1	234 days,	1	1
304 days,	1	—	235 days,	1	2
305 days,	1	2	237 days,	—	1
306 days,	1	2	239 days,	2	1
307 days,	1	1	240 days,	4	5
<i>73 per cent.</i>	4	4	242 days,	—	1
222 days,	1	—	243 days,	1	—
250 days,	—	1	244 days,	1	3
262 days,	1	—	245 days,	1	—
300 days,	1	—	246 days,	2	4
306 days,	—	2	247 days,	1	—
309 days,	1	—	249 days,	—	1
313 days,	—	1	250 days,	9	12
			251 days,	2	—
			252 days,	1	—

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

COMPARISON FOR ALL INDUSTRIES. PERCENTAGES, AND
DAYS IN OPERATION — 1889, 1890 — Continued.

PERCENTAGES, AND DAYS IN OPERATION.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS		PERCENTAGES, AND DAYS IN OPERATION.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS	
	1889	1890		1889	1890
<i>75 per cent—Con.</i>			<i>75 per cent—Con.</i>		
253 days,	1	—	307 days,	4	5
254 days,	3	—	308 days,	4	4
255 days,	1	1	309 days,	3	4
256 days,	1	—	310 days,	6	4
258 days,	1	1	311 days,	—	1
260 days,	5	5	312 days,	1	1
261 days,	—	1	313 days,	8	5
263 days,	1	—	315 days,	1	—
264 days,	1	—	317 days,	1	—
265 days,	2	2			
266 days,	1	—	<i>76 per cent.</i>	4	9
267 days,	1	1	264 days,	—	1
268 days,	2	1	272 days,	—	1
270 days,	12	2	294 days,	1	—
271 days,	1	1	300 days,	—	1
274 days,	1	1	301 days,	—	2
275 days,	17	12	304 days,	—	1
276 days,	2	2	306 days,	3	3
277 days,	—	1			
278 days,	—	2	<i>77 per cent.</i>	4	3
279 days,	1	2	246 days,	1	—
280 days,	12	9	267 days,	—	1
281 days,	3	—	295 days,	—	1
282 days,	6	4	299 days,	1	—
283 days,	—	1	300 days,	2	1
284 days,	4	3			
285 days,	10	4	<i>78 per cent.</i>	12	8
286 days,	3	8	204 days,	—	1
287 days,	—	2	224 days,	1	—
288 days,	8	6	226 days,	—	1
290 days,	16	19	234 days,	1	—
291 days,	4	3	270 days,	2	—
292 days,	7	6	275 days,	1	—
293 days,	1	1	277 days,	1	—
294 days,	6	8	280 days,	1	—
295 days,	6	2	286 days,	1	—
296 days,	7	5	291 days,	1	—
297 days,	1	5	300 days,	—	3
298 days,	6	7	306 days,	2	1
299 days,	4	1	309 days,	1	—
300 days,	113	85	310 days,	—	1
301 days,	9	3	313 days,	—	1
302 days,	5	4			
303 days,	3	5	<i>79 per cent.</i>	1	4
304 days,	5	8	282 days,	1	—
305 days,	10	26	292 days,	—	1
306 days,	264	189	295 days,	—	1
			305 days,	—	1
			306 days,	—	1

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

COMPARISON FOR ALL INDUSTRIES. PERCENTAGES, AND
DAYS IN OPERATION—1889, 1890—Continued.

PERCENTAGES, AND DAYS IN OPERATION.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS		PERCENTAGES, AND DAYS IN OPERATION.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS	
	1889	1890		1889	1890
<i>80 per cent.</i>	217	237	<i>80 per cent—Con.</i>		
130 days,	1	-	294 days,	5	5
137 days,	1	-	295 days,	1	3
150 days,	-	2	296 days,	2	1
163 days,	1	-	297 days,	-	1
175 days,	1	-	298 days,	5	2
180 days,	1	1	299 days,	4	1
182 days,	-	1	300 days,	29	49
185 days,	-	1	301 days,	3	-
200 days,	1	-	302 days,	2	2
202 days,	1	-	303 days,	3	3
205 days,	-	1	304 days,	7	7
225 days,	-	1	305 days,	4	6
229 days,	-	1	306 days,	63	63
230 days,	1	-	307 days,	-	5
233 days,	1	-	308 days,	2	3
234 days,	1	-	309 days,	3	2
240 days,	4	2	310 days,	1	4
245 days,	4	-	311 days,	1	1
246 days,	-	2	312 days,	2	1
248 days,	1	1	313 days,	1	3
250 days,	1	3	335 days,	1	-
252 days,	1	-	<i>81 per cent.</i>	1	5
255 days,	2	-	240 days,	-	1
258 days,	-	2	248 days,	-	1
260 days,	1	1	284 days,	-	1
261 days,	2	-	301 days,	-	1
262 days,	1	-	303 days,	-	1
264 days,	2	1	307 days,	1	-
266 days,	3	1	<i>82 per cent.</i>	5	10
267 days,	-	1	240 days,	-	1
270 days,	1	6	254 days,	-	1
271 days,	-	1	255 days,	1	-
272 days,	2	-	264 days,	-	1
275 days,	5	3	289 days,	-	1
276 days,	3	-	290 days,	1	-
277 days,	1	1	296 days,	-	1
280 days,	7	10	302 days,	-	1
282 days,	2	5	303 days,	-	1
283 days,	-	1	304 days,	1	1
285 days,	3	4	306 days,	2	1
286 days,	4	1	310 days,	-	1
288 days,	1	1	<i>83 per cent.</i>	12	7
289 days,	4	2	261 days,	1	-
290 days,	8	13	270 days,	1	1
291 days,	-	2	278 days,	1	-
292 days,	2	2			
293 days,	3	1			

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

COMPARISON FOR ALL INDUSTRIES. PERCENTAGES, AND
DAYS IN OPERATION—1889, 1890—Continued.

PERCENTAGES, AND DAYS IN OPERATION.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS		PERCENTAGES, AND DAYS IN OPERATION.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS	
	1889	1890		1889	1890
<i>83 per cent—Con.</i>			<i>85 per cent—Con.</i>		
282 days,	-	1	293 days,	-	2
290 days,	2	1	294 days,	1	1
296 days,	2	-	295 days,	2	-
300 days,	2	-	296 days,	-	1
305 days,	1	-	297 days,	1	1
306 days,	2	4	298 days,	1	1
			299 days,	1	1
<i>84 per cent.</i>			300 days,	12	21
203 days,	1	-	301 days,	-	4
284 days,	-	1	302 days,	2	3
290 days,	-	1	303 days,	2	1
300 days,	1	-	304 days,	3	4
303 days,	1	-	305 days,	5	12
308 days,	-	1	306 days,	27	23
365 days,	-	1	307 days,	-	1
			308 days,	1	-
<i>85 per cent.</i>			310 days,	-	2
90 days,	1	-	313 days,	-	2
95 days,	-	1			
180 days,	-	1	<i>86 per cent.</i>		
200 days,	1	1	265 days,	-	1
220 days,	1	-	295 days,	-	1
230 days,	-	1	298 days,	-	1
239 days,	-	1	300 days,	1	1
245 days,	-	1	306 days,	1	1
250 days,	1	1			
254 days,	1	-	<i>87 per cent.</i>		
258 days,	-	1	275 days,	-	2
280 days,	2	5	280 days,	1	-
263 days,	-	1	282 days,	1	-
266 days,	-	1	283 days,	-	1
270 days,	2	2	292 days,	1	-
272 days,	2	-	298 days,	-	1
274 days,	1	-	300 days,	1	2
275 days,	4	4	304 days,	-	1
276 days,	1	-	305 days,	1	1
278 days,	-	1	306 days,	3	6
279 days,	1	-	307 days,	1	-
280 days,	1	5			
281 days,	1	-	<i>88 per cent.</i>		
285 days,	2	-	266 days,	1	-
286 days,	1	-	270 days,	1	1
287 days,	-	2	275 days,	2	1
288 days,	1	1	279 days,	1	-
289 days,	1	1	280 days,	-	1
290 days,	5	7	286 days,	1	-
291 days,	2	-	294 days,	1	-
292 days,	-	1	298 days,	1	-

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

COMPARISON FOR ALL INDUSTRIES. PERCENTAGES, AND
DAYS IN OPERATION — 1889, 1890 — Continued.

PERCENTAGES, AND DAYS IN OPERATION.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS		PERCENTAGES, AND DAYS IN OPERATION.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS	
	1889	1890		1889	1890
<i>88 per cent — Con.</i>			<i>90 per cent — Con.</i>		
300 days,	1	1	291 days,	1	1
302 days,	1	—	292 days,	2	1
304 days,	1	—	293 days,	3	3
306 days,	1	2	294 days,	3	2
307 days,	1	—	295 days,	2	7
			296 days,	3	3
<i>89 per cent.</i>			297 days,	2	2
272 days,	—	1	298 days,	1	2
275 days,	1	—	300 days,	36	39
291 days,	1	—	301 days,	3	6
298 days,	1	—	302 days,	8	1
300 days,	—	2	303 days,	4	2
			304 days,	8	12
<i>90 per cent.</i>			305 days,	7	4
137 days,	—	1	306 days,	76	61
153 days,	—	1	307 days,	1	2
172 days,	—	1	308 days,	—	1
200 days,	1	2	309 days,	4	3
220 days,	1	1	310 days,	2	2
225 days,	1	—	312 days,	—	1
241 days,	1	—	313 days,	2	1
243 days,	1	—	365 days,	—	1
250 days,	1	1			
253 days,	—	1	<i>91 per cent.</i>		
255 days,	—	1		8	4
260 days,	1	3	278 days,	—	1
262 days,	1	—	280 days,	1	—
264 days,	1	—	285 days,	2	—
265 days,	2	1	296 days,	1	—
266 days,	—	1	300 days,	1	—
269 days,	1	1	301 days,	—	1
270 days,	6	2	304 days,	—	1
271 days,	1	—	306 days,	3	1
272 days,	—	1			
273 days,	—	1	<i>92 per cent.</i>		
274 days,	—	2		12	16
275 days,	4	1	272 days,	—	1
276 days,	6	1	275 days,	—	1
277 days,	2	1	276 days,	—	3
280 days,	4	4	280 days,	1	2
281 days,	—	1	281 days,	1	—
282 days,	2	1	282 days,	1	—
283 days,	2	—	283 days,	1	—
285 days,	4	1	285 days,	1	—
286 days,	2	—	287 days,	—	1
288 days,	3	4	288 days,	—	1
289 days,	—	1	292 days,	—	1
290 days,	4	11	295 days,	—	1
			298 days,	—	1
			300 days,	3	2

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

COMPARISON FOR ALL INDUSTRIES. PERCENTAGES, AND
DAYS IN OPERATION—1889, 1890—Continued.

PERCENTAGES, AND DAYS IN OPERATION.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS		PERCENTAGES, AND DAYS IN OPERATION.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS	
	1889	1890		1889	1890
<i>92 per cent—Con.</i>			<i>95 per cent—Con.</i>		
302 days,	2	—	295 days,	3	4
304 days,	1	1	296 days,	—	1
306 days,	—	1	297 days,	—	2
308 days,	1	—	298 days,	—	1
<i>93 per cent.</i>	8	8	299 days,	2	2
285 days,	1	—	300 days,	9	15
292 days,	—	1	301 days,	—	2
293 days,	1	—	302 days,	3	2
295 days,	—	1	303 days,	1	1
296 days,	2	—	304 days,	3	6
300 days,	—	2	305 days,	4	—
304 days,	1	2	306 days,	11	19
306 days,	3	1	307 days,	2	1
311 days,	—	1	308 days,	2	1
<i>94 per cent.</i>	6	12	309 days,	1	1
258 days,	1	—	310 days,	1	—
282 days,	—	1	312 days,	2	—
287 days,	—	1	313 days,	—	1
288 days,	2	—	365 days,	1	—
289 days,	1	2	<i>96 per cent.</i>	13	16
290 days,	1	1	288 days,	—	2
292 days,	—	1	289 days,	1	—
293 days,	1	1	293 days,	1	1
294 days,	—	2	294 days,	4	1
298 days,	—	1	295 days,	—	1
300 days,	—	1	296 days,	2	1
306 days,	—	1	298 days,	—	2
<i>95 per cent.</i>	56	79	300 days,	1	2
130 days,	1	—	301 days,	1	2
280 days,	1	2	302 days,	1	—
264 days,	—	1	304 days,	—	1
272 days,	—	1	305 days,	—	1
276 days,	—	1	306 days,	—	1
277 days,	—	1	308 days,	1	1
279 days,	—	1	309 days,	1	—
280 days,	—	1	<i>97 per cent.</i>	11	17
282 days,	—	2	261 days,	1	—
286 days,	—	1	292 days,	—	1
288 days,	1	—	295 days,	—	1
289 days,	1	—	296 days,	3	1
290 days,	2	4	297 days,	—	1
291 days,	1	2	298 days,	—	2
292 days,	2	2	299 days,	—	1
293 days,	1	1	300 days,	3	2
294 days,	1	—	303 days,	1	2
			304 days,	1	—

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

COMPARISON FOR ALL INDUSTRIES. PERCENTAGES, AND
DAYS IN OPERATION—1889, 1890—Continued.

PERCENTAGES, AND DAYS IN OPERATION.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS		PERCENTAGES, AND DAYS IN OPERATION.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS	
	1889	1890		1889	1890
<i>97 per cent—Con.</i>			<i>100 per cent—Con.</i>		
305 days,	-	1	263 days,	-	1
306 days,	2	4	265 days,	-	2
315 days,	-	1	270 days,	2	1
<i>98 per cent.</i>	10	13	272 days,	1	-
283 days,	-	1	273 days,	1	-
296 days,	1	-	274 days,	1	-
297 days,	-	1	275 days,	1	2
298 days,	-	3	276 days,	2	-
299 days,	-	1	277 days,	1	-
300 days,	2	3	278 days,	-	1
302 days,	2	-	280 days,	1	3
304 days,	2	-	281 days,	1	-
305 days,	1	1	282 days,	3	2
306 days,	1	2	284 days,	1	-
307 days,	1	1	285 days,	3	2
<i>99 per cent.</i>	5	10	286 days,	1	1
284 days,	1	-	287 days,	2	1
302 days,	-	3	288 days,	-	3
303 days,	-	1	289 days,	1	-
304 days,	2	2	290 days,	5	7
306 days,	1	2	291 days,	1	1
308 days,	-	1	292 days,	4	3
310 days,	1	1	293 days,	4	4
<i>100 per cent.</i>	564	499	294 days,	5	5
150 days,	1	-	295 days,	4	3
154 days,	1	-	296 days,	3	4
156 days,	2	3	297 days,	3	3
160 days,	-	1	298 days,	4	2
162 days,	-	1	299 days,	4	2
177 days,	1	-	300 days,	50	58
202 days,	1	-	301 days,	8	5
205 days,	-	1	302 days,	6	3
206 days,	1	-	303 days,	16	12
207 days,	1	-	304 days,	12	14
230 days,	2	-	305 days,	20	36
234 days,	8	1	306 days,	322	249
236 days,	-	1	307 days,	15	7
240 days,	-	1	308 days,	7	19
241 days,	1	-	309 days,	6	6
245 days,	1	-	310 days,	3	12
247 days,	1	-	311 days,	2	1
250 days,	8	2	312 days,	5	3
260 days,	-	2	313 days,	9	6
			365 days,	5	2

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

COMPARISON FOR ALL INDUSTRIES. PERCENTAGES, AND
DAYS IN OPERATION — 1889, 1890 — Continued.

RECAPITULATION. PERCENTAGES — 1889, 1890.

PERCENTAGES.	ESTABLISHMENTS	
	1889	1890
5 per cent,	-	2
10 per cent,	15	13
12 per cent,	3	8
13 per cent,	-	3
15 per cent,	3	9
17 per cent,	2	1
18 per cent,	-	1
19 per cent,	-	1
20 per cent,	26	33
21 per cent,	-	1
22 per cent,	-	1
23 per cent,	-	2
24 per cent,	-	1
25 per cent,	60	71
26 per cent,	1	1
27 per cent,	-	2
28 per cent,	2	1
29 per cent,	1	-
30 per cent,	11	18
31 per cent,	-	2
32 per cent,	1	2
33 per cent,	54	55
34 per cent,	2	2
35 per cent,	8	6
36 per cent,	1	-
37 per cent,	1	1
38 per cent,	2	3
39 per cent,	1	2
40 per cent,	32	30
41 per cent,	-	3
42 per cent,	1	5
44 per cent,	2	-
45 per cent,	7	17
47 per cent,	-	1
48 per cent,	3	4
49 per cent,	-	2
50 per cent,	419	416
51 per cent,	-	4
52 per cent,	1	3
53 per cent,	1	1
54 per cent,	1	2
55 per cent,	11	16
56 per cent,	1	2
57 per cent,	1	3
58 per cent,	1	3
59 per cent,	1	3

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

COMPARISON FOR ALL INDUSTRIES. PERCENTAGES, AND
DAYS IN OPERATION — 1889, 1890 — Continued.

RECAPITULATION. PERCENTAGES — 1889, 1890 — Concluded.

PERCENTAGES.	ESTABLISHMENTS	
	1889	1890
60 per cent,	134	143
61 per cent,	1	-
62 per cent,	1	13
63 per cent,	5	8
64 per cent,	4	2
65 per cent,	56	57
66 per cent,	25	10
67 per cent,	80	74
68 per cent,	3	3
69 per cent,	2	2
70 per cent,	101	107
71 per cent,	6	2
72 per cent,	11	12
73 per cent,	4	4
74 per cent,	1	5
75 per cent,	652	535
76 per cent,	4	9
77 per cent,	4	3
78 per cent,	12	8
79 per cent,	1	4
80 per cent,	217	237
81 per cent,	1	5
82 per cent,	5	10
83 per cent,	12	7
84 per cent,	3	4
85 per cent,	90	119
86 per cent,	2	5
87 per cent,	9	14
88 per cent,	13	6
89 per cent,	3	3
90 per cent,	210	204
91 per cent,	8	4
92 per cent,	12	16
93 per cent,	8	8
94 per cent,	6	12
95 per cent,	56	79
96 per cent,	13	16
97 per cent,	11	17
98 per cent,	10	13
99 per cent,	5	10
100 per cent,	564	499
TOTALS,	3,041	3,041

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

COMPARISON FOR ALL INDUSTRIES. PERCENTAGES, AND
DAYS IN OPERATION—1889, 1890—Continued.RECAPITULATION. INCREASE, DECREASE, OR NO CHANGE IN
1890 AS COMPARED WITH 1889. ESTABLISHMENTS.

[In the following table the first line means that of 15 establishments reporting their proportion of business done in 1889 as being 10 per cent, six did a greater proportion of business in 1890 than in 1889, two a less proportion of business, and seven the same proportion of business in both years. The other lines of the table should be read in a similar manner.]

PERCENTAGES.	Number of Establishments Reporting Specified Proportion of Business Done in 1889	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS REPORTING INCREASE, DECREASE, OR NO CHANGE IN PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE IN 1890 AS COMPARED WITH 1889		
		Increase	Decrease	No change
10 per cent,	15	6	2	7
12 per cent,	3	2	1	—
15 per cent,	3	1	—	2
17 per cent,	2	—	1	1
20 per cent,	26	15	6	5
25 per cent,	60	24	12	24
26 per cent,	1	1	—	—
28 per cent,	2	1	1	—
29 per cent,	1	—	1	—
30 per cent,	11	6	4	1
32 per cent,	1	1	—	—
33 per cent,	54	24	11	19
34 per cent,	2	2	—	—
35 per cent,	8	5	2	1
36 per cent,	1	—	—	1
37 per cent,	1	—	—	1
38 per cent,	2	2	—	—
39 per cent,	1	—	1	—
40 per cent,	32	18	8	6
42 per cent,	1	1	—	—
44 per cent,	2	2	—	—
45 per cent,	7	5	1	1
48 per cent,	3	2	1	—
50 per cent,	419	143	84	192
52 per cent,	1	1	—	—
53 per cent,	1	—	1	—
54 per cent,	1	1	—	—
55 per cent,	11	7	2	2
56 per cent,	1	1	—	—
57 per cent,	1	1	—	—
58 per cent,	1	1	—	—
59 per cent,	1	—	1	—
60 per cent,	134	62	35	37
61 per cent,	1	—	1	—
62 per cent,	1	—	1	—
63 per cent,	5	3	—	2
64 per cent,	4	1	3	—
65 per cent,	56	32	19	5
66 per cent,	25	14	10	1
67 per cent,	80	38	21	21

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

COMPARISON FOR ALL INDUSTRIES. PERCENTAGES, AND
DAYS IN OPERATION—1889, 1890—Continued.RECAPITULATION. INCREASE, DECREASE, OR NO CHANGE IN
1890 AS COMPARED WITH 1889. ESTABLISHMENTS
—Concluded.

PERCENTAGES.	Number of Establishments Reporting Specified Pro- portion of Busi- ness Done in 1889	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS REPORTING INCREASE, DECREASE, OR NO CHANGE IN PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE IN 1890 AS COMPARED WITH 1889		
		Increase	Decrease	No change
68 per cent,	3	2	1	—
69 per cent,	2	—	2	—
70 per cent,	101	55	29	17
71 per cent,	6	4	2	—
72 per cent,	11	6	3	2
73 per cent,	4	3	1	—
74 per cent,	1	1	—	—
75 per cent,	652	208	194	250
76 per cent,	4	3	1	—
77 per cent,	4	1	2	1
78 per cent,	12	5	6	1
79 per cent,	1	—	1	—
80 per cent,	217	80	71	66
81 per cent,	1	1	—	—
82 per cent,	5	2	3	—
83 per cent,	12	6	6	—
84 per cent,	3	1	2	—
85 per cent,	90	31	39	20
86 per cent,	2	—	2	—
87 per cent,	9	2	5	2
88 per cent,	13	3	8	2
89 per cent,	3	1	2	—
90 per cent,	210	58	74	78
91 per cent,	8	3	4	1
92 per cent,	12	7	4	1
93 per cent,	8	7	1	—
94 per cent,	6	6	—	—
95 per cent,	56	16	26	14
96 per cent,	13	2	10	1
97 per cent,	11	6	5	—
98 per cent,	10	4	5	1
99 per cent,	5	2	1	2
100 per cent,	564	—	231	333
TOTALS,	3,041	949	971	1,121

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

COMPARISON FOR ALL INDUSTRIES. PERCENTAGES, AND
DAYS IN OPERATION—1889, 1890—Continued.

RECAPITULATION. PERCENTAGES AND DAYS—1889, 1890.

PERCENTAGES.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION			
	1889		1890	
	Estab- lishments	Days	Estab- lishments	Days
5 per cent,	-	-	2	301.50
10 per cent,	15	247.07	13	238.15
12 per cent,	3	217.33	3	232.00
13 per cent,	-	-	3	221.00
15 per cent,	3	226.00	9	282.33
17 per cent,	2	301.00	1	299.00
18 per cent,	-	-	1	136.00
19 per cent,	-	-	1	256.00
20 per cent,	26	260.35	33	249.18
21 per cent,	-	-	1	290.00
22 per cent,	-	-	1	306.00
23 per cent,	-	-	2	300.50
24 per cent,	-	-	1	306.00
25 per cent,	60	256.90	71	275.80
26 per cent,	1	240.00	1	306.00
27 per cent,	-	-	2	96.00
28 per cent,	2	297.50	1	290.00
29 per cent,	1	103.00	-	-
30 per cent,	11	247.18	18	264.22
31 per cent,	-	-	2	267.50
32 per cent,	1	200.00	2	308.50
33 per cent,	54	286.30	55	283.25
34 per cent,	2	130.00	2	285.00
35 per cent,	8	280.68	6	235.17
36 per cent,	1	306.00	-	-
37 per cent,	1	230.00	1	230.00
38 per cent,	2	296.00	3	288.33
39 per cent,	1	304.00	2	215.50
40 per cent,	32	265.16	30	268.43
41 per cent,	-	-	3	298.67
42 per cent,	1	300.00	5	295.00
44 per cent,	2	301.00	-	-
45 per cent,	7	288.71	17	298.65
47 per cent,	-	-	1	153.00
48 per cent,	3	221.67	4	304.75
49 per cent,	-	-	2	306.00
50 per cent,	419	283.39	416	282.88
51 per cent,	-	-	4	271.75
52 per cent,	1	306.00	3	301.67
53 per cent,	1	273.00	1	275.00
54 per cent,	1	294.00	2	270.00
55 per cent,	11	289.82	16	281.75
56 per cent,	1	300.00	2	300.50
57 per cent,	1	302.00	3	290.33
58 per cent,	1	306.00	3	296.00

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PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

COMPARISON FOR ALL INDUSTRIES. PERCENTAGES, AND
DAYS IN OPERATION—1889, 1890—Concluded.

RECAPITULATION. PERCENTAGES AND DAYS—1889, 1890
—Concluded.

PERCENTAGES.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION			
	1889		1890	
	Estab- lishments	Days	Estab- lishments	Days
59 per cent,	1	292.00	3	290.33
60 per cent,	134	286.23	143	284.26
61 per cent,	1	252.00	—	—
62 per cent,	1	306.00	13	269.46
63 per cent,	5	256.40	8	273.63
64 per cent,	4	274.50	2	271.00
65 per cent,	56	282.04	57	283.63
66 per cent,	25	299.04	10	273.70
67 per cent,	80	288.40	74	288.59
68 per cent,	3	289.00	3	292.33
69 per cent,	2	218.00	2	306.00
70 per cent,	101	290.16	107	286.04
71 per cent,	6	238.50	2	300.00
72 per cent,	11	273.91	12	292.00
73 per cent,	4	273.25	4	293.75
74 per cent,	1	280.00	5	303.60
75 per cent,	652	291.75	535	290.68
76 per cent,	4	303.00	9	295.56
77 per cent,	4	286.25	3	287.33
78 per cent,	12	277.33	8	282.38
79 per cent,	1	282.00	4	299.50
80 per cent,	217	289.03	237	292.10
81 per cent,	1	307.00	5	275.20
82 per cent,	5	292.20	10	286.90
83 per cent,	12	291.50	7	295.14
84 per cent,	3	268.67	4	311.75
85 per cent,	90	290.76	119	290.48
86 per cent,	2	303.00	5	292.80
87 per cent,	9	298.22	14	298.29
88 per cent,	13	289.38	6	289.50
89 per cent,	3	288.00	3	290.67
90 per cent,	210	295.57	204	294.51
91 per cent,	8	295.50	4	297.25
92 per cent,	12	293.92	16	287.81
93 per cent,	8	299.00	8	301.50
94 per cent,	6	284.33	12	292.83
95 per cent,	56	298.88	79	297.30
96 per cent,	13	297.69	16	298.44
97 per cent,	11	297.09	17	301.47
98 per cent,	10	302.60	13	299.77
99 per cent,	5	301.60	10	304.70
100 per cent,	564	301.11	499	301.26
TOTALS,	3,041	289.56	3,041	289.51

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

COMPARISON FOR ALL INDUSTRIES. DAYS IN OPERATION,
AND PERCENTAGES — 1889, 1890.

DAYS IN OPERATION, AND PERCENTAGES.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS		DAYS IN OPERATION, AND PERCENTAGES.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS	
	1889	1890		1889	1890
23 days.	-	1	101 days.	-	1
20 per cent,	-	1	27 per cent,	-	1
26 days.	-	1	102 days.	2	1
20 per cent,	-	1	20 per cent,	1	-
39 days.	1	-	33 per cent,	1	1
10 per cent,	1	-	103 days.	1	-
40 days.	-	2	29 per cent,	1	-
10 per cent,	-	1	104 days.	1	2
50 per cent,	-	1	20 per cent,	-	1
52 days.	2	-	71 per cent,	1	-
12 per cent,	1	-	75 per cent,	-	1
50 per cent,	1	-	106 days.	1	-
65 days.	-	1	34 per cent,	1	-
50 per cent,	-	1	110 days.	-	1
72 days.	1	-	60 per cent,	-	1
15 per cent,	1	-	111 days.	1	-
75 days.	1	1	50 per cent,	1	-
25 per cent,	1	1	113 days.	1	-
76 days.	1	-	40 per cent,	1	-
25 per cent,	1	-	115 days.	-	1
78 days.	1	1	20 per cent,	-	1
20 per cent,	-	1	117 days.	1	-
75 per cent,	1	-	30 per cent,	1	-
84 days.	1	-	120 days.	4	1
25 per cent,	1	-	10 per cent,	1	-
90 days.	1	1	20 per cent,	-	1
20 per cent,	-	1	25 per cent,	1	-
85 per cent,	1	-	50 per cent,	1	-
81 days.	-	1	75 per cent,	1	-
27 per cent,	-	1	121 days.	-	1
93 days.	-	1	50 per cent,	-	1
30 per cent,	-	1	122 days.	1	-
86 days.	-	1	40 per cent,	1	-
85 per cent,	-	1	123 days.	-	1
100 days.	3	4	25 per cent,	-	1
10 per cent,	1	1	125 days.	1	1
13 per cent,	-	1	39 per cent,	-	1
25 per cent,	2	1	69 per cent,	1	-
70 per cent,	-	1			

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.
 COMPARISON FOR ALL INDUSTRIES. DAYS IN OPERATION,
 AND PERCENTAGES — 1889, 1890 — Continued.

DAYS IN OPERATION, AND PERCENTAGES.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS		DAYS IN OPERATION, AND PERCENTAGES.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS	
	1889	1890		1889	1890
<i>128 days.</i>	2	-	<i>153 days—Con.</i>		
30 per cent,	1	-	50 per cent,	3	4
40 per cent,	1	-	62 per cent,	-	1
<i>130 days.</i>	4	-	75 per cent,	1	1
60 per cent,	1	-	90 per cent,	-	1
63 per cent,	1	-	<i>154 days.</i>	7	3
80 per cent,	1	-	15 per cent,	-	1
95 per cent,	1	-	33 per cent,	1	-
<i>136 days.</i>	-	1	34 per cent,	1	-
18 per cent,	-	1	40 per cent,	-	1
<i>137 days.</i>	1	1	50 per cent,	2	-
80 per cent,	1	-	75 per cent,	2	1
90 per cent,	-	1	100 per cent,	1	-
<i>143 days.</i>	-	2	<i>155 days.</i>	1	-
50 per cent,	-	1	50 per cent,	1	-
75 per cent,	-	1	<i>156 days.</i>	2	4
<i>144 days.</i>	1	-	50 per cent,	-	1
20 per cent,	1	-	100 per cent,	2	3
<i>145 days.</i>	1	-	<i>159 days.</i>	1	-
50 per cent,	1	-	75 per cent,	1	-
<i>147 days.</i>	2	-	<i>160 days.</i>	2	3
50 per cent,	2	-	40 per cent,	-	1
<i>148 days.</i>	-	1	50 per cent,	1	1
40 per cent,	-	1	75 per cent,	1	-
<i>150 days.</i>	10	11	100 per cent,	-	1
16 per cent,	-	1	<i>161 days.</i>	2	1
20 per cent,	1	-	40 per cent,	1	-
25 per cent,	2	2	50 per cent,	-	1
30 per cent,	-	1	65 per cent,	1	-
33 per cent,	-	2	<i>162 days.</i>	-	3
50 per cent,	2	2	10 per cent,	-	1
55 per cent,	1	-	50 per cent,	-	1
60 per cent,	3	-	100 per cent,	-	1
67 per cent,	-	1	<i>163 days.</i>	1	1
80 per cent,	-	2	60 per cent,	-	1
100 per cent,	1	-	80 per cent,	1	-
<i>151 days.</i>	-	1	<i>164 days.</i>	1	-
50 per cent,	-	1	20 per cent,	1	-
<i>153 days.</i>	5	8	<i>165 days.</i>	-	2
20 per cent,	1	-	63 per cent,	-	1
47 per cent,	-	1	75 per cent,	-	1

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

COMPARISON FOR ALL INDUSTRIES. DAYS IN OPERATION,
AND PERCENTAGES — 1889, 1890 — Continued.

DAYS IN OPERATION, AND PERCENTAGES.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS		DAYS IN OPERATION, AND PERCENTAGES.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS	
	1889	1890		1889	1890
166 days.	1	1	192 days.	1	-
25 per cent,	-	1	50 per cent,	1	-
50 per cent,	1	-	193 days.	-	1
168 days.	2	-	75 per cent,	-	1
50 per cent,	2	-	198 days.	-	1
172 days.	-	1	63 per cent,	-	1
90 per cent,	-	1	200 days.	26	26
174 days.	-	1	25 per cent,	3	-
67 per cent,	-	1	32 per cent,	1	-
175 days.	2	1	33 per cent,	2	-
50 per cent,	1	-	40 per cent,	1	1
51 per cent,	-	1	50 per cent,	9	12
80 per cent,	1	-	60 per cent,	1	7
177 days.	2	-	65 per cent,	2	-
72 per cent,	1	-	67 per cent,	-	1
100 per cent,	1	-	75 per cent,	4	2
179 days.	3	2	80 per cent,	1	-
25 per cent,	-	1	85 per cent,	1	1
50 per cent,	2	1	90 per cent,	1	2
60 per cent,	1	-	202 days.	4	1
180 days.	3	7	10 per cent,	1	-
25 per cent,	-	2	60 per cent,	1	-
50 per cent,	-	2	67 per cent,	-	1
75 per cent,	2	1	80 per cent,	1	-
80 per cent,	1	1	100 per cent,	1	-
85 per cent,	-	1	203 days.	1	1
181 days.	1	2	50 per cent,	-	1
50 per cent,	1	2	84 per cent,	1	-
182 days.	1	2	204 days.	5	7
50 per cent,	-	1	40 per cent,	1	1
66 per cent,	1	-	48 per cent,	1	-
80 per cent,	-	1	50 per cent,	-	2
184 days.	1	-	66 per cent,	-	1
50 per cent,	1	-	67 per cent,	2	-
185 days.	-	2	70 per cent,	-	2
60 per cent,	-	1	75 per cent,	1	-
80 per cent,	-	1	78 per cent,	-	1
190 days.	2	1	205 days.	-	4
25 per cent,	1	-	25 per cent,	-	1
50 per cent,	-	1	60 per cent,	-	1
60 per cent,	1	-	80 per cent,	-	1
			100 per cent,	-	1
			206 days.	1	1
			50 per cent,	-	1
			100 per cent,	1	-

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.
 COMPARISON FOR ALL INDUSTRIES. DAYS IN OPERATION,
 AND PERCENTAGES—1889, 1890—Continued.

DAYS IN OPERATION, AND PERCENTAGES.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS		DAYS IN OPERATION, AND PERCENTAGES.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS	
	1889	1890		1889	1890
207 days.	2	1	221 days.	-	1
50 per cent,	1	1	66 per cent,	-	1
100 per cent,	1	-	222 days.	2	1
208 days.	4	2	10 per cent,	1	-
48 per cent,	1	-	50 per cent,	-	1
50 per cent,	1	-	73 per cent,	1	-
60 per cent,	1	-	223 days.	-	1
65 per cent,	-	1	62 per cent,	-	1
67 per cent,	1	1	224 days.	2	1
209 days.	1	1	20 per cent,	1	-
30 per cent,	1	-	30 per cent,	-	1
60 per cent,	-	1	78 per cent,	1	-
210 days.	2	2	225 days.	10	9
50 per cent,	-	1	20 per cent,	-	1
60 per cent,	-	1	25 per cent,	1	-
70 per cent,	1	-	33 per cent,	2	-
75 per cent,	1	-	50 per cent,	1	1
213 days.	1	1	60 per cent,	1	-
50 per cent,	1	1	65 per cent,	1	-
215 days.	2	2	67 per cent,	1	-
75 per cent,	2	2	71 per cent,	1	-
216 days.	4	1	72 per cent,	-	1
50 per cent,	4	1	75 per cent,	1	5
217 days.	-	1	80 per cent,	-	1
75 per cent,	-	1	90 per cent,	1	-
218 days.	1	2	226 days.	1	4
25 per cent,	-	1	10 per cent,	-	1
64 per cent,	1	-	30 per cent,	-	1
70 per cent,	-	1	75 per cent,	1	1
219 days.	2	1	78 per cent,	-	1
65 per cent,	-	1	227 days.	-	1
67 per cent,	1	-	50 per cent,	-	1
72 per cent,	1	-	228 days.	4	4
220 days.	6	5	45 per cent,	1	-
25 per cent,	1	1	50 per cent,	3	2
33 per cent,	-	1	75 per cent,	-	2
40 per cent,	1	-	229 days.	4	7
50 per cent,	1	-	33 per cent,	-	1
55 per cent,	-	1	50 per cent,	-	1
70 per cent,	1	-	60 per cent,	-	2
75 per cent,	-	1	65 per cent,	-	1
85 per cent,	1	-	75 per cent,	4	1
90 per cent,	1	1	80 per cent,	-	1

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.
 COMPARISON FOR ALL INDUSTRIES. DAYS IN OPERATION,
 AND PERCENTAGES—1889, 1890—Continued.

DAYS IN OPERATION, AND PERCENTAGES.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS		DAYS IN OPERATION, AND PERCENTAGES.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS	
	1889	1890		1889	1890
<i>230 days.</i>	16	14	<i>237 days.</i>	—	1
20 per cent,	1	—	75 per cent,	—	1
33 per cent,	—	1	<i>239 days.</i>	2	3
37 per cent,	1	1	50 per cent,	—	1
40 per cent,	—	1	75 per cent,	2	1
50 per cent,	2	1	85 per cent,	—	1
55 per cent,	—	1	<i>240 days.</i>	21	27
60 per cent,	—	1	12 per cent,	—	1
65 per cent,	1	1	25 per cent,	1	—
70 per cent,	—	1	26 per cent,	1	—
75 per cent,	8	5	33 per cent,	—	1
80 per cent,	1	—	35 per cent,	—	1
85 per cent,	—	1	50 per cent,	4	6
100 per cent,	2	—	55 per cent,	—	1
<i>231 days.</i>	1	2	60 per cent,	2	—
67 per cent,	1	—	65 per cent,	—	1
75 per cent,	—	2	67 per cent,	1	3
<i>232 days.</i>	—	1	70 per cent,	3	3
75 per cent,	—	1	71 per cent,	1	—
<i>233 days.</i>	3	1	75 per cent,	4	5
50 per cent,	1	—	80 per cent,	4	2
70 per cent,	1	—	81 per cent,	—	1
75 per cent,	—	1	82 per cent,	—	1
80 per cent,	1	—	100 per cent,	—	1
<i>234 days.</i>	9	4	<i>241 days.</i>	2	1
25 per cent,	1	—	60 per cent,	—	1
33 per cent,	—	1	90 per cent,	1	—
35 per cent,	1	—	100 per cent,	1	—
54 per cent,	—	1	<i>242 days.</i>	—	1
65 per cent,	1	—	75 per cent,	—	1
75 per cent,	1	1	<i>243 days.</i>	3	—
78 per cent,	1	—	60 per cent,	1	—
80 per cent,	1	—	75 per cent,	1	—
100 per cent,	3	1	90 per cent,	1	—
<i>235 days.</i>	2	5	<i>244 days.</i>	2	4
50 per cent,	—	1	60 per cent,	—	1
55 per cent,	—	1	65 per cent,	1	—
65 per cent,	1	—	75 per cent,	1	3
70 per cent,	—	1	<i>245 days.</i>	7	6
75 per cent,	1	2	25 per cent,	—	1
<i>236 days.</i>	—	3	50 per cent,	—	1
30 per cent,	—	1	60 per cent,	—	1
62 per cent,	—	1	67 per cent,	—	1
100 per cent,	—	1	70 per cent,	1	1

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.
 COMPARISON FOR ALL INDUSTRIES. DAYS IN OPERATION,
 AND PERCENTAGES—1889, 1890—Continued.

DAYS IN OPERATION, AND PERCENTAGES.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS		DAYS IN OPERATION, AND PERCENTAGES.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS	
	1889	1890		1889	1890
<i>245 days—Con.</i>			<i>251 days.</i>	3	—
75 per cent,	1	—	35 per cent,	1	—
80 per cent,	4	—	75 per cent,	2	—
85 per cent,	—	1	<i>252 days.</i>	4	3
100 per cent,	1	—	30 per cent,	—	1
<i>246 days.</i>	6	7	50 per cent,	1	1
50 per cent,	2	—	60 per cent,	—	1
64 per cent,	—	1	61 per cent,	1	—
70 per cent,	1	—	75 per cent,	1	—
75 per cent,	2	4	80 per cent,	1	—
77 per cent,	1	—	<i>253 days.</i>	5	1
80 per cent,	—	2	25 per cent,	1	—
<i>247 days.</i>	7	3	48 per cent,	1	—
25 per cent,	1	1	50 per cent,	1	—
50 per cent,	2	1	65 per cent,	1	—
60 per cent,	1	—	75 per cent,	1	—
70 per cent,	1	1	90 per cent,	—	1
75 per cent,	1	—	<i>254 days.</i>	7	2
100 per cent,	1	—	50 per cent,	1	—
<i>248 days.</i>	1	2	65 per cent,	1	—
80 per cent,	1	1	70 per cent,	—	1
81 per cent,	—	1	72 per cent,	1	—
<i>249 days.</i>	—	2	75 per cent,	3	—
65 per cent,	—	1	82 per cent,	—	1
75 per cent,	—	1	85 per cent,	1	—
<i>250 days.</i>	31	39	<i>255 days.</i>	7	5
13 per cent,	—	1	50 per cent,	2	—
15 per cent,	—	1	60 per cent,	—	1
20 per cent,	1	1	65 per cent,	—	1
30 per cent,	1	—	67 per cent,	1	—
33 per cent,	—	1	70 per cent,	—	1
40 per cent,	1	1	75 per cent,	1	1
50 per cent,	6	10	80 per cent,	2	—
60 per cent,	1	2	82 per cent,	1	—
62 per cent,	—	1	90 per cent,	—	1
63 per cent,	1	—	<i>256 days.</i>	6	2
65 per cent,	2	—	19 per cent,	—	1
67 per cent,	1	—	20 per cent,	1	—
70 per cent,	2	1	33 per cent,	1	1
73 per cent,	—	1	40 per cent,	2	—
75 per cent,	9	12	50 per cent,	1	—
80 per cent,	1	3	75 per cent,	1	—
85 per cent,	1	1	<i>257 days.</i>	1	2
90 per cent,	1	1	50 per cent,	1	2
100 per cent,	3	2			

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

COMPARISON FOR ALL INDUSTRIES. DAYS IN OPERATION,
AND PERCENTAGES—1889, 1890—Continued.

DAYS IN OPERATION, AND PERCENTAGES.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS		DAYS IN OPERATION, AND PERCENTAGES.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS	
	1889	1890		1889	1890
<i>258 days.</i>	8	6	<i>263 days—Con.</i>		
40 per cent,	—	1	75 per cent,	1	—
50 per cent,	—	1	85 per cent,	—	1
60 per cent,	1	—	100 per cent,	—	1
75 per cent,	1	1			
80 per cent,	—	2	<i>264 days.</i>	7	5
85 per cent,	—	1	50 per cent,	2	—
94 per cent,	1	—	67 per cent,	1	1
			75 per cent,	1	—
<i>259 days.</i>	1	—	76 per cent,	—	1
72 per cent,	1	—	80 per cent,	2	1
			82 per cent,	—	1
<i>260 days.</i>	19	37	90 per cent,	1	—
25 per cent,	2	1	95 per cent,	—	1
31 per cent,	—	1			
40 per cent,	—	1	<i>265 days.</i>	8	14
50 per cent,	4	8	25 per cent,	2	—
55 per cent,	—	1	30 per cent,	1	1
60 per cent,	—	1	50 per cent,	1	3
62 per cent,	—	1	60 per cent,	—	3
65 per cent,	—	2	70 per cent,	—	1
66 per cent,	—	1	75 per cent,	2	2
67 per cent,	—	1	86 per cent,	—	1
70 per cent,	3	1	90 per cent,	2	1
75 per cent,	5	5	100 per cent,	—	2
80 per cent,	1	1			
85 per cent,	2	5	<i>266 days.</i>	6	4
90 per cent,	1	3	50 per cent,	1	1
95 per cent,	1	2	75 per cent,	1	—
100 per cent,	—	2	80 per cent,	3	1
			85 per cent,	—	1
<i>261 days.</i>	6	2	88 per cent,	1	—
50 per cent,	1	—	90 per cent,	—	1
60 per cent,	1	1			
75 per cent,	—	1	<i>267 days.</i>	1	4
80 per cent,	2	—	50 per cent,	—	1
83 per cent,	1	—	75 per cent,	1	1
97 per cent,	1	—	77 per cent,	—	1
			80 per cent,	—	1
<i>262 days.</i>	6	2			
25 per cent,	—	1	<i>268 days.</i>	5	1
50 per cent,	2	—	25 per cent,	1	—
60 per cent,	—	1	50 per cent,	1	—
70 per cent,	1	—	71 per cent,	1	—
73 per cent,	1	—	75 per cent,	2	1
80 per cent,	1	—			
90 per cent,	1	—	<i>269 days.</i>	2	1
			60 per cent,	1	—
<i>263 days.</i>	2	3	90 per cent,	1	1
50 per cent,	—	1			
68 per cent,	1	—			

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.
 COMPARISON FOR ALL INDUSTRIES. DAYS IN OPERATION,
 AND PERCENTAGES—1889, 1890—Continued.

DAYS IN OPERATION, AND PERCENTAGES.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS		DAYS IN OPERATION, AND PERCENTAGES.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS	
	1889	1890		1889	1890
<i>270 days.</i>	37	35	<i>274 days.</i>	5	5
25 per cent,	-	1	20 per cent,	-	1
33 per cent,	1	1	30 per cent,	1	-
34 per cent,	-	1	60 per cent,	1	-
38 per cent,	-	1	70 per cent,	-	1
40 per cent,	-	2	75 per cent,	1	1
50 per cent,	4	5	85 per cent,	1	-
60 per cent,	1	-	90 per cent,	-	2
65 per cent,	1	2	100 per cent,	1	-
67 per cent,	1	2			
68 per cent,	-	1	<i>275 days.</i>	57	55
70 per cent,	2	4	10 per cent,	-	1
75 per cent,	12	2	25 per cent,	3	1
78 per cent,	2	-	31 per cent,	-	1
80 per cent,	1	6	33 per cent,	1	2
83 per cent,	1	1	40 per cent,	-	2
85 per cent,	2	2	45 per cent,	1	-
88 per cent,	1	1	50 per cent,	9	8
90 per cent,	6	2	53 per cent,	-	1
100 per cent,	2	1	60 per cent,	4	5
			65 per cent,	2	-
<i>271 days.</i>	-3	2	67 per cent,	1	2
50 per cent,	1	-	70 per cent,	1	6
75 per cent,	1	1	75 per cent,	17	12
80 per cent,	-	1	78 per cent,	1	-
90 per cent,	1	-	80 per cent,	5	3
			85 per cent,	4	4
<i>272 days.</i>	10	9	87 per cent,	-	2
25 per cent,	1	1	88 per cent,	2	1
50 per cent,	1	2	89 per cent,	1	-
59 per cent,	-	1	90 per cent,	4	1
60 per cent,	2	-	92 per cent,	-	1
67 per cent,	1	-	100 per cent,	1	2
76 per cent,	-	1			
80 per cent,	2	-	<i>276 days.</i>	27	13
85 per cent,	2	-	30 per cent,	-	1
89 per cent,	-	1	33 per cent,	1	-
90 per cent,	-	1	50 per cent,	3	4
92 per cent,	-	1	60 per cent,	3	-
95 per cent,	-	1	65 per cent,	2	-
100 per cent,	1	-	67 per cent,	-	1
			70 per cent,	4	-
<i>273 days.</i>	5	3	75 per cent,	2	2
50 per cent,	1	1	80 per cent,	3	-
53 per cent,	1	-	85 per cent,	1	-
67 per cent,	1	-	90 per cent,	6	1
70 per cent,	1	1	92 per cent,	-	3
90 per cent,	-	1	95 per cent,	-	1
100 per cent,	1	-	100 per cent,	2	-

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

COMPARISON FOR ALL INDUSTRIES. DAYS IN OPERATION,
AND PERCENTAGES—1889, 1890—Continued.

DAYS IN OPERATION, AND PERCENTAGES.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS		DAYS IN OPERATION, AND PERCENTAGES.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS	
	1889	1890		1889	1890
<i>277 days.</i>	9	6	<i>280 days—Con.</i>		
25 per cent,	1	—	70 per cent,	1	6
30 per cent,	1	—	74 per cent,	1	—
60 per cent,	1	1	75 per cent,	12	9
67 per cent,	1	—	78 per cent,	1	—
70 per cent,	—	1	80 per cent,	7	10
75 per cent,	—	1	85 per cent,	1	5
78 per cent,	1	—	87 per cent,	1	—
80 per cent,	1	1	88 per cent,	—	1
90 per cent,	2	1	90 per cent,	4	4
95 per cent,	—	1	91 per cent,	1	—
100 per cent,	1	—	92 per cent,	1	2
<i>278 days.</i>	6	10	95 per cent,	—	1
25 per cent,	—	1	100 per cent,	1	3
35 per cent,	1	—	<i>281 days.</i>	9	5
42 per cent,	—	1	33 per cent,	—	1
50 per cent,	3	—	50 per cent,	—	1
65 per cent,	—	1	55 per cent,	—	1
67 per cent,	1	—	60 per cent,	2	1
70 per cent,	—	2	64 per cent,	1	—
75 per cent,	—	2	75 per cent,	3	—
83 per cent,	1	—	85 per cent,	1	—
85 per cent,	—	1	90 per cent,	—	1
91 per cent,	—	1	92 per cent,	1	—
100 per cent,	—	1	100 per cent,	1	—
<i>279 days.</i>	8	7	<i>282 days.</i>	22	22
50 per cent,	2	1	33 per cent,	2	—
60 per cent,	1	1	42 per cent,	—	1
67 per cent,	1	1	45 per cent,	—	1
70 per cent,	1	—	50 per cent,	1	2
72 per cent,	—	1	60 per cent,	1	—
75 per cent,	1	2	65 per cent,	—	1
85 per cent,	1	—	67 per cent,	1	—
88 per cent,	1	—	70 per cent,	1	1
95 per cent,	—	1	75 per cent,	6	4
<i>280 days.</i>	56	60	79 per cent,	1	—
20 per cent,	3	1	80 per cent,	2	5
25 per cent,	2	1	83 per cent,	—	1
30 per cent,	1	—	87 per cent,	1	—
33 per cent,	1	1	90 per cent,	2	1
35 per cent,	—	1	92 per cent,	1	—
40 per cent,	2	2	94 per cent,	—	1
45 per cent,	—	1	95 per cent,	—	2
50 per cent,	8	6	100 per cent,	3	2
60 per cent,	1	3	<i>283 days.</i>	9	7
65 per cent,	1	1	35 per cent,	1	—
66 per cent,	1	1	50 per cent,	2	1
67 per cent,	5	1			

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

COMPARISON FOR ALL INDUSTRIES. DAYS IN OPERATION,
AND PERCENTAGES—1889, 1890—Continued.

DAYS IN OPERATION, AND PERCENTAGE.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS		DAYS IN OPERATION, AND PERCENTAGE.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS	
	1889	1890		1889	1890
<i>283 days—Con.</i>			<i>286 days—Con.</i>		
57 per cent,	-	1	88 per cent,	1	-
60 per cent,	1	-	90 per cent,	2	-
65 per cent,	1	1	95 per cent,	-	1
70 per cent,	1	-	100 per cent,	1	1
75 per cent,	-	1			
80 per cent,	-	1	<i>287 days.</i>	4	14
87 per cent,	-	1	33 per cent,	1	-
90 per cent,	2	-	35 per cent,	-	1
92 per cent,	1	-	40 per cent,	1	1
98 per cent,	-	1	50 per cent,	-	3
			57 per cent,	-	1
<i>284 days.</i>	7	9	65 per cent,	-	1
33 per cent,	1	-	75 per cent,	-	2
45 per cent,	-	1	85 per cent,	-	2
50 per cent,	-	1	92 per cent,	-	1
60 per cent,	-	1	94 per cent,	-	1
67 per cent,	-	1	100 per cent,	2	1
75 per cent,	4	3			
81 per cent,	-	1	<i>288 days.</i>	28	28
84 per cent,	-	1	20 per cent,	-	1
99 per cent,	1	-	33 per cent,	1	-
100 per cent,	1	-	40 per cent,	2	-
			50 per cent,	4	3
<i>285 days.</i>	32	17	58 per cent,	-	1
33 per cent,	1	-	60 per cent,	3	-
50 per cent,	2	1	62 per cent,	-	1
60 per cent,	1	2	65 per cent,	1	2
65 per cent,	-	1	67 per cent,	1	-
66 per cent,	-	1	70 per cent,	-	2
67 per cent,	-	1	75 per cent,	8	6
70 per cent,	2	-	80 per cent,	1	1
75 per cent,	10	4	85 per cent,	1	1
80 per cent,	3	4	90 per cent,	3	4
85 per cent,	2	-	92 per cent,	-	1
90 per cent,	4	1	94 per cent,	2	-
91 per cent,	2	-	95 per cent,	1	-
92 per cent,	1	-	96 per cent,	-	2
93 per cent,	1	-	100 per cent,	-	3
100 per cent,	3	2			
			<i>289 days.</i>	13	12
<i>286 days.</i>	17	15	25 per cent,	-	1
50 per cent,	3	3	30 per cent,	-	1
60 per cent,	1	-	50 per cent,	2	-
70 per cent,	-	1	60 per cent,	-	1
75 per cent,	3	8	66 per cent,	1	-
78 per cent,	1	-	67 per cent,	1	1
80 per cent,	4	1	70 per cent,	-	1
85 per cent,	1	-	80 per cent,	4	2

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

COMPARISON FOR ALL INDUSTRIES. DAYS IN OPERATION,
AND PERCENTAGES—1889, 1890—Continued.

DAYS IN OPERATION, AND PERCENTAGES.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS		DAYS IN OPERATION, AND PERCENTAGES.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS	
	1889	1890		1889	1890
<i>289 days—Con.</i>			<i>292 days.</i>	34	27
82 per cent,	—	1	20 per cent,	1	—
85 per cent,	1	1	25 per cent,	1	—
90 per cent,	—	1	40 per cent,	1	—
94 per cent,	1	2	50 per cent,	6	1
95 per cent,	1	—	59 per cent,	1	—
96 per cent,	1	—	60 per cent,	2	2
100 per cent,	1	—	62 per cent,	—	1
<i>290 days.</i>	73	92	65 per cent,	1	1
10 per cent,	1	—	66 per cent,	—	1
20 per cent,	—	2	67 per cent,	1	—
21 per cent,	—	1	70 per cent,	1	1
25 per cent,	2	1	72 per cent,	1	—
28 per cent,	—	1	75 per cent,	7	6
33 per cent,	—	2	79 per cent,	—	1
38 per cent,	1	—	80 per cent,	2	2
40 per cent,	1	—	85 per cent,	—	1
41 per cent,	—	1	87 per cent,	1	—
50 per cent,	11	7	90 per cent,	2	1
60 per cent,	3	4	92 per cent,	—	1
63 per cent,	1	—	93 per cent,	—	1
65 per cent,	4	1	94 per cent,	—	1
67 per cent,	3	4	95 per cent,	2	2
70 per cent,	2	2	97 per cent,	—	1
72 per cent,	—	2	100 per cent,	4	3
75 per cent,	16	19	<i>293 days.</i>	23	16
80 per cent,	8	13	35 per cent,	1	—
82 per cent,	1	—	45 per cent,	—	1
83 per cent,	2	1	62 per cent,	—	1
84 per cent,	—	1	65 per cent,	1	—
85 per cent,	5	7	66 per cent,	1	—
90 per cent,	4	11	70 per cent,	4	—
94 per cent,	1	1	71 per cent,	1	—
95 per cent,	2	4	75 per cent,	1	1
100 per cent,	5	7	80 per cent,	3	1
<i>291 days.</i>	15	12	85 per cent,	—	2
50 per cent,	2	1	90 per cent,	3	3
60 per cent,	—	1	93 per cent,	1	—
67 per cent,	1	—	94 per cent,	1	1
70 per cent,	1	1	95 per cent,	1	1
75 per cent,	4	3	96 per cent,	1	1
78 per cent,	1	—	100 per cent,	4	4
80 per cent,	—	2	<i>294 days.</i>	42	32
85 per cent,	2	—	20 per cent,	1	—
89 per cent,	1	—	50 per cent,	7	—
90 per cent,	1	1	54 per cent,	1	—
95 per cent,	1	2	58 per cent,	—	1
100 per cent,	1	1	60 per cent,	2	3

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.
 COMPARISON FOR ALL INDUSTRIES. DAYS IN OPERATION,
 AND PERCENTAGES—1889, 1890—Continued.

DAYS IN OPERATION, AND PERCENTAGES.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS		DAYS IN OPERATION, AND PERCENTAGES.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS	
	1889	1890		1889	1890
<i>294 days—Con.</i>			<i>296 days—Con.</i>		
65 per cent,	-	1	72 per cent,	1	-
67 per cent,	2	2	74 per cent,	-	1
70 per cent,	1	-	75 per cent,	7	5
72 per cent,	1	1	80 per cent,	2	1
75 per cent,	6	8	82 per cent,	-	1
76 per cent,	1	-	83 per cent,	2	-
80 per cent,	5	5	85 per cent,	-	1
85 per cent,	1	1	90 per cent,	3	3
88 per cent,	1	-	91 per cent,	1	-
90 per cent,	3	2	93 per cent,	2	-
94 per cent,	-	2	95 per cent,	-	1
95 per cent,	1	-	96 per cent,	2	1
96 per cent,	4	1	97 per cent,	3	1
100 per cent,	5	5	98 per cent,	1	-
			100 per cent,	3	4
<i>295 days.</i>			<i>297 days.</i>		
20 per cent,	29	41		13	22
23 per cent,	-	1	44 per cent,	1	-
28 per cent,	1	-	50 per cent,	-	1
33 per cent,	1	1	55 per cent,	1	-
38 per cent,	-	1	60 per cent,	3	2
50 per cent,	2	5	62 per cent,	-	1
55 per cent,	-	1	65 per cent,	-	1
60 per cent,	4	4	67 per cent,	1	-
65 per cent,	3	-	72 per cent,	-	1
70 per cent,	-	1	75 per cent,	1	5
75 per cent,	6	2	80 per cent,	-	1
77 per cent,	-	1	85 per cent,	1	1
79 per cent,	-	1	90 per cent,	2	2
80 per cent,	1	3	95 per cent,	-	2
85 per cent,	2	-	97 per cent,	-	1
86 per cent,	-	1	98 per cent,	-	1
90 per cent,	2	7	100 per cent,	3	3
92 per cent,	-	1			
93 per cent,	-	1	<i>298 days.</i>		
95 per cent,	3	4		26	32
96 per cent,	-	1	40 per cent,	1	-
97 per cent,	-	1	45 per cent,	-	1
100 per cent,	4	3	50 per cent,	1	1
			60 per cent,	1	2
<i>296 days.</i>			62 per cent,	-	1
25 per cent,	32	25	67 per cent,	1	-
50 per cent,	1	-	68 per cent,	1	-
56 per cent,	-	1	70 per cent,	2	1
60 per cent,	1	1	75 per cent,	6	7
64 per cent,	-	1	80 per cent,	5	2
67 per cent,	1	2	85 per cent,	1	1
70 per cent,	1	-	86 per cent,	-	1
			87 per cent,	-	1

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

COMPARISON FOR ALL INDUSTRIES. DAYS IN OPERATION,
AND PERCENTAGES—1889, 1890—Continued.

DAYS IN OPERATION, AND PERCENTAGES.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS		DAYS IN OPERATION, AND PERCENTAGES.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS	
	1889	1890		1889	1890
<i>298 days—Con.</i>			<i>300 days—Con.</i>		
88 per cent,	1	—	50 per cent,	59	63
89 per cent,	1	—	51 per cent,	—	1
90 per cent,	1	2	52 per cent,	—	1
92 per cent,	—	1	55 per cent,	2	2
94 per cent,	—	1	56 per cent,	1	—
95 per cent,	—	1	59 per cent,	—	1
96 per cent,	—	2	60 per cent,	17	17
97 per cent,	—	2	63 per cent,	—	1
98 per cent,	—	3	64 per cent,	1	—
100 per cent,	4	2	65 per cent,	9	14
			66 per cent,	2	2
<i>299 days.</i>			67 per cent,	16	7
17 per cent,	—	1	70 per cent,	19	18
50 per cent,	1	—	71 per cent,	—	2
52 per cent,	—	1	72 per cent,	—	1
59 per cent,	—	1	73 per cent,	1	—
60 per cent,	1	—	75 per cent,	113	85
64 per cent,	1	—	76 per cent,	—	1
65 per cent,	—	1	77 per cent,	2	1
67 per cent,	1	—	78 per cent,	—	3
70 per cent,	—	1	80 per cent,	29	49
75 per cent,	4	1	83 per cent,	2	—
77 per cent,	1	—	84 per cent,	1	—
80 per cent,	4	1	85 per cent,	12	21
85 per cent,	1	1	86 per cent,	1	1
95 per cent,	2	2	87 per cent,	1	2
97 per cent,	—	1	88 per cent,	1	1
98 per cent,	—	1	89 per cent,	—	2
100 per cent,	4	2	90 per cent,	36	39
			91 per cent,	1	—
<i>300 days.</i>			92 per cent,	3	2
5 per cent,	—	1	93 per cent,	—	2
10 per cent,	3	1	94 per cent,	—	1
12 per cent,	2	1	95 per cent,	9	15
15 per cent,	1	1	96 per cent,	1	2
17 per cent,	1	—	97 per cent,	3	2
20 per cent,	1	6	98 per cent,	2	3
25 per cent,	4	11	100 per cent,	50	58
28 per cent,	1	—			
30 per cent,	—	3	<i>301 days.</i>		
33 per cent,	5	10	20 per cent,	1	—
34 per cent,	—	1	25 per cent,	—	2
35 per cent,	2	1	33 per cent,	—	1
38 per cent,	—	1	35 per cent,	—	1
40 per cent,	2	5	50 per cent,	2	1
41 per cent,	—	1	60 per cent,	1	1
42 per cent,	1	1	65 per cent,	—	1
45 per cent,	2	6	67 per cent,	1	—

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

COMPARISON FOR ALL INDUSTRIES. DAYS IN OPERATION,
AND PERCENTAGES—1889, 1890—Continued.

DAYS IN OPERATION, AND PERCENTAGES.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS		DAYS IN OPERATION, AND PERCENTAGES.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS	
	1889	1890		1889	1890
<i>301 days—Con.</i>			<i>303 days—Con.</i>		
68 per cent,	-	1	63 per cent,	-	1
70 per cent,	1	-	67 per cent,	1	2
71 per cent,	1	-	70 per cent,	1	3
75 per cent,	9	3	74 per cent,	-	1
76 per cent,	-	2	75 per cent,	3	5
80 per cent,	3	-	80 per cent,	3	3
81 per cent,	-	1	81 per cent,	-	1
85 per cent,	-	4	82 per cent,	-	1
90 per cent,	3	6	84 per cent,	1	-
91 per cent,	-	1	85 per cent,	2	1
95 per cent,	-	2	90 per cent,	4	2
96 per cent,	1	2	95 per cent,	1	1
100 per cent,	3	5	97 per cent,	1	2
			99 per cent,	-	1
<i>302 days.</i>	40	33	100 per cent,	16	12
17 per cent,	1	-			
33 per cent,	1	-	<i>304 days.</i>	57	74
40 per cent,	2	-	15 per cent,	-	1
50 per cent,	1	8	20 per cent,	-	1
57 per cent,	1	-	33 per cent,	2	1
60 per cent,	1	3	39 per cent,	1	-
65 per cent,	2	2	40 per cent,	1	1
66 per cent,	1	-	48 per cent,	-	1
67 per cent,	2	1	50 per cent,	3	3
70 per cent,	1	-	60 per cent,	1	4
75 per cent,	5	4	62 per cent,	-	1
80 per cent,	2	2	65 per cent,	4	-
82 per cent,	-	1	66 per cent,	1	-
85 per cent,	2	3	70 per cent,	1	-
88 per cent,	1	-	72 per cent,	1	-
90 per cent,	3	1	75 per cent,	5	8
92 per cent,	2	-	76 per cent,	-	1
95 per cent,	3	2	80 per cent,	7	7
96 per cent,	1	-	82 per cent,	1	1
98 per cent,	2	-	85 per cent,	3	4
99 per cent,	-	3	87 per cent,	-	1
100 per cent,	6	3	88 per cent,	1	-
<i>303 days.</i>	44	44	90 per cent,	3	12
5 per cent,	-	1	91 per cent,	-	1
10 per cent,	1	-	92 per cent,	1	1
25 per cent,	1	-	93 per cent,	1	2
33 per cent,	1	1	95 per cent,	3	6
35 per cent,	-	1	96 per cent,	-	1
48 per cent,	-	1	97 per cent,	1	-
50 per cent,	5	1	98 per cent,	2	-
60 per cent,	3	2	99 per cent,	2	2
62 per cent,	-	1	100 per cent,	12	14

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

COMPARISON FOR ALL INDUSTRIES. DAYS IN OPERATION,
AND PERCENTAGES—1889, 1890—Continued.

DAYS IN OPERATION, AND PERCENTAGES.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS		DAYS IN OPERATION, AND PERCENTAGES.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS	
	1889	1890		1889	1890
<i>305 days.</i>	78	119	<i>306 days—Con.</i>		
20 per cent,	1	1	50 per cent,	160	164
25 per cent,	—	2	51 per cent,	—	2
42 per cent,	—	1	52 per cent,	1	1
44 per cent,	1	—	54 per cent,	—	1
50 per cent,	7	10	55 per cent,	6	5
55 per cent,	1	—	57 per cent,	—	1
56 per cent,	—	1	58 per cent,	1	1
60 per cent,	6	5	60 per cent,	37	39
63 per cent,	—	1	62 per cent,	1	1
65 per cent,	1	1	63 per cent,	2	3
67 per cent,	1	1	65 per cent,	7	10
70 per cent,	5	5	66 per cent,	17	1
72 per cent,	1	2	67 per cent,	22	28
75 per cent,	10	26	68 per cent,	1	1
79 per cent,	—	1	69 per cent,	—	2
80 per cent,	4	6	70 per cent,	30	25
83 per cent,	1	—	72 per cent,	1	2
85 per cent,	5	12	73 per cent,	—	2
87 per cent,	1	1	74 per cent,	—	2
90 per cent,	7	4	75 per cent,	264	189
95 per cent,	4	—	76 per cent,	3	3
96 per cent,	—	1	78 per cent,	2	1
97 per cent,	—	1	79 per cent,	—	1
98 per cent,	1	1	80 per cent,	63	63
100 per cent,	21	36	82 per cent,	2	1
<i>306 days.</i>	1,150	1,021	83 per cent,	2	4
10 per cent,	5	5	85 per cent,	27	23
12 per cent,	—	1	86 per cent,	1	1
15 per cent,	1	4	87 per cent,	3	6
20 per cent,	7	8	88 per cent,	1	2
22 per cent,	—	1	90 per cent,	76	61
23 per cent,	—	1	91 per cent,	3	1
24 per cent,	—	1	92 per cent,	—	1
25 per cent,	20	28	93 per cent,	3	1
26 per cent,	—	1	94 per cent,	—	1
30 per cent,	2	2	95 per cent,	11	19
32 per cent,	—	1	96 per cent,	—	1
33 per cent,	25	22	97 per cent,	2	4
35 per cent,	1	—	98 per cent,	1	2
36 per cent,	1	—	99 per cent,	1	2
39 per cent,	—	1	100 per cent,	321	249
40 per cent,	7	8	<i>307 days.</i>	36	37
41 per cent,	—	1	25 per cent,	1	2
45 per cent,	3	5	30 per cent,	1	1
48 per cent,	—	2	50 per cent,	4	2
49 per cent,	—	2	60 per cent,	2	3

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.
 COMPARISON FOR ALL INDUSTRIES. DAYS IN OPERATION,
 AND PERCENTAGES—1889, 1890—Continued.

DAYS IN OPERATION, AND PERCENTAGES.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS		DAYS IN OPERATION, AND PERCENTAGES.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS	
	1889	1890		1889	1890
<i>307 days—Con.</i>			<i>309 days—Con.</i>		
65 per cent,	1	1	96 per cent,	1	1
67 per cent,	—	1	96 per cent,	1	—
70 per cent,	—	3	100 per cent,	6	6
72 per cent,	1	1			
74 per cent,	—	1	<i>310 days.</i>	20	38
75 per cent,	4	5	20 per cent,	—	1
80 per cent,	—	5	30 per cent,	—	1
81 per cent,	1	—	40 per cent,	1	—
85 per cent,	—	1	42 per cent,	—	1
87 per cent,	1	—	45 per cent,	—	1
88 per cent,	1	—	50 per cent,	3	3
90 per cent,	1	2	60 per cent,	1	2
95 per cent,	2	1	65 per cent,	1	—
98 per cent,	1	1	67 per cent,	—	1
100 per cent,	15	7	70 per cent,	—	1
<i>308 days.</i>	23	42	75 per cent,	6	4
20 per cent,	—	1	78 per cent,	—	1
30 per cent,	—	2	80 per cent,	1	4
50 per cent,	2	2	82 per cent,	—	1
55 per cent,	—	1	85 per cent,	—	2
60 per cent,	1	2	90 per cent,	2	2
65 per cent,	1	2	95 per cent,	1	—
70 per cent,	1	1	99 per cent,	1	1
75 per cent,	4	4	100 per cent,	3	12
80 per cent,	2	3			
84 per cent,	—	1	<i>311 days.</i>	6	5
85 per cent,	1	—	32 per cent,	—	1
90 per cent,	—	1	33 per cent,	1	—
92 per cent,	1	—	60 per cent,	1	—
95 per cent,	2	1	69 per cent,	1	—
96 per cent,	1	1	75 per cent,	—	1
99 per cent,	—	1	80 per cent,	1	1
100 per cent,	7	19	93 per cent,	—	1
<i>309 days.</i>	24	24	100 per cent,	2	1
15 per cent,	—	1			
20 per cent,	1	—	<i>312 days.</i>	14	11
33 per cent,	1	1	40 per cent,	1	—
50 per cent,	—	1	50 per cent,	2	3
55 per cent,	—	1	60 per cent,	1	1
60 per cent,	2	1	67 per cent,	—	1
70 per cent,	—	2	75 per cent,	1	1
73 per cent,	1	—	80 per cent,	2	1
75 per cent,	3	4	90 per cent,	—	1
78 per cent,	1	—	95 per cent,	2	—
80 per cent,	3	2	100 per cent,	5	3
90 per cent,	4	3			
			<i>313 days.</i>	32	34
			10 per cent,	—	1
			13 per cent,	—	1

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

COMPARISON FOR ALL INDUSTRIES. DAYS IN OPERATION,
AND PERCENTAGES—1889, 1890—Continued.

DAYS IN OPERATION, AND PERCENTAGES.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS		DAYS IN OPERATION, AND PERCENTAGES.	ESTAB- LISHMENTS	
	1889	1890		1889	1890
<i>313 days—Con.</i>			<i>317 days.</i>	1	—
20 per cent,	1	—	75 per cent,	1	—
25 per cent,	—	1	<i>322 days.</i>	—	1
33 per cent,	1	1	67 per cent,	—	1
50 per cent,	5	7	<i>335 days.</i>	1	—
60 per cent,	1	—	80 per cent,	1	—
65 per cent,	1	2	<i>350 days.</i>	—	1
66 per cent,	1	—	50 per cent,	—	1
67 per cent,	1	1	<i>360 days.</i>	1	1
70 per cent,	1	—	50 per cent,	1	1
73 per cent,	—	1	<i>365 days.</i>	7	6
75 per cent,	8	5	25 per cent,	—	1
78 per cent,	—	1	50 per cent,	1	—
80 per cent,	1	3	67 per cent,	—	1
85 per cent,	—	2	84 per cent,	—	1
90 per cent,	2	1	90 per cent,	—	1
95 per cent,	—	1	95 per cent,	1	—
100 per cent,	9	6	100 per cent,	5	2
<i>314 days.</i>	—	1			
50 per cent,	—	1			
<i>315 days.</i>	1	1			
75 per cent,	1	—			
97 per cent,	—	1			

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

COMPARISON FOR ALL INDUSTRIES. DAYS IN OPERATION,
AND PERCENTAGES—1889, 1890—Continued.

RECAPITULATION. DAYS IN OPERATION—1889, 1890.

NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION.	ESTABLISHMENTS	
	1889	1890
23 days,	-	1
26 days,	-	1
39 days,	1	-
40 days,	-	2
52 days,	2	-
65 days,	-	1
72 days,	1	-
75 days,	1	1
76 days,	1	-
78 days,	1	1
84 days,	1	-
90 days,	1	1
91 days,	-	1
93 days,	-	1
95 days,	-	1
100 days,	3	4
101 days,	-	1
102 days,	2	1
103 days,	1	-
104 days,	1	2
106 days,	1	-
110 days,	-	1
111 days,	1	-
113 days,	1	-
115 days,	-	1
117 days,	1	-
120 days,	4	1
121 days,	-	1
122 days,	1	-
123 days,	-	1
125 days,	1	1
128 days,	2	-
130 days,	4	-
136 days,	-	1
137 days,	1	1
143 days,	-	2
144 days,	1	-
145 days,	1	-
147 days,	2	-
148 days,	-	1
150 days,	10	11
151 days,	-	1
153 days,	5	8
154 days,	7	3
155 days,	1	-
156 days,	2	4
159 days,	1	-

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

COMPARISON FOR ALL INDUSTRIES. DAYS IN OPERATION,
AND PERCENTAGES — 1889, 1890 — Continued.RECAPITULATION. DAYS IN OPERATION — 1889, 1890
— Continued.

NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION.	ESTABLISHMENTS	
	1889	1890
160 days,	2	3
161 days,	2	1
162 days,	-	3
163 days,	1	1
164 days,	1	-
165 days,	-	2
166 days,	1	1
168 days,	2	-
172 days,	-	1
174 days,	-	1
175 days,	2	1
177 days,	2	-
179 days,	3	2
180 days,	3	7
181 days,	1	2
182 days,	1	2
184 days,	1	-
185 days,	-	2
190 days,	2	1
192 days,	1	-
193 days,	-	1
198 days,	-	1
200 days,	26	26
202 days,	4	1
203 days,	1	1
204 days,	5	7
205 days,	-	4
206 days,	1	1
207 days,	2	1
208 days,	4	2
209 days,	1	1
210 days,	2	2
213 days,	1	1
215 days,	2	2
216 days,	4	1
217 days,	-	1
218 days,	1	2
219 days,	2	1
220 days,	6	5
221 days,	-	1
222 days,	2	1
223 days,	-	1
224 days,	2	1
225 days,	10	9
226 days,	1	4
227 days,	-	1
228 days,	4	4

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PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

COMPARISON FOR ALL INDUSTRIES. DAYS IN OPERATION,
AND PERCENTAGES — 1889, 1890 — Continued.

RECAPITULATION. DAYS IN OPERATION — 1889, 1890
— Continued.

NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION.	ESTABLISHMENTS	
	1889	1890
229 days,	4	7
230 days,	16	14
231 days,	1	2
232 days,	—	1
233 days,	3	1
234 days,	9	4
235 days,	2	5
236 days,	—	3
237 days,	—	1
239 days,	2	3
240 days,	21	27
241 days,	2	1
242 days,	—	1
243 days,	3	—
244 days,	2	4
245 days,	7	6
246 days,	6	7
247 days,	7	3
248 days,	1	2
249 days,	—	2
250 days,	31	39
251 days,	3	—
252 days,	4	3
253 days,	5	1
254 days,	7	2
255 days,	7	5
256 days,	6	2
257 days,	1	2
258 days,	3	6
259 days,	1	—
260 days,	19	37
261 days,	6	2
262 days,	6	2
263 days,	2	3
264 days,	7	5
265 days,	8	14
266 days,	6	4
267 days,	1	4
268 days,	5	1
269 days,	2	1
270 days,	37	35
271 days,	3	2
272 days,	10	9
273 days,	5	3
274 days,	5	5
275 days,	57	55
276 days,	27	13

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

COMPARISON FOR ALL INDUSTRIES. DAYS IN OPERATION,
AND PERCENTAGES—1889, 1890—Continued.

RECAPITULATION. DAYS IN OPERATION—1889, 1890

—Concluded.

NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION.	ESTABLISHMENTS	
	1889	1890
277 days,	9	6
278 days,	6	10
279 days,	8	7
280 days,	56	60
281 days,	9	5
282 days,	22	22
283 days,	9	7
284 days,	7	9
285 days,	32	17
286 days,	17	15
287 days,	4	14
288 days,	28	28
289 days,	13	12
290 days,	73	92
291 days,	15	12
292 days,	34	27
293 days,	23	16
294 days,	42	32
295 days,	29	41
296 days,	32	25
297 days,	13	22
298 days,	26	32
299 days,	20	14
300 days,	419	470
301 days,	31	34
302 days,	40	33
303 days,	44	44
304 days,	57	74
305 days,	78	119
306 days,	1,150	1,021
307 days,	36	37
308 days,	23	42
309 days,	24	24
310 days,	20	38
311 days,	6	5
312 days,	14	11
313 days,	32	34
314 days,	-	1
315 days,	1	1
317 days,	1	-
322 days,	-	1
335 days,	1	-
350 days,	-	1
360 days,	1	1
365 days,	7	6
TOTALS,	3,041	3,041

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

COMPARISON FOR ALL INDUSTRIES. DAYS IN OPERATION,
AND PERCENTAGES — 1889, 1890 — Continued.RECAPITULATION. INCREASE, DECREASE, OR NO CHANGE IN
1890 AS COMPARED WITH 1889. ESTABLISHMENTS.

[In the following table the line opposite 154 days means that of 7 establishments reporting the time in operation in 1889 as being 154 days, 3 were in operation a greater number of days in 1890 than in 1889, 2 were in operation a less number of days, and 2 were in operation the same number of days in both years. The other lines of the table should be read in a similar manner.]

NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION.	Number of Establishments Reporting Specified Number of Days in Operation in 1889	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS REPORTING INCREASE, DECREASE, OR NO CHANGE IN NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION IN 1890 AS COMPARED WITH 1889		
		Increase	Decrease	No change
39 days,	1	1	-	-
52 days,	2	-	2	-
72 days,	1	1	-	-
75 days,	1	-	-	1
76 days,	1	1	-	-
78 days,	1	1	-	-
84 days,	1	1	-	-
90 days,	1	1	-	-
100 days,	3	3	-	-
102 days,	2	1	-	1
103 days,	1	1	-	-
104 days,	1	-	-	1
106 days,	1	1	-	-
111 days,	1	1	-	-
113 days,	1	1	-	-
117 days,	1	1	-	-
120 days,	4	3	-	1
122 days,	1	1	-	-
125 days,	1	1	-	-
128 days,	2	1	1	-
130 days,	4	3	1	-
137 days,	1	1	-	-
144 days,	1	-	1	-
145 days,	1	1	-	-
147 days,	2	2	-	-
150 days,	10	9	-	1
153 days,	5	3	-	2
154 days,	7	3	2	2
155 days,	1	1	-	-
156 days,	2	-	-	2
159 days,	1	1	-	-
160 days,	2	2	-	-
161 days,	2	2	-	-
163 days,	1	-	1	-
164 days,	1	1	-	-
166 days,	1	1	-	-
168 days,	2	2	-	-
175 days,	2	2	-	-
177 days,	2	1	1	-

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

COMPARISON FOR ALL INDUSTRIES. DAYS IN OPERATION,
AND PERCENTAGES — 1889, 1890 — Continued.RECAPITULATION. INCREASE, DECREASE, OR NO CHANGE IN
1890 AS COMPARED WITH 1889. ESTABLISHMENTS

— Continued.

NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION.	Number of Establishments Reporting Specified Number of Days in Operation in 1889	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS REPORTING INCREASE, DECREASE, OR NO CHANGE IN NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION IN 1890 AS COMPARED WITH 1889		
		Increase	Decrease	No change
179 days,	3	1	1	1
180 days,	3	3	-	-
181 days,	1	1	-	-
182 days,	1	1	-	-
184 days,	1	1	-	-
190 days,	2	2	-	-
192 days,	1	1	-	-
200 days,	26	17	4	5
202 days,	4	3	1	-
203 days,	1	-	1	-
204 days,	5	2	1	2
206 days,	1	-	1	-
207 days,	2	1	1	-
208 days,	4	1	2	1
209 days,	1	-	1	-
210 days,	2	1	1	-
213 days,	1	1	-	-
215 days,	2	1	1	-
216 days,	4	4	-	-
218 days,	1	-	1	-
219 days,	2	2	-	-
220 days,	6	3	3	-
222 days,	2	2	-	-
224 days,	2	2	-	-
225 days,	10	8	1	1
226 days,	1	1	-	-
228 days,	4	3	-	1
229 days,	4	1	2	1
230 days,	16	11	4	1
231 days,	1	-	1	-
233 days,	3	2	1	-
234 days,	9	5	2	2
235 days,	2	2	-	-
239 days,	2	2	-	-
240 days,	21	11	6	4
241 days,	2	1	1	-
243 days,	3	2	1	-
244 days,	2	2	-	-
245 days,	7	4	2	1
246 days,	6	4	1	1
247 days,	7	5	2	-
248 days,	1	1	-	-

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

COMPARISON FOR ALL INDUSTRIES. DAYS IN OPERATION,
AND PERCENTAGES — 1889, 1890 — Continued.RECAPITULATION. INCREASE, DECREASE, OR NO CHANGE IN
1890 AS COMPARED WITH 1889. ESTABLISHMENTS
— Continued.

NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION.	Number of Establishments Reporting Specified Num- ber of Days in Operation in 1889	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS REPORTING INCREASE, DECREASE, OR NO CHANGE IN NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION IN 1890 AS COMPARED WITH 1889		
		Increase	Decrease	No change
250 days,	31	19	7	5
251 days,	3	2	1	-
252 days,	4	4	-	-
253 days,	5	3	2	-
254 days,	7	6	1	-
255 days,	7	4	3	-
256 days,	6	4	1	1
257 days,	1	-	-	1
258 days,	3	2	1	-
259 days,	1	-	1	-
260 days,	19	10	4	5
261 days,	6	5	1	-
262 days,	6	2	4	-
263 days,	2	2	-	-
264 days,	7	3	4	-
265 days,	8	3	5	-
266 days,	6	5	1	-
267 days,	1	1	-	-
268 days,	5	5	-	-
269 days,	2	2	-	-
270 days,	37	20	12	5
271 days,	3	3	-	-
272 days,	10	7	3	-
273 days,	5	2	3	-
274 days,	5	4	-	1
275 days,	57	27	16	14
276 days,	27	19	8	-
277 days,	9	2	6	1
278 days,	6	3	2	1
279 days,	8	7	1	-
280 days,	56	31	17	8
281 days,	9	8	1	-
282 days,	22	16	4	2
283 days,	9	5	3	1
284 days,	7	4	3	-
285 days,	32	16	13	3
286 days,	17	9	7	1
287 days,	4	1	1	2
288 days,	28	14	11	3
289 days,	13	9	2	2
290 days,	73	33	25	15
291 days,	15	10	5	-

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

COMPARISON FOR ALL INDUSTRIES. DAYS IN OPERATION,
AND PERCENTAGES — 1889, 1890 — Continued.RECAPITULATION. INCREASE, DECREASE, OR NO CHANGE IN
1890 AS COMPARED WITH 1889. ESTABLISHMENTS

— Concluded.

NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION.	Number of Establishments Reporting Specified Number of Days in Operation in 1889	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS REPORTING INCREASE, DECREASE, OR NO CHANGE IN NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION IN 1890 AS COMPARED WITH 1889		
		Increase	Decrease	No change
292 days,	34	21	9	4
293 days,	23	10	7	6
294 days,	42	19	15	8
295 days,	29	17	8	4
296 days,	32	13	15	4
297 days,	13	6	7	-
298 days,	26	9	11	6
299 days,	20	9	9	2
300 days,	419	119	93	207
301 days,	31	6	23	2
302 days,	40	18	18	4
303 days,	44	23	15	6
304 days,	57	14	29	14
305 days,	78	33	26	19
306 days,	1,150	67	734	349
307 days,	36	5	23	8
308 days,	23	3	13	7
309 days,	24	1	14	9
310 days,	20	-	12	8
311 days,	6	-	5	1
312 days,	14	2	7	5
313 days,	32	1	17	14
315 days,	1	-	1	-
317 days,	1	-	1	-
335 days,	1	1	-	-
360 days,	1	-	-	1
365 days,	7	-	2	5
TOTALS,	3,041	900	1,345	796

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

COMPARISON FOR ALL INDUSTRIES. DAYS IN OPERATION,
AND PERCENTAGES—1889, 1890—Continued.

RECAPITULATION. DAYS AND PERCENTAGES—1889, 1890.

NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION.	AVERAGE PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE			
	1889		1890	
	Estab- lishments	Per- centages	Estab- lishments	Per- centages
23 days,	—	—	1	20.00
26 days,	—	—	1	20.00
39 days,	1	10.00	—	—
40 days,	—	—	2	30.00
52 days,	2	31.00	—	—
65 days,	—	—	1	50.00
72 days,	1	15.00	—	—
75 days,	1	25.00	1	25.00
76 days,	1	25.00	—	—
78 days,	1	75.00	1	20.00
84 days,	1	25.00	—	—
90 days,	1	85.00	1	20.00
91 days,	—	—	1	27.00
93 days,	—	—	1	30.00
95 days,	—	—	1	85.00
100 days,	3	20.00	4	29.50
101 days,	—	—	1	27.00
102 days,	2	26.50	1	33.00
103 days,	1	29.00	—	—
104 days,	1	71.00	2	47.50
106 days,	1	34.00	—	—
110 days,	—	—	1	60.00
111 days,	1	50.00	—	—
113 days,	1	40.00	—	—
115 days,	—	—	1	20.00
117 days,	1	30.00	—	—
120 days,	4	40.00	1	20.00
121 days,	—	—	1	50.00
122 days,	1	40.00	—	—
123 days,	—	—	1	25.00
125 days,	1	69.00	1	39.00
128 days,	2	35.00	—	—
130 days,	4	74.50	—	—
136 days,	—	—	1	18.00
137 days,	1	80.00	1	90.00
143 days,	—	—	2	62.50
144 days,	1	20.00	—	—
145 days,	1	50.00	—	—
147 days,	2	50.00	—	—
148 days,	—	—	1	40.00
150 days,	10	50.50	11	43.91
151 days,	—	—	1	50.00
153 days,	5	49.00	8	59.25
154 days,	7	59.57	3	43.33
155 days,	1	50.00	—	—

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

COMPARISON FOR ALL INDUSTRIES. DAYS IN OPERATION,
AND PERCENTAGES—1889, 1890—Continued.RECAPITULATION. DAYS AND PERCENTAGES—1889, 1890
— Continued:

NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION.	AVERAGE PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE			
	1889		1890	
	Estab- lishments	Per- centages	Estab- lishments	Per- centages
156 days,	2	100.00	4	87.50
159 days,	1	75.00	—	—
160 days,	2	62.50	3	63.33
161 days,	2	52.50	1	50.00
162 days,	—	—	3	53.33
163 days,	1	80.00	1	60.00
164 days,	1	20.00	—	—
165 days,	—	—	2	69.00
166 days,	1	50.00	1	25.00
168 days,	2	50.00	—	—
172 days,	—	—	1	90.00
174 days,	—	—	1	67.00
175 days,	2	65.00	1	51.00
177 days,	2	86.00	—	—
179 days,	3	53.33	2	37.50
180 days,	3	76.67	7	55.71
181 days,	1	50.00	2	50.00
182 days,	1	66.00	2	65.00
184 days,	1	50.00	—	—
185 days,	—	—	2	70.00
190 days,	2	42.50	1	50.00
192 days,	1	50.00	—	—
193 days,	—	—	1	75.00
198 days,	—	—	1	63.00
200 days,	26	54.15	26	59.31
202 days,	4	62.50	1	67.00
203 days,	1	84.00	1	50.00
204 days,	5	59.40	7	60.57
205 days,	—	—	4	66.25
206 days,	1	100.00	1	50.00
207 days,	2	75.00	1	50.00
208 days,	4	56.25	2	66.00
209 days,	1	30.00	1	60.00
210 days,	2	72.50	2	55.00
213 days,	1	50.00	1	50.00
215 days,	2	75.00	2	75.00
216 days,	4	50.00	1	50.00
217 days,	—	—	1	75.00
218 days,	1	64.00	2	47.50
219 days,	2	69.50	1	65.00
220 days,	6	60.00	5	55.60
221 days,	—	—	1	66.00
222 days,	2	41.50	1	50.00
223 days,	—	—	1	62.00

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

COMPARISON FOR ALL INDUSTRIES. DAYS IN OPERATION,
AND PERCENTAGES — 1889, 1890 — Continued.RECAPITULATION. DAYS AND PERCENTAGES — 1889, 1890
— Continued.

NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION.	AVERAGE PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE			
	1889		1890	
	Estab- lishments	Per- centages	Estab- lishments	Per- centages
224 days,	2	49.00	1	30.00
225 days,	10	56.90	9	66.33
226 days,	1	75.00	4	48.25
227 days,	-	-	1	50.00
228 days,	4	48.75	4	62.50
229 days,	4	75.00	7	60.43
230 days,	16	68.88	14	62.14
231 days,	1	67.00	2	75.00
232 days,	-	-	1	75.00
233 days,	3	66.67	1	75.00
234 days,	9	78.11	4	65.60
235 days,	2	70.00	5	65.00
236 days,	-	-	3	64.00
237 days,	-	-	1	75.00
239 days,	2	75.00	3	70.00
240 days,	21	63.76	27	63.30
241 days,	2	95.00	1	60.00
242 days,	-	-	1	75.00
243 days,	3	75.00	-	-
244 days,	2	70.00	4	71.25
245 days,	7	80.71	6	59.50
246 days,	6	66.17	7	74.86
247 days,	7	61.43	3	48.33
248 days,	1	80.00	2	80.50
249 days,	-	-	2	70.00
250 days,	31	60.65	39	63.10
251 days,	3	61.67	-	-
252 days,	4	66.50	3	46.67
253 days,	5	52.60	1	90.00
254 days,	7	71.00	2	76.00
255 days,	7	69.14	5	72.00
256 days,	6	43.00	2	26.00
257 days,	1	50.00	2	50.00
258 days,	3	76.33	6	68.33
259 days,	1	72.00	-	-
260 days,	19	66.84	37	68.81
261 days,	6	75.00	2	67.50
262 days,	6	68.83	2	42.50
263 days,	2	71.50	3	78.33
264 days,	7	70.29	5	80.00
265 days,	8	57.50	14	68.29
266 days,	6	75.50	4	76.25
267 days,	1	75.00	4	70.50
268 days,	5	59.20	1	75.00

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES — Continued.

COMPARISON FOR ALL INDUSTRIES. DAYS IN OPERATION,
AND PERCENTAGES — 1889, 1890 — Continued.RECAPITULATION. DAYS AND PERCENTAGES — 1889, 1890
— Continued.

NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION.	AVERAGE PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE			
	1889		1890	
	Estab- lishments	Per- centages	Estab- lishments	Per- centages
260 days,	2	75.00	1	90.00
270 days,	37	75.19	35	66.37
271 days,	3	71.67	2	77.50
272 days,	10	69.20	9	69.56
273 days,	5	68.00	3	70.00
274 days,	5	70.00	5	69.00
275 days,	57	68.91	55	66.24
276 days,	27	73.63	13	69.85
277 days,	9	68.89	6	78.33
278 days,	6	55.83	10	69.80
279 days,	8	68.13	7	70.57
280 days,	56	65.64	60	71.05
281 days,	9	76.22	5	57.60
282 days,	22	75.50	22	76.32
283 days,	9	66.89	7	73.14
284 days,	7	76.00	9	68.00
285 days,	32	78.75	17	75.18
286 days,	17	75.65	15	73.00
287 days,	4	68.25	14	68.07
288 days,	28	69.39	28	75.68
289 days,	13	78.69	12	71.42
290 days,	73	71.08	92	74.12
291 days,	15	77.27	12	78.75
292 days,	34	70.00	27	80.11
293 days,	23	81.74	16	86.69
294 days,	42	75.43	32	79.94
295 days,	29	74.52	41	74.37
296 days,	32	81.97	25	79.72
297 days,	13	75.85	22	80.64
298 days,	26	77.96	32	82.22
299 days,	20	80.65	14	77.71
300 days,	419	73.03	470	72.08
301 days,	31	79.65	34	78.59
302 days,	40	78.15	33	74.27
303 days,	44	79.68	44	78.75
304 days,	57	80.95	74	81.97
305 days,	78	80.21	119	80.03
306 days,	1,150	76.28	1,021	73.74
307 days,	36	81.83	37	75.16
308 days,	23	83.39	42	82.36
309 days,	24	80.83	24	76.58
310 days,	20	75.95	38	78.24
311 days,	6	73.67	5	76.00
312 days,	14	80.36	11	74.73

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES — Concluded.

COMPARISON FOR ALL INDUSTRIES. DAYS IN OPERATION,
AND PERCENTAGES — 1889, 1890 — Concluded.

RECAPITULATION. DAYS AND PERCENTAGES — 1889, 1890
— Concluded.

NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION.	AVERAGE PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE			
	1889		1890	
	Estab- lishments	Per- centages	Estab- lishments	Per- centages
313 days,	32	74.72	34	69.09
314 days,	—	—	1	50.00
315 days,	1	75.00	1	97.00
317 days,	1	75.00	—	—
322 days,	—	—	1	67.00
335 days,	1	80.00	—	—
350 days,	—	—	1	50.00
360 days,	1	50.00	1	50.00
365 days,	7	92.14	6	77.67
TOTALS,	3,041	73.81	3,041	72.65

GENERAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES:
BY INDUSTRIES.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES: BY INDUSTRIES.

1889.

	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Estab- lishments Con- sidered	Amount of Capital In- vested	Value of Stock Used	Value of Goods Made and Work Done
1	Agricultural implements,	7	\$1,498,457	\$572,879	\$1,325,538
2	Arms and ammunition,	12	4,523,423	403,808	1,824,306
3	Artisans' tools,	24	2,164,515	479,151	1,853,566
4	Awninga, sails, tents, etc.,	17	79,000	146,948	298,786
5	Boots and shoes,	474	25,746,823	49,071,486	81,843,178
6	Boxes (paper and wooden),	110	2,074,129	2,127,527	4,150,025
7	Brick, tiles, and sewer pipe,	38	1,466,800	392,113	1,251,016
8	Brooms, brushes, and mops,	22	823,451	699,530	1,253,745
9	Burial cases, caskets, coffins, etc.,	5	282,539	181,165	318,941
10	Buttons and dress trimmings,	17	838,950	574,591	1,322,507
11	Carpetings,	12	7,260,141	4,361,763	6,921,979
12	Carriages and wagons,	65	2,814,203	1,419,892	3,214,836
13	Cement, kaolin, lime, and plaster,	4	46,200	62,000	116,750
14	Chemical preparations (compounded),	8	422,134	228,885	453,129
15	Clocks and watches,	7	1,715,526	199,955	759,771
16	Clothing,	111	9,965,459	14,003,652	24,075,105
17	Cooking, lighting, and heating apparatus,	35	2,560,933	1,031,628	3,155,752
18	Cordage and twine,	25	6,227,087	7,223,153	9,944,947
19	Corks, bungs, and taps,	4	26,680	24,390	65,091
20	Cotton goods,	157	107,403,162	51,021,117	88,853,496
21	Cotton, woollen, and other textiles,	3	8,393,315	1,764,674	3,019,660
22	Crayons, pencils, crucibles, etc.,	3	99,000	25,846	65,795
23	Drugs and medicines,	16	861,336	920,167	2,504,501
24	Dyestuffs,	7	661,736	931,013	1,247,409
25	Earthen, plaster, and stone ware,	4	153,000	35,780	164,773
26	Electrical apparatus and appliances,	5	268,154	59,534	259,738
27	Electroplating,	8	24,800	17,582	91,310
28	Emery and sand paper and cloth, etc.,	10	628,170	341,898	770,304
29	Fancy articles,	6	78,000	101,749	212,707
30	Fertilizers,	3	72,000	54,670	83,400
31	Fine arts and taxidermy,	3	10,000	1,900	13,168
32	Fireworks and matches,	3	32,500	17,833	52,380
33	Flax, hemp, and jute goods,	5	582,000	1,020,821	1,450,937
34	Food preparations,	208	11,582,215	34,268,638	45,859,510
35	Furniture,	115	4,702,771	3,685,945	7,694,037
36	Glass,	8	413,245	150,629	554,229
37	Glue, isinglass, and starch,	10	639,600	458,725	708,697
38	Hair work (animal and human),	4	179,000	280,380	372,080
39	Hose: rubber, linen, etc.,	4	546,000	362,585	586,643

GENERAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES: BY INDUSTRIES.

1889.

PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING THE YEAR			Total Amount Paid in Wages During the Year	Average Yearly Earn- ings	AVERAGE PROPORTION OF BUSI- NESS DONE		
Average Number	Smallest Number	Greatest Number			Per- centages	Days in Operation	
682	638	719	\$339,872	\$498.35	69.71	274.86	1
1,693	1,567	1,835	1,019,747	602.33	53.33	296.00	2
1,155	1,063	1,229	681,856	590.35	77.75	300.92	3
118	82	169	68,401	579.67	62.41	288.24	4
40,773	31,362	47,320	20,730,076	508.43	72.99	285.88	5
3,609	3,203	3,974	1,183,650	327.97	72.42	287.41	6
1,246	508	1,886	486,969	390.83	77.76	299.32	7
789	711	866	277,379	351.56	67.86	293.95	8
165	160	171	90,563	548.87	74.00	305.00	9
1,114	900	1,284	366,199	328.72	64.00	297.00	10
4,268	3,630	4,512	1,558,924	365.26	77.75	285.17	11
1,948	1,621	2,258	1,126,339	578.20	73.49	295.78	12
75	56	90	37,290	497.20	62.50	300.75	13
127	119	137	66,482	523.48	68.38	304.88	14
547	338	634	365,086	667.43	71.00	296.86	15
7,938	5,903	9,609	3,201,447	403.31	73.17	299.17	16
2,129	1,795	2,308	1,205,509	566.23	72.31	274.11	17
3,430	2,506	4,212	1,127,587	328.74	78.96	291.56	18
47	41	53	13,402	285.15	67.50	302.00	19
68,991	64,831	71,597	22,661,621	328.47	92.04	296.25	20
2,012	1,882	2,166	787,760	391.53	83.33	294.00	21
28	26	31	14,166	505.93	71.00	304.00	22
302	254	352	120,840	400.13	64.38	299.19	23
215	164	243	106,771	496.61	66.57	280.57	24
165	148	176	84,637	512.95	73.75	283.75	25
179	127	220	92,140	514.75	69.00	304.60	26
75	65	88	36,960	492.80	76.38	290.38	27
226	201	262	114,791	507.92	87.00	303.40	28
248	220	269	64,286	259.22	67.17	282.17	29
28	27	29	11,700	417.86	50.00	304.00	30
8	6	10	5,464	681.75	83.33	286.67	31
40	29	53	18,544	463.60	66.67	290.00	32
928	768	1,063	292,573	315.27	84.00	300.20	33
6,061	4,889	7,595	2,602,554	429.39	68.66	297.09	34
3,823	3,170	4,298	1,885,067	493.09	68.80	290.70	35
505	375	595	221,466	438.53	75.00	279.63	36
283	232	310	110,985	392.17	79.50	250.60	37
136	121	158	54,770	402.72	81.25	274.50	38
167	128	203	74,051	443.42	71.25	272.50	39

GENERAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES: BY INDUSTRIES
— 1889 — Concluded.

	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Estab- lishments Con- sidered	Amount of Capital In- vested	Value of Stock Used	Value of Goods Made and Work Done
1	Hosiery and knit goods,	33	\$4,047,102	\$2,399,207	\$4,359,109
2	Ink, mucilage, and paste,	6	30,000	32,715	89,570
3	Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods, etc.,	11	953,500	336,106	877,369
4	Jewelry burnishing and lapidary work,	2	4,000	2,050	7,000
5	Leather,	145	8,485,339	12,352,816	18,406,777
6	Linens,	3	1,475,911	789,817	1,191,446
7	Liquors and beverages (not spirituous),	6	83,000	120,711	238,241
8	Liquors: malt, distilled, and fermented,	37	5,713,312	2,818,087	6,629,606
9	Lumber,	20	1,123,962	1,051,008	1,718,286
10	Machines and machinery,	179	19,818,384	7,944,602	21,082,288
11	Metals and metallic goods,	279	23,507,414	15,228,968	33,686,270
12	Mixed textiles,	15	5,619,868	3,808,684	5,776,098
13	Models and patterns,	5	30,371	50,495	100,013
14	Musical instruments and materials,	38	3,457,218	1,635,839	4,262,958
15	Oils and illuminating fluids,	9	828,400	963,571	1,185,210
16	Paints, colors, and crude chemicals,	16	1,404,876	680,303	1,011,554
17	Paper and paper goods,	84	18,100,759	12,445,104	20,893,026
18	Perfumes, toilet articles, etc.,	2	28,851	20,033	39,000
19	Photographs and photographic materials,	6	202,000	56,890	228,973
20	Polishes and dressing,	16	827,427	726,379	1,198,349
21	Printing, publishing, and bookbinding,	19	1,442,005	658,816	1,830,841
22	Print works, dye works, and bleacheries,	21	10,861,302	10,699,057	14,868,539
23	Railroad construction and equipment,	14	1,312,654	2,158,235	4,451,469
24	Rubber and elastic goods,	28	10,232,494	9,967,833	15,481,145
25	Scientific instruments and appliances,	14	1,038,940	540,390	1,189,287
26	Shipbuilding,	21	949,687	606,501	1,273,310
27	Silk and silk goods,	10	2,404,666	2,779,751	4,662,767
28	Sporting and athletic goods,	8	139,172	105,469	242,005
29	Stone,	66	2,467,984	757,305	3,135,133
30	Straw and palm leaf goods,	17	1,719,886	2,155,017	3,942,192
31	Tallow, candles, soap, and grease,	40	1,508,856	2,056,965	3,115,871
32	Tobacco, snuff, and cigars,	39	654,839	990,114	2,074,433
33	Toys and games (children's),	7	236,500	146,328	337,801
34	Trunks and valises,	8	95,100	129,199	231,077
35	Whips, lashes, and stocks,	10	549,637	235,897	721,264
36	Wooden goods,	87	2,550,673	1,884,853	4,009,580
37	Woollen goods,	121	24,457,101	16,999,620	28,452,171
38	Worsted goods,	20	9,166,770	8,079,614	11,337,932
39	ALL INDUSTRIES,	3,041	\$370,389,414	\$303,119,949	\$523,051,732

GENERAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES: BY INDUSTRIES
— 1889 — Concluded.

PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING THE YEAR			Total Amount Paid in Wages During the Year	Average Yearly Earn- ings	AVERAGE PROPORTION OF BUSI- NESS DONE		
Average Number	Smallest Number	Greatest Number			Per- centages	Days in Operation	
3,721	2,871	4,458	\$1,207,998	\$324.64	70.42	277.03	1
20	18	25	8,712	435.60	51.00	283.50	2
450	386	513	196,609	436.91	78.64	299.00	3
3	3	3	1,275	425.00	52.00	204.50	4
5,987	4,940	7,014	3,158,050	527.48	70.92	288.19	5
899	858	958	274,590	305.44	80.67	292.00	6
80	68	101	52,372	654.65	65.83	305.67	7
889	810	996	614,620	691.36	58.59	284.00	8
625	375	729	303,076	484.92	77.55	283.75	9
13,410	11,729	14,943	7,306,409	544.85	72.37	299.09	10
17,378	15,234	19,297	8,729,291	502.32	71.20	290.33	11
2,873	2,626	3,227	1,119,910	389.81	75.73	295.67	12
48	39	56	29,040	605.00	70.20	306.00	13
2,192	2,004	2,310	1,465,694	668.66	73.74	295.16	14
147	111	191	81,531	554.63	73.22	296.56	15
246	237	261	112,774	458.43	64.69	277.81	16
7,764	7,256	8,267	3,161,985	407.26	87.08	293.15	17
9	7	9	4,008	445.33	75.00	303.00	18
98	93	104	61,996	632.61	71.83	306.00	19
203	134	224	83,648	412.06	70.75	275.69	20
1,114	973	1,198	611,172	548.63	73.21	300.00	21
4,339	3,794	4,760	1,772,281	408.45	77.14	290.05	22
2,715	2,318	3,090	1,585,508	583.98	87.43	301.00	23
6,504	5,305	7,224	2,716,760	417.71	73.50	295.29	24
935	798	1,043	427,929	457.68	76.29	294.71	25
675	446	1,004	424,462	628.88	64.62	286.95	26
2,351	2,216	2,462	785,323	334.04	82.70	302.20	27
182	127	241	79,490	436.76	65.75	291.88	28
2,711	1,827	3,290	1,492,459	550.62	66.35	289.64	29
2,274	431	3,823	870,196	382.67	73.94	252.12	30
624	561	690	288,820	462.85	73.80	301.85	31
1,275	963	1,698	687,819	539.47	64.49	288.56	32
299	184	410	103,982	347.77	66.29	290.00	33
128	103	138	55,888	436.63	79.38	295.13	34
336	324	353	142,917	425.35	76.00	289.00	35
2,418	2,195	2,729	1,277,021	528.13	72.97	291.69	36
15,114	13,368	16,314	5,577,242	369.01	88.56	286.00	37
5,774	5,289	6,194	2,109,235	365.30	85.85	296.20	38
293,083	224,887	293,321	\$112,289,996	\$426.82	73.81	289.56	39

GENERAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES: BY INDUSTRIES.

1890.

	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Estab- lishments Con- sidered	Amount of Capital In- vested	Value of Stock Used	Value of Goods Made and Work Done
1	Agricultural implements,	7	\$1,476,280	\$560,392	\$1,391,066
2	Arms and ammunition,	12	4,468,047	458,123	1,896,890
3	Artisans' tools,	24	2,292,763	559,209	2,099,465
4	Awnings, sails, tents, etc.,	17	119,500	223,133	413,571
5	Boots and shoes,	474	27,031,212	52,736,654	87,270,205
6	Boxes (paper and wooden),	110	2,116,857	2,128,385	4,193,499
7	Brick, tiles, and sewer pipe,	38	1,465,245	378,695	1,329,403
8	Brooms, brushes, and mops,	22	827,238	754,335	1,265,490
9	Burial cases, caskets, coffins, etc.,	5	261,724	186,396	310,089
10	Buttons and dress trimmings,	17	842,128	604,127	1,257,420
11	Carpetings,	12	7,674,854	4,687,207	7,483,750
12	Carriages and wagons,	65	2,718,564	1,638,094	3,761,707
13	Cement, kaolin, lime, and plaster,	4	43,500	58,930	107,300
14	Chemical preparations (compounded),	8	427,494	353,714	545,320
15	Clocks and watches,	7	1,632,456	215,983	1,044,012
16	Clothing,	111	10,325,833	15,199,295	25,288,960
17	Cooking, lighting, and heating apparatus,	35	2,898,300	1,019,769	3,150,009
18	Cordage and twine,	25	6,443,588	7,305,151	9,683,548
19	Corks, bungs, and taps,	4	22,680	30,187	73,397
20	Cotton goods,	157	115,474,265	54,208,812	92,193,035
21	Cotton, woollen, and other textiles,	3	3,535,953	1,832,167	3,315,200
22	Crayons, pencils, crucibles, etc.,	3	122,500	30,755	89,009
23	Drugs and medicines,	16	947,280	895,561	2,674,311
24	Dyestuffs,	7	658,200	964,357	1,244,101
25	Earthen, plaster, and stone ware,	4	169,000	47,977	207,341
26	Electrical apparatus and appliances,	5	358,480	115,565	313,700
27	Electroplating,	8	28,600	12,805	81,959
28	Emery and sand paper and cloth, etc.,	10	713,361	354,131	808,076
29	Fancy articles,	6	81,000	121,400	233,659
30	Fertilizers,	3	65,000	37,915	60,690
31	Fine arts and taxidermy,	3	37,000	2,155	13,700
32	Fireworks and matches,	3	23,791	17,884	55,750
33	Flax, hemp, and jute goods,	5	588,500	1,165,568	1,654,593
34	Food preparations,	208	12,998,408	39,017,375	47,732,714
35	Furniture,	115	5,486,224	3,900,557	7,929,301
36	Glass,	8	445,300	154,698	560,613
37	Glue, isinglass, and starch,	10	682,365	452,800	752,991
38	Hair work (animal and human),	4	167,000	366,966	471,000
39	Hose: rubber, linen, etc.,	4	765,800	462,887	632,669

GENERAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES: BY INDUSTRIES.

1890.

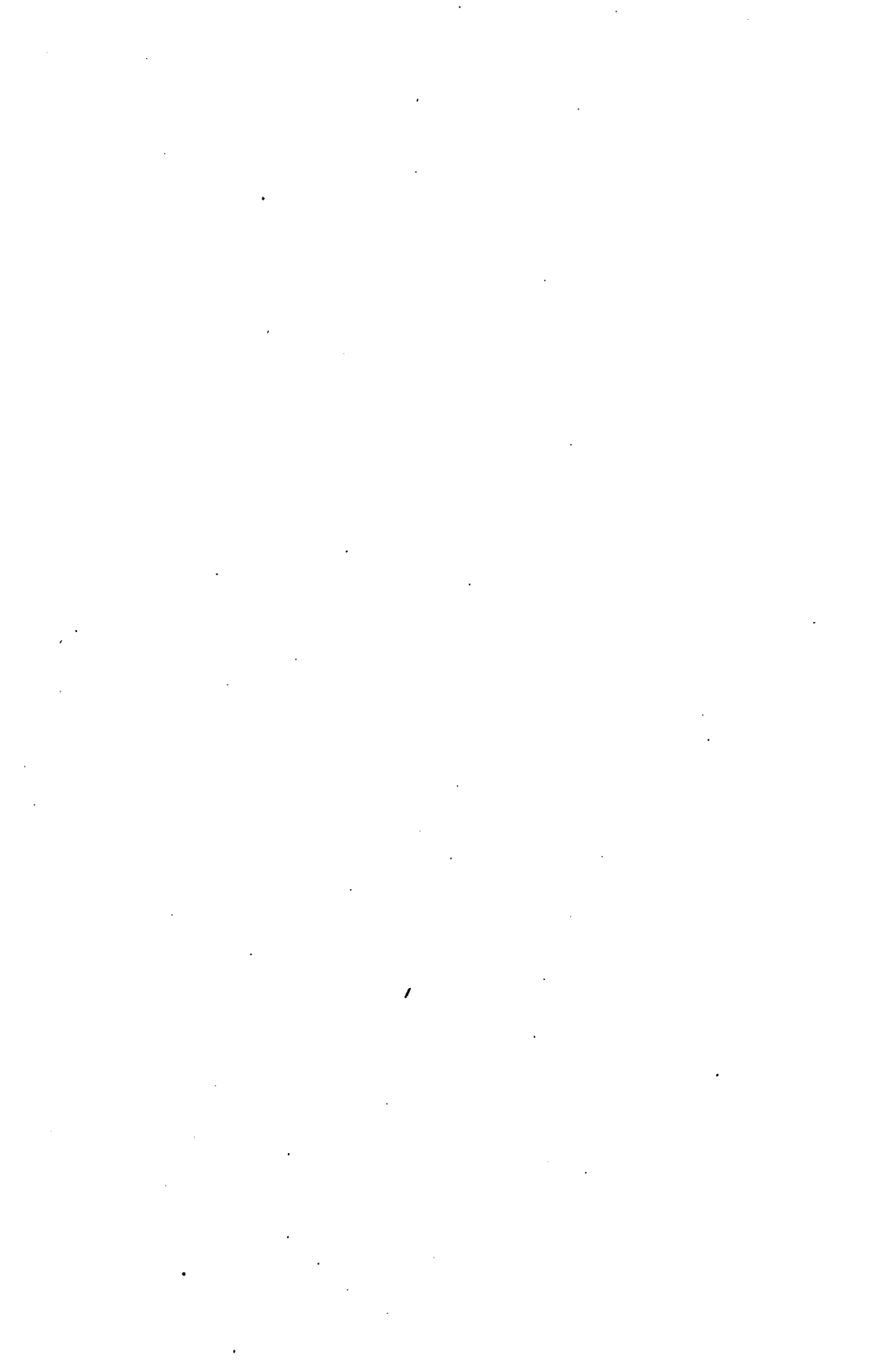
PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING THE YEAR			Total Amount Paid in Wages During the Year	Average Yearly Earn- ings	AVERAGE PROPORTION OF BUSI- NESS DONE		
Average Number	Smallest Number	Greatest Number			Per- centages	Days in Operation	
685	631	743	\$341,783	\$498.95	69.86	285.14	1
1,785	1,668	1,911	1,065,414	596.87	67.00	299.58	2
1,255	1,167	1,327	723,163	576.23	79.71	302.00	3
119	88	165	74,486	625.93	59.71	291.63	4
42,768	34,776	49,082	21,972,420	513.76	72.16	284.77	5
2,967	2,606	3,343	1,162,501	391.81	69.45	287.95	6
1,264	590	1,969	510,343	403.75	79.26	203.47	7
770	714	833	266,928	346.66	63.77	290.41	8
164	159	170	95,453	582.03	79.00	306.20	9
1,060	853	1,337	355,311	335.20	62.06	296.24	10
4,403	4,296	4,529	1,588,883	360.86	72.83	273.25	11
2,038	1,728	2,310	1,222,758	599.98	73.89	299.23	12
68	53	87	34,780	511.47	76.50	302.25	13
115	104	132	64,868	564.07	69.63	283.75	14
600	384	660	393,966	656.61	71.71	294.71	15
7,923	6,110	9,093	3,234,858	408.29	74.31	289.33	16
2,064	1,553	2,281	1,258,176	609.58	66.23	274.71	17
3,392	2,752	3,953	1,116,286	329.09	73.36	283.84	18
45	39	49	13,035	289.67	67.50	304.25	19
71,064	67,988	73,206	23,834,351	335.44	92.59	294.18	20
2,134	1,941	2,253	797,731	373.82	67.33	283.00	21
29	29	30	13,188	454.76	65.00	305.00	22
286	246	335	123,073	430.33	60.31	297.25	23
217	194	229	112,494	518.41	69.00	299.00	24
192	173	204	91,540	476.77	82.50	301.50	25
223	177	302	98,589	442.10	77.00	305.60	26
62	55	81	36,399	587.08	58.13	290.63	27
286	222	305	139,235	523.44	85.50	289.20	28
244	215	281	68,058	278.93	77.33	291.67	29
25	22	26	10,423	416.92	46.67	300.00	30
9	7	12	6,131	681.22	96.67	308.00	31
49	25	66	15,925	325.00	63.33	281.33	32
913	768	1,038	281,910	308.77	85.00	293.20	33
6,346	4,698	7,933	2,787,975	439.33	63.33	294.73	34
3,973	3,384	4,531	1,957,943	492.81	67.78	294.15	35
509	337	558	239,675	470.87	79.38	291.75	36
274	222	309	109,523	399.72	78.00	244.10	37
174	152	207	66,618	382.86	75.00	275.75	38
168	134	204	77,485	461.22	61.75	248.75	39

GENERAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES: BY INDUSTRIES
— 1890 — Concluded.

	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Estab- lishments Con- sidered	Amount of Capital In- vested	Value of Stock Used	Value of Goods Made and Work Done
1	Hosiery and knit goods,	33	\$4,029,584	\$2,594,756	\$4,414,022
2	Ink, mucllage, and paste,	6	36,500	48,426	107,448
3	Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods, etc.,	11	950,800	348,281	944,492
4	Jewelry burnishing and lapidary work,	2	4,000	1,070	5,300
5	Leather,	145	9,302,452	13,623,815	19,326,697
6	Linen,	3	1,517,161	1,000,660	1,432,249
7	Liquors and beverages (not spirituons),	6	99,000	133,692	272,154
8	Liquors: malt, distilled, and fermented,	37	5,691,309	2,722,280	6,611,034
9	Lumber,	20	1,380,185	1,413,391	2,215,162
10	Machines and machinery,	179	22,825,669	7,804,208	21,124,685
11	Metals and metallie goods,	279	25,193,285	18,583,013	36,460,938
12	Mixed textiles,	15	3,663,234	3,553,200	5,512,291
13	Models and patterns,	5	38,940	65,885	116,299
14	Musical instruments and materials, .	38	3,441,300	1,849,963	4,722,815
15	Oils and illuminating fluids,	9	699,623	908,543	1,133,364
16	Paints, colors, and crude chemicals, .	16	1,579,887	748,657	1,156,569
17	Paper and paper goods,	84	18,364,678	12,398,036	21,014,389
18	Perfumes, toilet articles, etc., . . .	2	20,000	12,960	24,600
19	Photographs and photographic materials,	6	202,000	95,763	260,175
20	Pollishes and dressing,	16	819,500	784,966	1,285,049
21	Printing, publishing, and bookbinding, .	19	1,546,009	581,426	1,814,812
22	Print works, dye works, and bleacherles,	21	11,414,888	10,455,477	15,489,098
23	Railroad construction and equipment, .	14	1,695,000	1,994,640	3,905,124
24	Rubber and elastic goods,	28	10,949,928	10,189,539	15,859,648
25	Scientific instruments and appliances, .	14	1,163,350	640,795	1,402,012
26	Shipbuilding,	21	924,400	435,623	1,230,949
27	Silk and silk goods,	10	2,834,131	3,166,239	4,617,197
28	Sporting and athletic goods,	8	179,987	103,137	252,710
29	Stone,	66	2,497,333	739,288	2,969,048
30	Straw and palm leaf goods,	17	1,618,267	2,378,428	4,191,670
31	Tallow, candles, soap, and grease, . .	40	1,555,500	2,282,612	3,271,710
32	Tobacco, snuff, and cigars,	39	749,288	1,186,592	2,495,582
33	Toys and games (children's),	7	257,636	154,985	360,343
34	Trunks and valises,	8	93,700	156,429	285,062
35	Whips, lashes, and stocks,	10	612,331	301,438	830,454
36	Wooden goods,	87	2,528,092	2,065,504	4,331,157
37	Woollen goods,	121	25,202,916	17,595,750	28,345,095
38	Worsted goods,	20	9,082,136	8,500,361	12,509,786
39	ALL INDUSTRIES,	3,041	\$391,200,269	\$324,919,942	\$545,890,702

GENERAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES: BY INDUSTRIES
— 1890 — Concluded.

PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING THE YEAR			Total Amount Paid in Wages During the Year	Average Yearly Earn- ings	AVERAGE PROPORTION OF BUSI- NESS DONE		
Average Number	Smallest Number	Greatest Number			Per- centages	Days in Operation	
4,002	3,198	4,919	\$1,290,527	\$322.47	66.27	273.15	1
23	19	25	10,604	464.96	55.83	283.33	2
472	414	524	211,701	448.52	78.91	299.36	3
3	2	5	824	274.67	37.50	275.00	4
6,074	4,518	7,281	3,139,674	516.90	71.32	290.31	5
962	876	1,016	307,364	319.51	85.33	301.33	6
85	67	110	55,585	653.94	75.00	305.67	7
916	813	1,053	640,050	698.74	56.70	277.76	8
711	545	873	322,195	453.16	76.80	290.50	9
13,761	12,000	15,368	7,311,970	531.35	72.97	301.44	10
17,640	15,487	19,334	9,360,215	530.62	70.56	291.75	11
3,015	2,631	3,521	1,109,877	368.12	75.67	296.40	12
53	45	61	28,453	536.85	72.80	305.80	13
2,351	2,145	2,534	1,523,712	648.11	75.71	295.45	14
165	121	215	83,517	506.16	70.56	302.67	15
246	230	259	123,999	504.06	65.44	288.19	16
7,802	7,308	8,270	3,244,680	415.88	86.00	292.87	17
7	5	9	3,124	446.29	52.50	304.00	18
101	93	111	68,412	677.35	66.67	304.83	19
222	179	250	105,415	474.84	68.00	287.88	20
1,107	1,012	1,206	628,644	567.88	73.95	300.47	21
4,570	4,178	4,902	1,862,174	407.48	76.67	284.38	22
2,751	2,401	3,055	1,649,488	599.60	87.00	301.57	23
6,514	5,820	7,544	2,916,031	447.66	75.18	285.04	24
1,024	872	1,137	437,067	426.82	72.29	298.29	25
632	388	886	402,768	637.29	61.00	295.86	26
2,319	2,032	2,559	782,429	337.40	78.70	300.50	27
219	157	300	96,647	441.31	62.25	271.88	28
2,720	1,951	3,328	1,481,474	544.66	61.56	284.55	29
2,387	418	4,027	933,012	390.87	69.65	280.76	30
663	577	747	299,175	451.24	74.63	303.55	31
1,365	1,044	1,653	774,975	567.75	61.05	286.05	32
321	215	422	122,749	382.40	63.86	290.14	33
116	80	132	60,970	525.60	78.13	305.75	34
343	319	373	140,398	409.32	78.50	296.90	35
2,589	2,240	2,932	1,374,562	530.92	71.74	292.49	36
15,202	13,405	16,571	5,607,885	368.89	85.78	284.23	37
6,110	5,759	6,571	2,268,870	371.34	88.20	302.75	38
✓ 270,195	234,324	300,227	\$117,144,984	\$433.56	72.65	289.51	39



ANALYSIS.

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ANALYSIS.

The tabular presentations contained in this volume consist of comparisons between the year 1890 and previous years, based upon returns from identical establishments making returns for each of the years considered. The plan of these annual reports is essentially that of a statistical comparison for the principal establishments making consecutive yearly returns in the leading industries and not, as in census reports, the presentation of aggregates. This year we omit the table which in previous reports gave a comparison of the product for each establishment for the report year with the return of product of the same establishment for the previous year, and limit the statistical presentations in this volume to the industry rather than the establishment basis. It will be understood throughout this analysis that, wherever "All Industries" are mentioned, the 77 industries enumerated in the first table are referred to; and wherever the aggregate product for All Industries, or aggregates of capital invested, stock used, persons employed, or wages paid are referred to, only the aggregates derived from the returns of the 3,041 leading establishments, which made returns for the years 1889 and 1890, and for which it is possible to make comparisons, should be understood, unless some other meaning is distinctly stated in the text.

PRIVATE FIRMS AND CORPORATIONS; PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS: BY INDUSTRIES.

PRIVATE FIRMS AND CORPORATIONS.

The 3,041 establishments considered were managed in 1889 by 2,376 private firms and 641 corporations; in 1890 by 2,341 private firms and 677 corporations. As stated in the head-notes of the tables on pages 4, 5, 8, and 9, there are duplica-

tions in the columns devoted to the number of private firms and number of corporations. These duplications are caused by the fact that the same firm or corporation is often engaged in manufacturing in two or more establishments located in different towns and sometimes in different industries. The gradual absorption of private firms by corporations that is taking place from year to year has led to the management, by a corporation which may have its headquarters in one city, of various establishments in different towns which had previously been controlled by different firms, and this in part accounts for some of the duplications. The plan adopted in the statistical presentation has been to consider each establishment, whether managed in connection with another or not, as one, and to credit the whole number of firms and corporations, to each industry but to count them once only in making up the total for All Industries.

The following table shows the changes made from private firm to corporation or from corporation to private firm, with the increase or decrease in number and percentages, by industries. No duplicates have been deducted except in the case of All Industries, as it would be almost impossible to decide as to the industry from which they should be taken.

INDUSTRIES, PRIVATE FIRMS, CORPORATIONS, PARTNERS, AND STOCKHOLDERS.	1889	1890	INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (-), IN 1890	
			Number	Percent- ages
<i>Arms and Ammunition.</i>				
Private firms,	8	7	—1	—12.50
Corporations,	4	5	+1	+25.00
Partners,	12	11	—1	—8.33
Stockholders,	45	47	+2	+4.44
<i>Artisans' Tools.</i>				
Private firms,	17	16	—1	—5.88
Corporations,	7	8	+1	+14.29
Partners,	28	23	—5	—17.86
Stockholders,	473	459	—14	—2.96
<i>Boots and Shoes.</i>				
Private firms,	452	447	—5	—1.11
Corporations,	22	27	+5	+22.73
Partners,	780	785	+5	+0.64
Stockholders,	413	429	+16	+3.87

INDUSTRIES, PRIVATE FIRMS, CORPORATIONS, PARTNERS, AND STOCKHOLDERS.	1889	1890	INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (-), IN 1890	
			Number	Percent- ages
<i>Brick, Tiles, and Sewer Pipe.</i>				
Private firms,	32	31	-1	-3.13
Corporations,	6	7	+1	+16.67
Partners,	52	49	-3	-5.77
Stockholders,	234	254	+20	+8.55
<i>Buttons and Dress Trimmings.</i>				
Private firms,	11	13	+2	+18.18
Corporations,	6	4	-2	-33.33
Partners,	22	24	+2	+9.09
Stockholders,	72	66	-6	-8.33
<i>Clothing.</i>				
Private firms,	99	96	-3	-3.03
Corporations,	12	15	+3	+25.00
Partners,	220	214	-6	-2.73
Stockholders,	357	454	+97	+27.17
<i>Cordage and Twine.</i>				
Private firms,	9	7	-2	-22.22
Corporations,	16	18	+2	+12.50
Partners,	23	17	-6	-26.09
Stockholders,	516	562	+46	+8.91
<i>Cotton Goods.</i>				
Private firms,	48	47	-1	-2.08
Corporations,	109	110	+1	+0.92
Partners,	88	91	+3	+3.41
Stockholders,	17,425	17,856	+431	+2.47
<i>Drugs and Medicines.</i>				
Private firms,	13	11	-2	-15.38
Corporations,	3	5	+2	+66.67
Partners,	25	20	-5	-20.00
Stockholders,	11	103	+92	+836.86
<i>Electrical Apparatus and Appliances.</i>				
Private firms,	2	1	-1	-50.00
Corporations,	3	4	+1	+33.33
Partners,	2	1	-1	-50.00
Stockholders,	82	93	+11	+13.41
<i>Food Preparations.</i>				
Private firms,	193	186	-7	-3.63
Corporations,	15	22	+7	+46.67
Partners,	321	298	-23	-7.17
Stockholders,	362	429	+67	+18.51

INDUSTRIES, PRIVATE FIRMS, CORPORATIONS, PARTNERS, AND STOCKHOLDERS.	1889	1890	INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (-), IN 1890	
			Number	Percent- ages
<i>Furniture.</i>				
Private firms,	103	102	-1	-0.97
Corporations,	12	13	+1	+8.33
Partners,	194	191	-3	-1.55
Stockholders,	380	422	+42	+11.05
<i>Leather.</i>				
Private firms,	139	140	+1	+0.72
Corporations,	6	5	-1	-16.67
Partners,	245	242	-3	-1.22
Stockholders,	119	105	-14	-11.76
<i>Liquors: Malt, Distilled, and Fer- mented.</i>				
Private firms,	34	31	-3	-8.82
Corporations,	3	6	+3	+100.00
Partners,	64	57	-7	-10.94
Stockholders,	32	58	+26	+81.25
<i>Machines and Machinery.</i>				
Private firms,	113	111	-2	-1.77
Corporations,	66	68	+2	+3.03
Partners,	200	199	-1	-0.50
Stockholders,	1,475	1,671	+196	+13.29
<i>Metals and Metallic Goods.</i>				
Private firms,	209	208	-1	-0.48
Corporations,	70	71	+1	+1.43
Partners,	374	369	-5	-1.34
Stockholders,	1,705	1,757	+52	+3.05
<i>Paints, Colors, and Crude Chemicals.</i>				
Private firms,	12	11	-1	-8.33
Corporations,	4	5	+1	+25.00
Partners,	25	22	-3	-12.00
Stockholders,	98	110	+12	+12.24
<i>Print Works, Dye Works, and Bleach- eries.</i>				
Private firms,	10	11	+1	+10.00
Corporations,	11	10	-1	-9.09
Partners,	19	27	+8	+42.11
Stockholders,	1,236	1,244	+8	+0.65
<i>Rubber and Elastic Goods.</i>				
Private firms,	16	14	-2	-12.50
Corporations,	12	14	+2	+16.67
Partners,	32	26	-6	-18.75
Stockholders,	750	780	+30	+4.00

INDUSTRIES, PRIVATE FIRMS, CORPORATIONS. PARTNERS, AND STOCKHOLDERS.	1889	1890	INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (-), IN 1890	
			Number	Percent- ages
<i>Sporting and Athletic Goods.</i>				
Private firms,	8	7	-1	-12.50
Corporations,	-	1	+1	-
Partners,	9	8	-1	-11.11
Stockholders,	-	4	+4	-
<i>Stone.</i>				
Private firms,	56	55	-1	-1.79
Corporations,	10	11	+1	+10.00
Partners,	104	100	-4	-3.85
Stockholders,	307	328	+21	+6.84
<i>Straw and Palm Leaf Goods.</i>				
Private firms,	16	15	-1	-6.25
Corporations,	1	2	+1	+100.00
Partners,	39	38	-1	-2.56
Stockholders,	7	13	+6	+85.71
<i>Tallow, Candles, Soap, and Grease.</i>				
Private firms,	38	37	-1	-2.63
Corporations,	2	3	+1	+50.00
Partners,	57	53	-4	-7.02
Stockholders,	8	11	+3	+37.50
<i>Whips, Lashes, and Stocks.</i>				
Private firms,	6	5	-1	-16.67
Corporations,	4	5	+1	+25.00
Partners,	10	9	-1	-10.00
Stockholders,	80	107	+27	+33.75
<i>Wooden Goods.</i>				
Private firms,	78	77	-1	-1.28
Corporations,	9	10	+1	+11.11
Partners,	120	116	-4	-3.33
Stockholders,	124	137	+13	+10.48
<i>Woollen Goods.</i>				
Private firms,	89	88	-1	-1.12
Corporations,	32	33	+1	+3.13
Partners,	150	148	-2	-1.33
Stockholders,	1,016	1,056	+40	+3.94
ALL INDUSTRIES.				
Private firms,	2,376	2,341	-35	-1.47
Corporations,	641	677	+36	+5.62
Partners,	4,149	4,094	-55	-1.33
Stockholders,	31,043	32,358	+1,315	+4.24

In order to show in the aggregate the effect of the change from private firm to corporation, the following table is presented :

PRIVATE FIRMS AND CORPORATIONS.	NUMBER		PERCENTAGES	
	1889	1890	1889	1890
Private firms,	2,376	2,341	78.75	77.57
Corporations,	641	677	21.25	22.43
TOTALS,	3,017	3,018	100.00	100.00

In 1889 the private firms represented 78.75 per cent of all the establishments considered, and the corporations 21.25 per cent. In 1890 the private firms represented 77.57 per cent, and the corporations 22.43 per cent. The net decrease in private firms was 35, or 1.47 per cent. The net increase in corporations was 36, or 5.62 per cent. These percentages of decrease and increase, while quite small, are still in accord with the tendency which has been manifested for a number of years, and which, if continued, must result in a considerable increase in the number of corporations as compared with private firms.

The following table shows the duplications in private firms and corporations :

PRIVATE FIRMS AND CORPORATIONS.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS	
	1889	1890
Private firms,	10	8
Corporations,	14	15
TOTALS,	24	23

From the above it appears that, in the tabulation for 1889, 24 duplications occurred, while in that for 1890 but 23 are found. The duplications refer to the same concerns in each year, and the excess of one duplicate in 1889 over those shown

for 1890 is caused by the fact that a firm which controlled three establishments in 1889 had but two under its direction in 1890, having disposed of one to a new firm, thereby diminishing the number of duplicate firms in the latter year by one. As these duplications refer to the same concerns, the difference in the totals of private firms and corporations in 1890 as compared with 1889 is caused by the change from the private firm to the corporate form of doing business; that is to say, the duplicate returns received for corporations in 1890 becomes 15 instead of 14 from the fact that one of the private firms has become a corporation.

PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS.

We have referred to the duplications in certain cases of private firms and corporations. The absence of duplications in the columns devoted to partners, while they appear in the column devoted to the number of private firms, is accounted for by the fact that the duplicate establishments were in the same industry and, therefore, partners were counted once only; but had a private firm engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes been connected with a tannery where leather was a finished product and sold as such, then the partners would have been enumerated under both industry classifications. The All Industries line for partners is a mathematical total. Stockholders are in some cases duplicated, and, as stated in the Annual Statistics of Manufactures for 1889, "These duplications are caused by the fact that the same body of stockholders is sometimes connected with two or more establishments, in the same or in different cities and towns, which, under the plan of classification adopted by this office, might come under two different industry heads; therefore it has been deemed expedient to credit the whole body of stockholders to each industry, but to count them once only when making up the total for All Industries. To illustrate: a corporation is engaged in manufacturing gray cotton cloth, a part of which is sold as gray cloth and the balance converted by bleaching, dyeing, or printing into another class of goods. This corporation has two establishments, a cotton mill and a print works. All accounts of stock used, persons employed,

etc., are kept separately, and two schedules are returned to this office, one being classified under Cotton Goods and the other under Print Works, Dye Works, and Bleacheries. The stockholders number 50. They are counted in Cotton Goods, but if they are omitted from the tabulation of Print Works, Dye Works, and Bleacheries, that industry suffers in comparison as regards the number of stockholders; therefore, it has been decided to include the stockholders in both industries, but once only in the aggregate."

The duplications in stockholders are shown by the following table :

STOCKHOLDERS.	1889	1890
Males,	884	896
Females,	634	636
Banks, trustees, etc.,	588	480
TOTALS,	2,106	2,012

The following table shows the number of general partners, the number of special partners, and the number of estates, trustees, etc., concerned in the management of the private firms for 1889 and 1890, with percentages :

PARTNERS.	NUMBER		PERCENTAGES	
	1889	1890	1889	1890
General partners,	4,079	4,026	98.31	98.34
Special partners,	57	52	1.37	1.27
Estates, trustees, etc.,	13	16	0.32	0.39
TOTALS,	4,149	4,094	100.00	100.00

From this table it appears that, in 1889, the general partners constituted 98.31 per cent of the total number of partners, the special partners 1.37 per cent, and the estates, trustees, etc., 0.32 per cent. In 1890, the general partners represented 98.34 per cent of the total number of partners, the special partners

1.27 per cent, and the estates, trustees, etc., 0.39 per cent. No material change, therefore, appears between the two years, the total decrease in the number of partners being only 55 in the grand total of 4,094 for the year 1890, this being a decrease of but 1.33 per cent as compared with 1889.

The following table shows the number of male partners, the number of female partners, and the number of estates, trustees, etc., for each year with percentages :

PARTNERS.	NUMBER		PERCENTAGES	
	1889	1890	1889	1890
Males,	4,053	3,976	97.68	97.12
Females,	83	102	2.00	2.49
Estates, trustees, etc.,	13	16	0.32	0.39
TOTALS,	4,149	4,094	100.00	100.00

The results of this table indicate a decrease in male partners of 77, or 1.90 per cent, and an increase in female partners of 19, or 22.89 per cent. As in the case of the increase in corporations as compared with private firms, the increase of female partners is quite small ; but it exhibits the tendency to enlarge the representation of women in the management of industrial enterprises.

The respective representation of the sexes as stockholders in corporations is shown by the following table :

STOCKHOLDERS.	NUMBER		PERCENTAGES	
	1889	1890	1889	1890
Males,	18,675	19,121	60.16	59.09
Females,	9,498	9,938	30.60	30.71
Banks, trustees, etc.,	2,870	3,299	9.24	10.20
TOTALS,	31,043	32,358	100.00	100.00

The increase in males is 446, or 2.39 per cent ; in females 440, or 4.63 per cent. Banks, trustees, etc., also increased their representation to the extent of 429, or 14.95 per cent.

The total increase in stockholders is 1,315, or 4.24 per cent. The increase in male stockholders is slightly in excess of that of female stockholders; but in 1889 the percentage of males of the total number of stockholders was slightly greater than in 1890.

If we consolidate both partners and stockholders, for the purpose of contrasting the relative positions of the sexes, we secure, for the purposes of comparison, the following table:

PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS.	NUMBER		PERCENTAGES	
	1889	1890	1889	1890
Males,	22,728	23,097	64.58	63.36
Females,	9,581	10,040	27.22	27.54
Banks, trustees, etc.,	2,883	3,315	8.20	9.10
TOTALS,	35,192	36,452	100.00	100.00

In this table, when both sexes are considered, the increase of female representation, as compared with that of the males, is quite marked, the increase of male partners and stockholders being but 1.62 per cent in 1890 as compared with 1889, while that of female partners and stockholders is 4.79 per cent.

The following table represents the increase in partners and stockholders so presented as to afford ready comparison in each class:

CLASSIFICATION.	NUMBER		PERCENTAGES	
	1889	1890	1889	1890
Partners,	4,149	4,094	11.79	11.23
Stockholders,	31,043	32,358	88.21	88.77
TOTALS,	35,192	36,452	100.00	100.00

From this table it appears that the percentages of each class of the total were not materially different in either year, the tendency however, as has been stated, being toward a slight decrease in the number of partners and a slight increase in the number of stockholders from year to year. The increase in

the grand total of partners and stockholders, in 1890 as compared with 1889, is 1,260, or 3.58 per cent.

In the tabular presentation on pages 12 to 15, the number of partners in each private firm and the number of stockholders in each corporation represented in the returns is shown for the years 1889 and 1890. The largest number of partners found in any single firm is eight, there being three firms of this sort in 1889 and two in 1890. The firms composed of a single partner numbered 1,151 in 1889 and 1,141 in 1890.

In order to enable a comparison of corporations, according to the number of stockholders therein, to be readily made, the following table is presented, which embodies a classification of the number of corporations in each year, ranging from corporations having 49 stockholders or less to those having 500 or more :

CLASSIFICATION OF STOCKHOLDERS.	NUMBER		PERCENTAGES	
	1889	1890	1889	1890
Under 50,	6,124	6,215	19.73	19.21
50 but under 100,	3,741	4,552	12.05	14.07
100 but under 150,	2,689	2,263	8.66	6.99
150 but under 200,	1,797	2,260	5.79	6.98
200 but under 250,	2,936	2,251	9.46	6.96
250 but under 300,	1,334	2,344	4.30	7.24
300 but under 350,	1,277	634	4.11	1.96
350 but under 400,	4,083	2,948	13.15	9.11
400 but under 450,	2,559	3,816	8.24	11.79
450 but under 500,	—	471	—	1.46
500 and over,	4,491	4,592	14.47	14.19
Railroad corporations,	10	10	0.03	0.03
Syndicates,	2	2	0.01	0.01
TOTALS,	31,043	32,358	100.00	100.00

From this table it is seen that out of a total number of 31,043 stockholders in 1889, 4,491, or 14.47 per cent, were in corporations each having 500 or more stockholders. In

1890, corporations of this class represented 4,592 stockholders in the grand total of 32,358, or 14.19 per cent. The small corporations having 49 stockholders or less contained, in the aggregate, 6,124 stockholders in 1889 and 6,215 in 1890, the percentages of the total number of stockholders being, respectively, 19.73 and 19.21.

Making a still more condensed presentation we obtain the following table :

CLASSIFICATION OF STOCKHOLDERS.	NUMBER		PERCENTAGES	
	1889	1890	1889	1890
Under 100,	9,865	10,767	31.78	33.27
100 but under 300,	8,756	9,118	28.20	28.18
300 and over,	12,410	12,461	39.98	38.51
Railroad corporations,	10	10	0.03	0.03
Syndicates,	2	2	0.01	0.01
TOTALS,	31,043	32,358	100.00	100.00

From this table we see that the comparatively close corporations, containing less than 100 stockholders each, comprised, in the aggregate, 9,865 stockholders in 1889, 31.78 per cent of the total number, and 10,767 in 1890, 33.27 per cent of the total number, while the corporations containing more than 300 stockholders each included 12,410 in the aggregate in 1889, 39.98 per cent of the total number, and 12,461 in 1890, 38.51 per cent of the total number. The number of stockholders in corporations of this class did not materially change, while the small corporations exhibit an increase of 902 stockholders in the aggregate, or an increase of 9.14 per cent in 1890 as compared with 1889.

In these comparisons, the railroad corporation and so called syndicate, which to a limited extent carry on manufacturing establishments and therefore appear in the returns, are not subdivided as to stockholders.

The effect upon partners and stockholders, in the aggregate, by the change from private firm to corporation, is shown in the following analysis table :

CLASSIFICATION.	NUMBER	
	1889	1890
Private firms,	2,376	2,341
Partners,	4,149	4,094
Average number of partners to a private firm, . . .	1.75	1.75
Corporations,	641	677
Stockholders,	31,043	32,358
Average number of stockholders to a corporation, . .	48.43	47.80

The average number of partners to a private firm was 1.75 in each year. The average number of stockholders to a corporation was 48.43 in 1889 and 47.80 in 1890, showing a slight decrease in 1890. While the number of corporations increased from 641 to 677 the number of private firms decreased from 2,376 to 2,341. The average number of partners to a private firm has not materially increased since 1875, but the average number of stockholders to a corporation has declined slightly, the averages for 1875 and 1885 being 50.11 and 45.03, respectively. It appears that, from the returns received from the 677 corporations represented in our returns for 1890, the average number of stockholders to each corporation, while less than in 1875, was slightly greater than in 1885.

The returns relative to private firms, corporations, partners, and stockholders for 1890 may be summarized as follows: Out of 3,041 establishments in 77 industries, 2,341, or 77.57 per cent, are private firms, and 677, or 22.43 per cent, are corporations. These private firms and corporations are conducted by 36,452 persons, of whom 4,094, or 11.23 per cent, are partners, and 32,358, or 88.77 per cent, are stockholders. Of the partners, 97.12 per cent are males, 2.49 per cent are females, and 0.39 per cent are estates, trustees, etc. Of the stockholders, 59.09 per cent are males, 30.71 per cent are females, and 10.20 per cent are banks, trustees, etc., which are at present vested with the management of the concerns. The males form 63.36 per cent, the females 27.54 per cent, and the estates, banks, trustees, etc., 9.10 per cent of the whole number of persons carrying on the business in the industries considered. The average number of partners to a private firm is 1.75 and the average number of stockholders to a corporation is 47.80.

CAPITAL INVESTED: BY INDUSTRIES.

In the table on pages 19 and 20 comparison is made of the amount of capital invested in each of 77 industries in 1890 and 1889, and also as regards All Industries, in the aggregate, for these years.

In the 3,041 establishments included in the returns, the aggregate capital was \$370,389,414 in 1889 which was increased to \$391,200,269 in 1890, the percentage of increase being 5.62.

The following industries show an increase:

Artisans' Tools.	Hose: Rubber, Linen, etc.
Awnings, Sails, Tents, etc.	Ink, Mucilage, and Paste.
Boots and Shoes.	Leather.
Boxes (Paper and Wooden).	Linen.
Brooms, Brushes, and Mops.	Liquors and Beverages (Not Spirituous).
Buttons and Dress Trimmings.	Lumber.
Carpetings.	Machines and Machinery.
Chemical Preparations (Compound- ed).	Metals and Metallic Goods.
Clothing.	Models and Patterns.
Cooking, Lighting, and Heating Ap- paratus.	Paints, Colors, and Crude Chemicals.
Cordage and Twine.	Paper and Paper Goods.
Cotton Goods.	Printing, Publishing, and Bookbind- ing.
Cotton, Woollen, and Other Textiles.	Print Works, Dye Works, and Bleach- eries.
Crayons, Pencils, Crucibles, etc.	Railroad Construction and Equip- ment.
Drugs and Medicines.	Rubber and Elastic Goods.
Earthen, Plaster, and Stone Ware.	Scientific Instruments and Appli- ances.
Electrical Apparatus and Appliances.	Silk and Silk Goods.
Electroplating.	Sporting and Athletic Goods.
Emery and Sand Paper and Cloth, etc.	Stone.
Fancy Articles.	Tallow, Candles, Soap, and Grease.
Fine Arts and Taxidermy.	Tobacco, Snuff, and Cigars.
Flax, Hemp, and Jute Goods.	Toys and Games (Children's).
Food Preparations.	Whips, Lashes, and Stocks.
Furniture.	Woollen Goods.
Glass.	
Glue, Isinglass, and Starch.	

On the other hand, the following industries exhibit a decrease in capital:

Agricultural Implements.	Burial Cases, Caskets, Coffins, etc.
Arms and Ammunition.	Carriages and Wagons.
Brick, Tiles, and Sewer Pipe.	Cement, Kaolin, Lime, and Plaster.

Clocks and Watches.	Mixed Textiles.
Corks, Bungs, and Taps.	Musical Instruments and Materials.
Dyestuffs.	Oils and Illuminating Fluids.
Fertilizers.	Perfumes, Toilet Articles, etc.
Fireworks and Matches.	Polishes and Dressing.
Hair Work (Animal and Human).	Shipbuilding.
Hosiery and Knit Goods.	Straw and Palm Leaf Goods.
Ivory, Bone, Shell, and Horn Goods,	Trunks and Valises.
etc.	Wooden Goods.
Liquors: Malt, Distilled, and Fermented.	Worsted Goods.

In many of these industries, the percentages of increase or decrease, as will be seen in the table (pages 19 and 20), are very slight.

In two industries, Jewelry Burnishing and Lapidary Work, and Photographs and Photographic Materials, no change in capitalization appears.

If we classify the establishments in selected industries, representing 49.62 per cent of the 3,041 establishments from which returns have been received, we obtain the following:

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered	AMOUNT OF CAPITAL INVESTED		INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (-), IN 1890	
		1889	1890	Amounts	Percentages
Boots and shoes,	474	\$25,746,823	\$27,031,212	+\$1,284,389	+4.99
Carpets,	12	7,280,141	7,674,854	+414,713	+5.71
Cotton goods,	157	107,403,162	115,474,265	+8,071,103	+7.51
Leather,	145	8,485,339	9,302,452	+817,113	+9.63
Machines and machinery, . .	179	19,818,384	22,825,669	+3,007,285	+15.17
Metals and metallic goods, . .	279	23,507,414	25,193,285	+1,685,871	+7.17
Musical instruments and materials,	38	3,457,218	3,441,300	-15,918	-0.46
Paper and paper goods, . .	84	18,100,759	18,364,678	+263,919	+1.46
Woollen goods,	121	24,457,101	25,202,916	+745,815	+3.05
Worsted goods,	20	9,166,770	9,082,136	-84,634	-0.92
Other industries,	1,532	122,986,303	127,607,502	+4,621,199	+3.76
ALL INDUSTRIES,	3,041	\$370,389,114	\$391,200,269	+\$20,810,855	+5.62

The industries mentioned in detail in the above table are the principal industries of the State. The capital invested in the establishments returned in them was \$247,403,111 in 1889, and this was increased to \$263,592,767 in 1890, an increase of 6.54 per cent. The 1,532 establishments making returns in all other industries, as shown in the last line in the table, increased their

capitalization from \$122,986,303 in 1889 to \$127,607,502 in 1890, or an increase of 3.76 per cent. Of these leading industries there are two in which no increase of capital appears, Musical Instruments and Materials and Worsted Goods, but the decline shown in them is very slight, the percentages of decrease being 0.46 and 0.92, respectively. On the other hand, the industries showing an increase in this presentation exhibit material gains, ranging from an increase of 1.46 per cent in Paper and Paper Goods to an increase of 15.17 per cent in Machines and Machinery.

The capital invested in the ten selected industries constituted 66.80 per cent of the total capital returned in 1889 and 67.38 per cent of the total returned in 1890.

An interesting presentation on pages 21 to 25 enables a comparison to be made for identical establishments which supplied returns for each of the five years 1886 to 1890. The details for each industry may readily be grasped from the table. We bring forward here, however, the totals for All Industries.

YEARS.	Number of Establishments Considered	Amount of Capital Invested	INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (-), AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEAR	
			Amounts	Percentages
1886,	865	\$201,902,206	-	-
1887,	865	220,532,685	+\$18,630,479	+9.23
1888,	865	221,042,922	+510,237	+0.23
1889,	865	215,564,764	-5,478,158	-2.48
1890,	865	225,774,722	+10,209,958	+4.74

The number of establishments of which each made a return for each year, is 865. The capital invested therein in 1886 was \$201,902,206. In 1890, these same establishments represented a capitalization of \$225,774,722, or a net increase, as compared with 1886, of 11.82 per cent. Each year exhibits an increase as compared with the previous year, except the year 1889 which, as compared with 1888, shows a decline of 2.48 per cent. The largest gain in any single year is shown in 1887; the next largest appearing in 1890. In the following analysis table the gain in each subsequent year as compared with 1886, 1887, 1888 and 1889, respectively, is clearly presented:

CLASSIFICATION.	INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (-), IN AMOUNT OF CAPITAL INVESTED	
	Amounts	Percent- ages
1887 as compared with 1886,	+18,630,479	+9.23
1888 as compared with 1886,	+19,140,716	+9.48
1889 as compared with 1886,	+13,662,558	+6.77
1890 as compared with 1886,	+23,872,516	+11.82
1888 as compared with 1887,	+510,237	+0.23
1889 as compared with 1887,	-4,967,921	-2.25
1890 as compared with 1887,	+5,242,037	+2.38
1889 as compared with 1888,	-5,478,158	-2.48
1890 as compared with 1888,	+4,731,800	+2.14
1890 as compared with 1889,	+10,209,958	+4.74

From the foregoing table it appears that in comparison with 1886, the gain, when expressed in percentages, was practically identical in the two subsequent years, being 9.23 per cent in 1887 and 9.48 per cent in 1888. In 1889 as compared with 1886 a slightly smaller percentage of gain, namely 6.77, appears, while the increase in 1890 brings its percentage of gain as compared with 1886 to 11.82 as has been stated, a higher level than that reached in any preceding year. When any year since 1886 is used as the basis of comparison, the increases in capital shown in subsequent years is slight, if any, never exceeding 2.38 per cent, the percentage of increase shown in 1890 as compared with 1887, until we compare 1890 with 1889 when an increase of 4.74 per cent appears. In 1889 as compared with 1887 and in 1889 as compared with 1888, decreases in capitalization appear. Upon the basis of increase in capital invested, as compared with the previous year, therefore, it would seem that 1890 indicates greater industrial activity than appears in any other year subsequent to 1886, except the year 1887.

It is necessary to point out, as has been done in previous reports, that "Increase in capital as shown in the tables simply means that more capital was devoted to production. It does not necessarily imply an investment of more money on the part of partners or stockholders. It may mean an expansion of credit. The converse of each of these statements is, of course,

equally true. This undoubtedly accounts for part of the fluctuation from year to year."

An expansion of credit, we again repeat, is not an evidence of distress, but may be, and often is, an evidence of progress.

The use of loan capital for the purchase of stock at favorable periods of the market, may, for instance, be a wise business transaction. Loan capital, or the value of stock purchased on credit, is, of course, represented in the totals of capital invested. In general, however, increase of capital whether in stock, plant, cash, or credit for purposes of production indicates an expansion of enterprise and therefore a prosperous state of the industry in which it appears, and, on the other hand, a movement of capital in any of these forms, out of the industry, if material in amount or if long continued, would indicate curtailment of production and decline of enterprise in that direction. The movement in one direction or the other can be very accurately noted when, as in these reports, the returns are obtained from identical establishments for each year.

Turning once more to the table, pages 21 to 25, and noting the conditions in certain leading industries for the five years subsequent to 1885, the year of the Decennial Census, the following salient facts appear: In the 163 leading boot and shoe establishments, for which consecutive returns were made, an increase of capital appears in each year as compared with the previous year, except in 1887, the greatest increase in any single year being that shown in 1888, part of the increase in that year being a recovery from the decline shown in 1887. Except that year, the greatest increase in any single year is shown in 1890. In Cotton Goods, 109 typical establishments are listed. These establishments increased their capital, in 1887 as compared with 1886, to the extent of 11.17 per cent, in the aggregate. In each of the succeeding years a decline is noted, but in 1890 an increase of 6.84 per cent occurs over the previous year, carrying the aggregate capital in these establishments to \$98,221,151, as against \$87,717,006 in 1886, a net increase of 11.98 per cent. In Metals and Metallic Goods, taking 89 representative establishments which the returns enable us to compare, a yearly increase is seen except in 1889. The net increase in 1890 as compared with 1886 is 3.68 per cent, the capital having risen from \$9,903,885 to

\$10,268,360. In Machines and Machinery, a larger net increase appears, the capital in 56 leading establishments having risen from \$8,345,284 in 1886 to \$12,327,416 in 1890, an increase of 47.72 per cent. Like the establishments in Metals and Metallic Goods, a yearly increase in capital appears except in 1889. The 60 principal establishments in Woollen Goods, making consecutive returns, also show a yearly increase in capital since 1886, except in 1889 as compared with 1888 when a decrease of 8.39 per cent is shown. The increase amounted to 14.20 per cent in 1887, and 5.09 per cent in 1890. The net increase in capital in the latter year as compared with 1886 was 11.23 per cent, or an increase from \$16,784,018 to \$18,668,703.

STOCK USED : BY INDUSTRIES.

The table on pages 28 and 29 presents a comparison of the value of stock used in the different establishments making returns in each of the years 1889 and 1890, with the increase or decrease expressed in dollars and by percentages. The table in detail requires no special analysis. In the 3,041 establishments in All Industries the total value of stock used was \$303,119,949 in 1889 and this increased to \$324,919,942 in 1890, the net increase being \$21,799,993, or 7.19 per cent. It will be observed that an increase did not take place in all the industries. On the contrary, there was a decrease in the value of stock used in the following: Agricultural Implements; Brick, Tiles, and Sewer Pipe; Cement, Kaolin, Lime, and Plaster; Cooking, Lighting, and Heating Apparatus; Drugs and Medicines; Electroplating; Fertilizers; Glue, Isinglass, and Starch; Jewelry Burnishing and Lapidary Work; Liquors: Malt, Distilled, and Fermented; Machines and Machinery; Mixed Textiles; Oils and Illuminating Fluids; Paper and Paper Goods; Perfumes, Toilet Articles, etc.; Printing, Publishing, and Bookbinding; Print Works, Dye Works, and Bleacheries; Railroad Construction and Equipment; Shipbuilding; Sporting and Athletic Goods; and Stone. The decreases in many instances are quite slight when expressed in percentages.

For the purpose of comparing the leading industries we present the following table:

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Estab-lishments Con-sidered	VALUE OF STOCK USED		INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (-), IN 1890	
		1889	1890	Amounts	Percent-ages
Boots and shoes,	474	\$49,071,486	\$52,736,654	+\$3,665,168	+7.47
Carpetings,	12	4,361,763	4,687,207	+325,444	+7.46
Cotton goods,	157	51,021,117	54,208,812	+3,187,695	+6.25
Leather,	145	12,352,816	13,623,815	+1,270,999	+10.29
Machines and machinery,	179	7,944,602	7,804,208	-140,394	-1.77
Metals and metallic goods,	279	15,228,968	18,583,013	+3,354,045	+22.02
Musical instruments and materials,	38	1,635,839	1,849,963	+214,124	+13.09
Paper and paper goods,	84	12,445,104	12,398,036	-47,068	-0.38
Woollen goods,	121	16,999,620	17,595,750	+596,130	+3.51
Worsted goods,	20	8,079,614	8,500,361	+420,747	+5.21
Other industries,	1,532	123,979,020	132,932,123	+8,953,103	+7.22
ALL INDUSTRIES,	3,041	\$303,119,949	\$324,919,942	+\$21,799,993	+7.19

The establishments in the ten selected industries presented in the above table represent 49.62 per cent of the total establishments making returns for each year. The stock used in these industries represents 59.10 per cent of the total stock used in 1889 and 59.09 per cent of the total stock used in 1890. The increase in the value of stock used in the ten industries, in 1890 as compared with 1889, is \$12,846,890, or 7.17 per cent. By referring to the line preceding that for All Industries it will be seen that the increase in the value of stock used in all the other industries, comprising in all 1,532 establishments, was \$8,953,103, and that the percentage of increase, being 7.22, was practically the same as the percentage of increase in the value of stock used in the selected industries. When all the industries, comprising 3,041 establishments, are compared, no material variation appears, the percentage of increase being 7.19. Of the ten selected industries only two, Machines and Machinery and Paper and Paper Goods, show a decrease in the value of stock used in 1890 as compared with 1889 and as the percentages of decrease are 1.77 and 0.38, respectively, it will be noticed that the decline is very slight. In Boots and Shoes, 474 establishments show an aggregate increase in the value of stock used of 7.47 per cent; Carpetings, 12 establishments, 7.46 per cent; Leather, 145 establishments, 10.29 per cent; Metals and Metallic Goods, 279 establishments, 22.02 per cent; and Musical Instruments and Materials, 38 establishments, 13.09 per cent. These five

industries are the only ones in the list of selected industries in which a greater percentage of increase appears than is found either in the other selected industries or in All Industries in the aggregate. In Cotton Goods, 157 establishments, the increase in value of stock used is 6.25 per cent; in Woollen Goods, 121 establishments, 3.51 per cent; and in Worsted Goods, 20 establishments, 5.21 per cent; these three industries range below the average for All Industries and also below the average for the other selected industries.

The table on pages 30 to 43 presents a comparison of quantities and values of leading articles of stock used in the same establishments in 1889 and 1890, and, if read with careful attention to the note preceding the table, will be readily understood. The value of a comparison like this, if continued from year to year, is readily apparent. It will present an accurate record of variation in the prices of the leading articles of industrial consumption.

In order to bring before the reader the difference in the purchasing power of money in the years 1889 and 1890, and to show clearly the increase or decrease in values in leading articles of stock used, we present two tables. The first exhibits the purchasing power of money as regards articles of stock used which show an increase in value in 1890.

PURCHASING POWER OF MONEY AS REGARDS ARTICLES OF STOCK USED
WHICH SHOW AN INCREASE IN VALUE.

ARTICLES.	Basis	QUANTITIES (\$10 worth)		DECREASE IN 1890	
		1889	1890	Quantity	Percent- ages
Alcohol, wood	gallons	11.36	9.09	2.27	19.98
Alum,	pounds	609.76	483.09	126.67	20.77
Apples, cider	bushels	52.63	28.57	24.06	45.72
Bark, hemlock	cords	1.28	1.04	0.24	18.75
Bones, green (or raw),	tons	0.73	0.59	0.14	19.18
Brass, pig	pounds	117.65	101.01	16.64	14.14
Camel's-hair,	pounds	58.65	52.25	6.40	10.91
Cloth, cotton	yards	127.71	121.21	6.50	5.09
Codfish, fresh	pounds	518.13	377.86	140.77	27.17
Copper, ingot	pounds	83.33	73.75	9.58	11.50
Corn, Indian	bushels	21.54	17.57	3.97	18.43
Cotton, raw *	pounds	95.06	91.41	3.65	3.84
Cotton, raw (Southern),	pounds	95.00	87.87	7.82	8.17

* Not specified as to particular kind.

*Purchasing Power of Money as regards Articles of Stock Used which show
an Increase in Value — Continued.*

ARTICLES.	Basis	QUANTITIES (\$10 worth)		DECREASE IN 1890	
		1889	1890	Quantity	Percent- ages
Flax,	pounds	62.54	50.76	11.78	18.84
Flour, wheat	barrels	2.05	2.01	0.04	1.95
Gambier,	pounds	185.87	166.11	19.76	10.63
Gum, varnish	pounds	168.92	120.48	48.44	28.68
Hair, cattle	pounds	1,018.33	904.16	113.17	11.11
Hair, curled	pounds	55.59	52.69	2.90	5.22
Ice,	tons	2.50	1.77	0.73	29.20
Iron, angle	pounds	485.20	460.83	24.37	5.02
Iron, boiler	pounds	346.14	286.77	59.37	17.15
Iron, burnt	pounds	5,102.04	3,412.97	1,689.07	33.11
Iron, cast	pounds	563.38	536.19	27.19	4.83
Iron, Norway	pounds	325.10	314.66	10.44	3.21
Iron, old	pounds	964.32	841.04	123.28	12.78
Iron, pig	pounds	1,061.57	925.93	135.64	12.78
Iron, Swedes	pounds	307.69	285.71	21.98	7.14
Iron, wrought	pounds	437.64	400.48	37.16	8.49
Lard,	pounds	141.84	109.53	32.31	22.78
Lead, pig	pounds	244.92	210.00	34.92	14.26
Leather, harness	pounds	31.34	24.99	6.35	20.26
Leather, rough	pounds	51.23	49.63	1.60	3.12
Leather, rough	sides	5.00	4.48	0.52	10.40
Leather, sole	sides	4.29	4.17	0.12	2.80
Leather, split (rough),	pounds	100.50	91.16	9.34	9.29
Malt,	bushels	10.94	10.67	0.27	2.47
Molasses,	gallons	52.16	40.68	11.48	22.01
Oats,	bushels	28.15	22.11	6.04	21.46
Oil, castor	pounds	96.34	80.97	15.37	15.95
Oil, curriers'	barrels	1.07	0.71	0.36	33.64
Ore, iron	tons	2.56	2.55	0.01	0.39
Rattan,	pounds	138.50	120.34	18.16	13.11
Rice,	pounds	400.00	387.60	12.40	3.10
Rubber, crude	pounds	23.71	22.32	1.39	5.86
Rye,	bushels	17.86	15.87	1.99	11.14
Silk, raw	pounds	2.60	2.43	0.17	6.54
Silver,	ounces	10.64	9.90	0.74	6.95
Silver, German	pounds	34.70	33.16	1.54	4.44
Skins, calf (green), . . . . .	. . .	20.00	16.67	3.33	16.65
Skins, calf (rough),	pounds	43.48	25.71	17.77	40.87
Skins, goat . . . . .	. . .	18.13	17.76	0.37	2.04
Skins, goat (dry),	dozen	1.68	1.61	0.07	4.17
Skins, goat (India),	dozen	2.02	1.40	0.62	30.69
Skins, sheep	dozen	3.80	3.41	0.39	10.26

*Purchasing Power of Money as regards Articles of Stock Used which show
an Increase in Value — Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	Basis	QUANTITIES (\$10 worth)		DECREASE IN 1890	
		1889	1890	Quantity	Percent- ages
Soda, caustic	pounds	400.00	314.46	85.54	21.39
Soda-ash,	pounds	763.36	657.89	105.47	13.82
Spelter,	pounds	209.21	183.15	26.06	12.46
Spiegeleisen,	pounds	313.28	272.78	40.50	12.93
Steel, band	pounds	374.53	350.51	24.02	6.41
Sumac, domestic	pounds	375.52	347.58	27.94	7.44
Thread, rubber	pounds	9.38	7.58	1.80	19.19
Tin, pig	pounds	45.85	45.09	0.76	1.66
Tobacco, domestic (binders),	pounds	52.47	42.28	10.19	19.42
Tobacco, domestic (fillers),	pounds	74.57	65.27	9.30	12.47
Tobacco, domestic (wrappers),	pounds	26.76	24.70	2.06	7.70
Tobacco, foreign (fillers),	pounds	10.58	10.31	0.27	2.55
Tobacco, foreign (wrappers),	pounds	5.39	4.94	0.45	8.35
Warp, cotton	yards	406.50	363.64	42.86	10.54
Web, elastic	yards	224.22	166.67	57.55	25.67
Whalebone,	pounds	3.17	3.00	0.17	5.36
Yarn, cotton	pounds	46.95	46.49	0.46	0.98
Yarn, jute	pounds	119.19	109.89	9.30	7.80
Yarn, merino	pounds	18.04	17.04	1.00	5.54
Yarn, mohair	pounds	7.52	5.00	2.52	33.51
Yarn, silk	pounds	1.94	1.58	0.36	18.56
Zinc, sheet	pounds	158.23	149.93	8.30	5.25

The manner in which the foregoing table should be read is plain. Take, for instance, the first line in the table, "wood alcohol;" the basis of measurement is the gallon, and the table shows that 11.36 gallons were purchasable, for the sum of \$10 on the average, in 1889, and 9.09 gallons in 1890, being a decrease in the amount purchasable for the given sum of 2.27 gallons, or 19.98 per cent. Again, take the article "raw cotton." For this the unit of measurement is the pound. The returns received indicate that, for \$10, 95.06 pounds were purchasable in 1889, on the average, and 91.41 pounds in 1890. This indicates an average reduction of 3.65 pounds, or 3.84 per cent in the quantity purchasable for the given sum.

In order that the same comparison may be made as regards articles of stock used which show a decrease in value in 1890 the following table is presented :

PURCHASING POWER OF MONEY AS REGARDS ARTICLES OF STOCK USED
WHICH SHOW A DECREASE IN VALUE.

ARTICLES.	Basis	QUANTITIES (\$10 worth)		INCREASE IN 1890	
		1889	1890	Quantity	Percent- ages
Acid, nitric	pounds	152.21	288.18	135.97	89.33
Barley,	bushels	10.00	10.87	0.87	8.70
Cloth, cotton	pounds	34.73	41.24	6.51	18.74
Cloth, cotton (gray),	yards	261.78	290.70	28.92	11.05
Cloth, print	yards	247.52	256.41	8.89	3.59
Cotton, raw (Egyptian),	pounds	59.35	62.00	2.65	4.47
Cotton, raw (Sea Island),	pounds	39.26	40.02	0.76	1.94
Duck, cotton (for sails),	yards	24.01	29.08	5.07	21.12
Hides, dry . . . . .	. . .	5.99	7.30	1.31	21.87
Hides, dry (finished),	pounds	83.33	93.28	9.95	11.94
Hides, green (salted), . . . . .	. . .	2.96	3.36	0.40	13.51
Hops,	pounds	60.75	61.65	0.90	1.48
Iron, bar	pounds	412.71	432.71	20.00	4.85
Iron, galvanized	pounds	199.96	206.27	6.31	3.16
Iron, malleable	pounds	140.08	169.55	29.47	21.04
Iron, sheet	pounds	289.86	322.16	32.30	11.14
Jute,	pounds	393.70	423.73	30.03	7.63
Lead, white	pounds	161.81	200.80	38.99	24.10
Leather, buff	feet	62.42	78.19	15.77	25.26
Leather, calf (glove),	feet	97.56	121.07	23.51	24.10
Leather, Dongola	feet	68.07	77.76	9.69	14.24
Leather, Kangaroo	feet	33.19	36.90	3.71	11.18
Leather, sole	pounds	49.54	53.21	3.67	7.41
Leather, split (finished),	pounds	56.66	57.21	0.55	0.97
Pork,	pounds	160.77	207.04	46.27	28.78
Rags, cotton (domestic),	pounds	366.30	377.36	11.06	3.02
Rags, old (for paper),	pounds	289.18	294.03	4.85	1.68
Salt,	tons	1.59	1.84	0.25	15.72
Steel, bar	pounds	162.73	179.37	16.64	10.23
Steel, cast	pounds	102.67	105.56	2.89	2.81
Steel, tool	pounds	85.76	103.84	18.08	21.08
Straw-board,	pounds	418.41	478.01	59.60	14.24
Sugar, refined	pounds	138.89	164.20	25.31	18.22
Sumac, foreign	pounds	333.78	346.02	12.24	3.67
Tallow, refined	pounds	198.81	199.60	0.79	0.40
Tallow, rough	pounds	310.56	317.46	6.90	2.22
Tin-plate,	boxes	1.60	1.68	0.08	5.00
Wool, scoured	pounds	21.40	21.79	0.39	1.82
Wool, unscoured	pounds	48.73	49.04	0.31	0.64
Yarn, linen	pounds	58.38	60.35	1.97	3.37
Yarn, woollen	pounds	14.62	18.45	3.83	26.20
Yarn, worsted	pounds	11.72	13.49	1.77	15.10
Zinc,	pounds	178.89	180.83	1.94	1.08

This table is identical in form with the one which precedes it. Take at random any article, for instance, "sole leather," the unit of measurement being the pound; in 1889, 49.54 pounds were purchasable, on the average, for the sum of \$10, and 53.21 pounds in 1890, an increase in quantity purchasable for the given amount of 3.67 pounds, or 7.41 per cent. The same method of comparison is applicable to any other article in the table.

It will be understood that the returns upon which these tables are based are the prices returned as paid by the establishments for the articles enumerated when used by them as stock. Some of the articles are also products of Massachusetts industries and appear as goods made in the returns for such industries. In considering the subject of Goods Made similar tables are presented showing the purchasing power of money as regards product, and it is possible that in those tables may appear articles identical with those presented in the tables relating to stock used. In such cases, differences in figures, if any, are due to the different bases upon which the tables rest.

GOODS MADE: BY INDUSTRIES.

The table on pages 47 and 48 presents a comparison of the value of goods made in the different establishments supplying returns for the years 1889 and 1890, with the increase or decrease in amounts and percentages. The total value of goods made in the 3,041 establishments was, in 1889, \$523,051,732 and in 1890, \$545,890,702, showing an increase of \$22,838,970 in the aggregate product for the latter year, or an increase of 4.37 per cent. The industries which show an increase of product greater than that for All Industries are the following: Agricultural Implements, 4.94 per cent; Artisans' Tools, 13.27 per cent; Awnings, Sails, Tents, etc., 38.42 per cent; Boots and Shoes, 6.63 per cent; Brick, Tiles, and Sewer Pipe, 6.27 per cent; Carpetings, 8.12 per cent; Carriages and Wagons, 17.01 per cent; Chemical Preparations (Compounded), 20.35 per cent; Clocks and Watches, 37.41 per cent; Clothing, 5.04 per cent; Corks, Bungs, and Taps, 12.76 per cent; Cotton, Woollen, and Other Textiles, 9.79 per cent; Crayons, Pencils, Crucibles, etc., 35.28 per cent; Drugs and Medicines, 6.78 per cent;

Earthen, Plaster, and Stone Ware, 25.83 per cent; Electrical Apparatus and Appliances, 20.78 per cent; Emery and Sand Paper and Cloth, etc., 4.90 per cent; Fancy Articles, 9.85 per cent; Fireworks and Matches, 6.43 per cent; Flax, Hemp, and Jute Goods, 14.04 per cent; Glue, Isinglass, and Starch, 6.25 per cent; Hair Work (Animal and Human), 26.59 per cent; Hose: Rubber, Linen, etc., 7.85 per cent; Ink, Mucilage, and Paste, 19.96 per cent; Ivory, Bone, Shell, and Horn Goods, etc., 7.65 per cent; Leather, five per cent; Linen, 20.21 per cent; Liquors and Beverages (Not Spirituous), 14.24 per cent; Lumber, 28.92 per cent; Metals and Metallic Goods, 8.24 per cent; Models and Patterns, 16.28 per cent; Musical Instruments and Materials, 10.79 per cent; Paints, Colors, and Crude Chemicals, 14.34 per cent; Photographs and Photographic Materials, 13.63 per cent; Polishes and Dressing, 7.23 per cent; Scientific Instruments and Appliances, 17.89 per cent; Sporting and Athletic Goods, 4.42 per cent; Straw and Palm Leaf Goods, 6.33 per cent; Tallow, Candles, Soap, and Grease, five per cent; Tobacco, Snuff, and Cigars, 20.30 per cent; Toys and Games (Children's), 6.67 per cent; Trunks and Valises, 23.36 per cent; Whips, Lashes, and Stocks, 15.14 per cent; Wooden Goods, 8.02 per cent; and Worsteds Goods, 10.34 per cent.

The industries showing a percentage of increase less than that shown for All Industries are the following: Arms and Ammunition, 3.98 per cent; Boxes (Paper and Wooden), 1.05 per cent; Brooms, Brushes, Mops, 0.94 per cent; Cotton Goods, 3.76 per cent; Fine Arts and Taxidermy, 4.04 per cent; Food Preparations, 4.08 per cent; Furniture, 3.06 per cent; Glass, 1.15 per cent; Hosiery and Knit Goods, 1.26 per cent; Machines and Machinery, 0.20 per cent; Paper and Paper Goods, 0.58 per cent; Print Works, Dye Works, and Bleacheries, 4.17 per cent; Rubber and Elastic Goods, 2.44 per cent.

The industries showing a decrease in the value of goods made in 1890 as compared with 1889 are —

Burial Cases, Caskets, Coffins, etc.
Buttons and Dress Trimmings.
Cement, Kaolin, Lime, and Plaster.

Cooking, Lighting, and Heating Apparatus.
Cordage and Twine.

Dyestuffs.	Perfumes, Toilet Articles, etc.
Electroplating.	Printing, Publishing, and Bookbinding.
Fertilizers.	
Jewelry Burnishing and Lapidary Work.	Railroad Construction and Equipment.
Liquors: Malt, Distilled, and Fermented.	Shipbuilding.
Mixed Textiles.	Silk and Silk Goods.
Oils and Illuminating Fluids.	Stone.
	Woollen Goods.

The decreases range from 0.18 per cent in Cooking, Lighting, and Heating Apparatus to 36.92 per cent in Perfumes, Toilet Articles, etc. The increases range from 0.20 per cent in Machines and Machinery to 38.42 per cent in Awnings, Sails, Tents, etc.

If the same leading industries, which were selected for comparison with respect to Stock Used, be considered as to increase or decrease in the value of product, we obtain the following table:

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered	VALUE OF GOODS MADE AND WORK DONE		INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (-), IN 1890	
		1889	1890	Amounts	Percentages
Boots and shoes,	474	\$81,843,178	\$87,270,205	+\$5,427,027	+6.63
Carpetings,	12	6,921,979	7,483,750	+561,771	+8.12
Cotton goods,	157	88,853,496	92,193,035	+3,339,539	+3.76
Leather,	145	18,406,777	19,326,897	+919,920	+5.00
Machines and machinery,	179	21,082,288	21,124,685	+42,397	+0.20
Metals and metallic goods,	279	33,686,270	36,460,938	+2,774,668	+8.24
Musical instruments and materials,	38	4,262,958	4,722,815	+459,857	+10.79
Paper and paper goods,	84	20,893,026	21,014,389	+121,363	+0.58
Woollen goods,	121	28,452,171	28,345,095	-107,076	-0.38
Worsted goods,	20	11,387,932	12,509,786	+1,171,854	+10.34
Other industries,	1,532	207,311,657	215,439,307	+8,127,650	+3.92
ALL INDUSTRIES,	3,041	\$523,051,732	\$545,890,702	+\$22,838,970	+4.37

The total value of goods made and work done in these selected industries represented 60.36 per cent of the total value for All Industries in 1889 and 60.53 per cent in 1890. The increase in the value of goods made and work done shown for these selected industries in 1890 as compared with 1889 was \$14,711,320, or 4.66 per cent. All other industries comprised in the returns, aggregating 1,532 establishments, show an increase in value of product of \$8,127,650, or 3.92 per cent.

It therefore appears that, as in the case of the increase in value of stock used, the percentages of increase in the selected industries, in all other industries, and in All Industries, in the aggregate, do not greatly vary. The only industry in the selected list which shows a decline in value of product in 1890 as compared with 1889 is Woollen Goods, 121 establishments being represented. The decline is quite slight, being only 0.38 per cent. The increases shown in Machines and Machinery, 179 establishments, and in Paper and Paper Goods, 84 establishments, are also slight, the percentages being 0.20 and 0.58, respectively. The value of product in Musical Instruments and Materials, 38 establishments, increased 10.79 per cent and the increase in Worsted Goods, 20 establishments, was nearly as great, the rate of increase being 10.34 per cent. In Carpetings the increase in product was 8.12 per cent, 12 establishments being represented. This was closely paralleled by the increase in Metals and Metallic Goods, 279 establishments appearing, the percentage of increase being 8.24. In Boots and Shoes, 474 establishments making returns, the increase amounts to 6.63 per cent and in Cotton Goods, 157 establishments, to 3.76 per cent. In Leather, 145 establishments, the increase was five per cent.

The table on pages 49 and 50 permits comparison between establishments in the different industries for the year 1890 and for the Census year 1885, identical establishments being compared. Into this presentation, 3,696 establishments enter, the aggregate value of goods made in them in 1885 being \$430,174,981. This was 63.76 per cent of the entire product in the Census year. In 1890 these establishments turned out goods to the value of \$549,346,552, an increase, as compared with 1885, of \$119,171,571, or 27.70 per cent. All the industries in the list show an increase in product since the year of the Decennial Census except the following :

Brooms, Brushes, and Mops.
Burial Cases, Caskets, Coffins, etc.
Buttons and Dress Trimmings.
Chemical Preparations (Compound-
ed).
Corks, Bungs, and Taps.
Cotton, Woollen, and Other Textiles.
Electroplating.

Fertilizers.
Fireworks and Matches.
Hose: Rubber, Linen, etc.
Ink, Mucilage, and Paste.
Jewelry Burnishing and Lapidary
Work.
Oils and Illuminating Fluids.
Stone.

The decreases range from 2.41 per cent in Brooms, Brushes, and Mops, to 56.07 per cent in Corks, Bungs, and Taps. Of the industries showing an increase, that showing the smallest percentage of gain is Drugs and Medicines, the increase being but 4.21 per cent.

For the purpose of comparing the ten principal industries with respect to the value of the product returned by them in 1890 and in 1885 the following table is presented :

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered	VALUE OF GOODS MADE AND WORK DONE		INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (-), IN 1890	
		1885	1890	Amounts	Percentages
Boots and shoes,	515	\$72,525,152	\$85,939,935	+\$13,414,783	+18.50
Carpetings,	12	5,992,968	7,495,100	+1,502,432	+25.07
Cotton goods,	142	64,050,844	88,484,746	+24,433,902	+38.15
Leather,	163	19,875,972	20,774,430	+898,458	+4.52
Machines and machinery, . .	254	14,781,431	22,462,302	+7,680,871	+51.96
Metals and metallic goods, . .	337	26,725,908	37,266,052	+10,540,144	+39.44
Musical instruments and materials,	39	3,688,629	5,305,380	+1,616,751	+43.83
Paper and paper goods, . . .	90	17,938,891	22,245,315	+4,306,424	+24.01
Woollen goods,	115	24,485,007	27,404,383	+2,919,376	+11.92
Worsted goods,	15	7,650,285	11,445,664	+3,795,379	+49.61
Other industries,	2,014	172,460,194	220,523,245	+48,063,051	+27.87
ALL INDUSTRIES,	3,696	\$430,174,981	\$549,346,552	+\$119,171,571	+27.70

The goods made and work done in these selected industries represented 59.91 per cent of the total product of 3,696 establishments in 1885 and 59.86 per cent in 1890, so that their relative position with reference to the other industries remains practically the same in both years. The increase in the value of goods made and work done in these industries in 1890 as compared with 1885 was \$71,108,520, or 27.59 per cent. In all other industries the increase was 27.87 per cent, and in All Industries, 27.70 per cent, showing, as was found to be the case when the year 1890 was compared with 1889, that the percentages of gain in these selected industries, in all other industries, and in All Industries in the aggregate, do not greatly vary. The industry in the selected list showing the smallest percentage of increase since the Census year is Leather, the gain being but 4.52 per cent, 163 principal establishments being considered. Next to Leather, the industry showing the lowest percentage of gain is Woollen Goods, which is represented by 115 establish-

ments and exhibits a gain of but 11.92 per cent. The industry showing the largest gain is Machines and Machinery, 254 establishments making returns in each year, the percentage of gain being 51.96. Next to this industry we find Worsted Goods and Musical Instruments and Materials, the percentages of gain being 49.61 and 43.83, respectively. In Metals and Metallic Goods, 337 identical establishments made returns in each year, the total product rising from \$26,725,908 in 1885 to \$37,266,052 in 1890, a gain of 39.44 per cent. The percentage of gain shown in Cotton Goods is nearly as large, being 38.15. In Carpetings the gain is 25.07 per cent, and in Paper and Paper Goods 24.01 per cent.

The table on pages 51 to 55 presents a comparison of goods made in identical establishments supplying returns for each of the years 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, and 1890. The total number of establishments, each of which made a return in each of these years, was 865. We bring forward the results in the aggregate, presenting the same in the following table :

YEARS.	Number of Estab- lishments Con- sidered	Value of Goods Made and Work Done	INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (—), AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEAR	
			Amounts	Percent- ages
1886,	865	\$233,993,938	—	—
1887,	865	246,905,584	+\$12,911,646	+5.52
1888,	865	253,976,869	+7,071,285	+2.86
1889,	865	261,354,946	+7,378,077	+2.91
1890,	865	271,862,259	+10,507,313	+4.02

The increase in 1887 as compared with 1886 was 5.52 per cent, a larger percentage of increase than appears in any other year when compared with the previous year, but was approached in 1890 as compared with 1889, when the percentage of gain was 4.02. As we have stated, the 3,041 establishments entering into the comparison between 1890 and 1889, show an increase in the value of product of 4.37 per cent. It therefore appears that the 865 establishments entering into yearly comparison from 1886 to 1890 were average establishments, so far as can be determined by the percentage of gain in them in 1890 when compared with the percentage of gain in all establishments in the aggregate during the same period.

In the following analysis table the returns for 1887 and each subsequent year are compared with each previous year beginning with 1886 :

CLASSIFICATION.	INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (-), IN THE VALUE OF GOODS MADE AND WORK DONE	
	Amounts	Percentages
1887 as compared with 1886, . . .	+\$12,911,646	+5.52
1888 as compared with 1886, . . .	+19,982,931	+8.54
1889 as compared with 1886, . . .	+27,361,008	+11.69
1890 as compared with 1886, . . .	+37,868,321	+16.18
1888 as compared with 1887, . . .	+7,071,285	+2.86
1889 as compared with 1887, . . .	+14,449,362	+5.85
1890 as compared with 1887, . . .	+21,956,675	+10.11
1889 as compared with 1888, . . .	+7,378,077	+2.91
1890 as compared with 1888, . . .	+17,885,390	+7.04
1890 as compared with 1889, . . .	+10,507,313	+4.02

In 1890 as compared with 1886 an increase of 16.18 per cent appears, or an average increase of 4.05 per cent per year. In 1890 as compared with 1889 the increase was 4.02 per cent, and in 1887 as compared with 1886, 5.52 per cent. These are the largest percentages of increase shown in any single year since 1886 and, while the percentage of increase indicated in 1887 was slightly above the average, that shown in 1890 is slightly below it.

In the following analysis table the output of nine selected industries is shown in each subsequent year as compared with 1886, with the increase or decrease in dollars and by percentages :

INDUSTRIES, ETC.	INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (-), IN THE VALUE OF GOODS MADE AND WORK DONE	
	Amounts	Percentages
<i>Boots and Shoes.</i>		
1887 as compared with 1886, . . .	-\$914,576	-2.43
1888 as compared with 1886, . . .	+627,334	+1.67
1889 as compared with 1886, . . .	+2,154,448	+5.72
1890 as compared with 1886, . . .	+3,753,857	+9.97

INDUSTRIES, ETC.	INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (—), IN THE VALUE OF GOODS MADE AND WORK DONE	
	Amounts	Percentages
<i>Cotton Goods.</i>		
1887 as compared with 1886, . . .	+\$5,504,054	+8.70
1888 as compared with 1886, . . .	+9,960,181	+15.74
1889 as compared with 1886, . . .	+13,081,628	+20.67
1890 as compared with 1886, . . .	+15,626,000	+24.69
<i>Leather.</i>		
1887 as compared with 1886, . . .	—\$154,213	—1.63
1888 as compared with 1886, . . .	—1,261,196	—13.30
1889 as compared with 1886, . . .	—1,843,943	—19.45
1890 as compared with 1886, . . .	—756,128	—7.98
<i>Machines and Machinery.</i>		
1887 as compared with 1886, . . .	+\$706,844	+7.54
1888 as compared with 1886, . . .	+1,001,594	+10.69
1889 as compared with 1886, . . .	+2,386,149	+25.46
1890 as compared with 1886, . . .	+2,446,659	+26.11
<i>Metals and Metallic Goods.</i>		
1887 as compared with 1886, . . .	+\$478,926	+4.11
1888 as compared with 1886, . . .	+785,639	+6.75
1889 as compared with 1886, . . .	+1,593,962	+13.69
1890 as compared with 1886, . . .	+2,305,988	+19.81
<i>Musical Instruments and Materials.</i>		
1887 as compared with 1886, . . .	+\$135,883	+6.26
1888 as compared with 1886, . . .	+223,856	+10.31
1889 as compared with 1886, . . .	+504,414	+23.24
1890 as compared with 1886, . . .	+838,217	+38.61
<i>Paper and Paper Goods.</i>		
1887 as compared with 1886, . . .	+\$105,706	+0.90
1888 as compared with 1886, . . .	+1,159,029	+9.91
1889 as compared with 1886, . . .	+1,358,464	+11.62
1890 as compared with 1886, . . .	+1,290,855	+11.04
<i>Woollen Goods.</i>		
1887 as compared with 1886, . . .	+\$1,482,890	+8.28
1888 as compared with 1886, . . .	+1,278,082	+7.14
1889 as compared with 1886, . . .	+1,783,264	+9.96
1890 as compared with 1886, . . .	+1,333,910	+7.45
<i>Worsted Goods.</i>		
1887 as compared with 1886, . . .	—\$107,632	—1.80
1888 as compared with 1886, . . .	+17,007	+0.28
1889 as compared with 1886, . . .	+607,108	+10.16
1890 as compared with 1886, . . .	+685,470	+11.47

Taking the first industry in the above selected list, namely Boots and Shoes, we note that as compared with 1886 every

subsequent year shows an increased output, with the single exception of the year 1887, in which a decline of 2.43 per cent appears. The year 1890 shows an increase of 9.97 per cent as compared with 1886, indicating a larger volume of business, measured by the value of goods made than appears in any of the years considered.

In Cotton Goods every year exhibits a larger product, measured in value, the percentage of increase found in 1890, 24.69, being larger than appears in any other year.

In Leather, comparing 1886 with subsequent years, a decline in value of product is noted in every year, the largest percentage of decline being found in 1889, 1888 ranking next, and 1890 ranking third, the percentages of decrease being 19.45, 13.30, and 7.98 respectively. This indicates that, measured by value of output, this industry has declined since 1886, but that the lowest point for the five years was reached in 1889 and that partial recovery is apparent in 1890.

In Machines and Machinery gain appears in each year, the highest point being reached in 1890, in which year the total product represented a value 26.11 per cent greater than was returned in 1886.

In Metals and Metallic Goods, also, gain appears each year, and in 1890 we find a product value 19.81 per cent greater than in 1886.

In Musical Instruments and Materials similar conditions are noted, a product value 38.61 per cent larger appearing in 1890 than was returned in 1886.

In Paper and Paper Goods, while each year shows a greater product value than appears in 1886, the highest level was reached in 1889, although the decline from this point in the year 1890 was very slight; the percentages of gain as compared with 1886, are 11.62 and 11.04 respectively.

In Woollen Goods, while each year subsequent to 1886 shows a gain in product value as compared with that year, the percentage of gain exhibited in 1887, 8.28, has changed but slightly in the years that have followed, the highest rank being taken by 1889 in which a gain of 9.96 per cent appears, dropping to 7.45 per cent in 1890, the latter year thus showing, as compared with 1886, a smaller percentage of gain than appears in any other, except 1888, in which the percentage of gain was 7.14.

In Worsteds Goods, gain in product value appears in every year since 1886, except in 1887 in which a decline of 1.80 per cent is noted. In the following year, 1888, this loss was more than recovered, a slight gain, 0.28 per cent appearing. Since 1888 a yearly gain has carried the product value to a point 11.47 per cent higher in 1890 than in 1886. These comparisons for the five specified years are based upon leading establishments making returns for each of the years. The number of such establishments was 865. From the returns of these 865 establishments the following graphic presentation is derived, which exhibits the fact of increase or decrease in product in each of the industries in each of the years subsequent to 1886 as compared with the product returned in 1886, the sign (+) indicating a gain and the sign (—) a decrease.

INDUSTRIES.	1887 as com- pared with 1886	1888 as com- pared with 1886	1889 as com- pared with 1886	1890 as com- pared with 1886
Agricultural implements,	+	+	+	+
Arms and ammunition,	+	+	—	+
Artisans' tools,	+	+	+	+
Boots and shoes,	—	+	+	+
Boxes (paper and wooden),	—	+	+	—
Carriages and wagons,	+	+	—	+
Clothing,	+	+	+	+
Cordage and twine,	+	+	+	+
Cotton goods,	+	+	+	+
Food preparations,	+	+	+	+
Furniture,	+	+	+	+
Hosiery and knit goods,	+	—	—	—
Leather,	—	—	—	—
Liquors: malt, distilled, and fermented,	—	+	+	+
Machines and machinery,	+	+	+	+
Metals and metallic goods,	+	+	+	+
Mixed textiles,	+	—	—	—
Musical instruments and materials, .	+	+	+	+
Paper and paper goods,	+	+	+	+
Print works, dye works, and bleacheries,	+	+	+	+
Rubber and elastic goods,	+	—	+	+
Silk and silk goods,	+	+	+	+
Stone,	+	+	+	+

INDUSTRIES.	1887 as com- pared with 1886	1888 as com- pared with 1886	1889 as com- pared with 1886	1890 as com- pared with 1886
Straw and palm leaf goods, . . .	+	+	—	—
Tallow, candles, soap, and grease, .	—	+	+	+
Wooden goods,	+	—	—	+
Woollen goods,	+	+	+	+
Worsted goods,	—	+	+	+
TOTALS,	+	+	+	+

The above table requires no particular explanation as its meaning appears upon its face.

In Agricultural Implements, for instance, we note a gain in each subsequent year as compared with 1886. In Arms and Ammunition a gain, as compared with 1886, in each year except 1889. In Artisans' Tools a gain is apparent in each year.

In Leather, to take an industry showing opposite conditions, which, however, has been analyzed in connection with the table immediately preceding the one now under consideration, a loss appears in each year as compared with 1886. These illustrations sufficiently show the purpose of the table.

It may be pointed out, however, that no other industry except Leather shows a decline in product value in each year as compared with 1886, when tested as is done in these two tables, by comparative returns made in each year by identical establishments. Hosiery and Knit Goods shows a decline in every year except 1887. That is, no year in the period of five years ending with 1890 shows so large a product value in the establishments, in this industry, as the year 1886, with the single exception of 1887. The same statement is true with respect to Mixed Textiles. In general, a larger product appears in every year than was returned in 1886, incidental exceptions appearing in some industries, for a single year or for two years. Besides Hosiery and Knit Goods, Leather, and Mixed Textiles, the only industries in which the establishments making returns consecutively for five years show a smaller output in 1890 than in 1886 are Boxes (Paper and Wooden) and Straw and Palm Leaf Goods.

The table on pages 56 to 60 presents an interesting comparison of the average annual product per employé for each of the five years 1886 to 1890 for the same establishments, 865 in number, making return of value of product for each of the years specified. The results in the aggregate are as follows :

In 1886, the 865 establishments returned 135,030 as the average number of persons employed ; the value of goods made and work done in that year being \$233,993,938, or an average of \$1,733 per employé. In 1887 the average number of persons employed in the same establishments was 138,701, the average annual product per employé being \$1,780. In 1888 the average number of persons employed was 138,907 and the average annual product per employé \$1,828. In 1889 the average number of persons employed was 140,943 and the average annual product per employé \$1,854. In 1890 the average number of persons employed rose to 145,261 and the average annual product per employé to \$1,872. Thus, as compared with any year since 1885, 1890 exhibits a larger average number of persons employed and a larger average annual product per employé. The comparatively slight increase in the average annual product per employé, notwithstanding the fluctuation in value of product, and in the average number of persons employed, will be at once noted. If we examine the various industries in detail presented in the table we shall find that the same fact appears with respect to each. That so general a uniformity of average results appears in the various years seems to substantiate the accuracy of the returns upon which the results are based. On page 61 a recapitulation presents the average number of persons employed during each of the five years in each industry, as derived from the returns of these 865 establishments, and also shows the average annual product per employé for each of the five years. For all the industries represented the average annual product per employé, based upon the returns of the five years, is \$1,815 ; the largest average annual product per employé for the period appearing in Liquors : Malt, Distilled, and Fermented, the amount being \$8,300, and the lowest in Arms and Ammunition, the amount being \$1,036.

The statistical presentation of Goods Made closes with the table on pages 62 to 87 in which comparison is made of the quantities and values of the leading articles of product, with

the increase or decrease in value in 1890 as compared with 1889, the difference in average value per basis of measurement in each year, and percentages. This table requires no special analysis, but we bring forward, as in the case of Stock Used, a presentation showing the purchasing power of money as regards certain articles produced, with the increase or decrease in 1890 as compared with 1889. The first table, which follows, relates to articles of product which show an increase in value in 1890 :

PURCHASING POWER OF MONEY AS REGARDS ARTICLES OF GOODS MADE
WHICH SHOW AN INCREASE IN VALUE.

ARTICLES.	Basis	QUANTITY (\$10 worth)		DECREASE IN 1890	
		1889	1890	Quantity	Percent- ages
Ale,	barrels	1.96	1.86	0.10	5.10
Batiste,	yards	186.92	164.74	22.18	11.87
Bone, dress	pounds	2.11	1.65	0.46	21.80
Boots, men's	pairs	6.02	5.68	0.34	5.65
Boots (not specified),	pairs	6.54	6.49	0.05	0.76
Brooms, house	dozen	5.21	4.95	0.26	4.99
Cigars, . . . . .	. .	228.41	214.50	13.91	6.09
Cloth, kersey	yards	9.10	8.67	0.43	4.73
Codfish, boneless	pounds	184.84	174.22	10.62	5.75
Coffee, roasted	pounds	42.77	40.24	2.53	5.92
Damask,	yards	35.12	33.33	1.79	5.10
Denim,	pounds	46.30	46.15	0.15	0.32
Domett, mixed	pounds	31.25	31.23	0.02	0.06
Domett, white	pounds	37.04	37.02	0.02	0.05
Dress goods, cotton and woollen	yards	86.36	85.54	0.82	0.95
Dress goods, silk	yards	8.06	7.87	0.19	2.36
Dress goods, woollen	yards	28.87	23.85	5.02	17.39
Flannel,	yards	41.91	41.39	0.52	1.24
Gingham,	yards	124.84	121.80	3.04	2.44
Glue,	gallons	8.22	7.65	0.57	6.93
Hats, fur (men's), . . . . .	. .	10.87	9.90	0.97	8.92
Hats, silk . . . . .	. .	2.10	2.03	0.07	3.33
Hosiery, cotton	pairs	185.19	183.82	1.37	0.74
Iron, bar	pounds	539.96	534.76	5.20	0.96
Leather, buff	sides	4.65	4.50	0.15	3.23
Leather, calfskin	pounds	26.98	19.67	7.31	27.09
Leather, calfskin	skins	8.09	7.54	0.55	6.80
Leather, card	pounds	35.71	32.26	3.45	9.66
Leather, goatskin	feet	67.39	65.45	1.94	2.88
Leather, goatskin	skins	10.36	9.88	0.48	4.63
Leather, goatskin (brushed),	skins	10.00	8.05	1.95	19.50
Leather, goatskin (India tanned Dongola),	feet	83.33	76.92	6.41	7.69
Leather, grain	feet	95.88	87.87	8.01	8.35
Leather, grain	sides	5.15	4.17	0.98	19.03
Leather, grain (glove),	feet	101.21	66.45	34.76	34.34

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Purchasing Power of Money as regards Articles of Goods Made which show an Increase in Value — Concluded.

ARTICLES.	Basis	QUANTITY (\$10 worth)		DECREASE IN 1890	
		1889	1890	Quantity	Percent- ages
Leather, horse	sides	7.52	5.00	2.52	33.51
Leather, kid	skins	10.53	9.52	1.01	9.59
Leather, kid (glazed),	skins	11.90	11.11	0.79	6.64
Leather, morocco	skins	26.67	14.08	12.59	47.21
Leather, morocco	feet	55.56	49.93	5.63	10.13
Leather, Napa	feet	285.71	200.00	85.71	30.00
Leather, russet	sides	4.55	4.00	0.55	12.09
Leather, sheepskin	skins	28.06	25.11	2.95	10.51
Leather, sheepskin (glazed Dongola),	skins	21.60	19.61	1.99	9.21
Leather, split (rough),	pounds	97.94	76.69	21.25	21.70
Leather, upper	feet	97.23	91.07	6.21	6.38
Leather, upper	sides	7.30	5.99	1.31	17.95
Leather, wax	feet	111.11	100.00	11.11	10.00
Leather, wax	sides	9.52	7.94	1.58	16.60
Meal, corn	pounds	909.09	826.45	82.64	9.09
Meal, corn	bushels	20.91	17.99	2.92	13.96
Mutton, dressed	pounds	142.05	125.00	17.05	12.00
Nails, brass	pounds	27.65	25.50	2.15	7.78
Nails, shoe (zinc),	pounds	125.00	114.94	10.06	8.05
Nails, zinc (fancy head),	pounds	64.80	50.74	13.86	21.46
Satinet,	yards	50.58	50.40	0.18	0.36
Sheeting,	pounds	40.16	39.43	0.73	1.82
Sheeting,	yards	181.16	176.37	4.79	2.64
Shoddy,	pounds	62.89	62.11	0.78	1.24
Shoes, boys'	pairs	9.35	9.01	0.34	3.64
Shoes, infants'	pairs	58.48	50.00	8.48	14.50
Shoes, men's	pairs	5.62	5.41	0.21	3.74
Shoes, women's	pairs	10.42	10.31	0.11	1.06
Skirting, satinnet	yards	68.07	53.33	14.74	21.65
Slippers, men's	pairs	12.50	12.33	0.17	1.36
Slippers, webbing	pairs	62.50	58.82	3.68	5.89
Slippers (not specified),	pairs	13.33	13.26	0.07	0.53
Suitings, worsted	yards	7.46	7.09	0.37	4.96
Suspenders,	dozen	6.85	5.21	1.64	23.94
Tacks, iron	pounds	116.23	113.25	3.03	2.61
Tacks, shoe	pounds	120.05	100.00	20.05	16.70
Tacks, shoe (iron),	pounds	68.73	59.17	9.56	13.91
Tacks (not specified),	pounds	99.01	95.24	3.77	3.81
Ties, Oxford (misses'),	pairs	11.11	10.75	0.36	3.24
Ties, Oxford (women's),	pairs	9.90	9.35	0.55	5.56
Twine, binder	pounds	97.09	93.20	3.89	4.01
Warp, cotton	pounds	40.19	39.76	0.43	1.07
Yarn, carpet	pounds	40.39	33.93	6.46	15.99
Yarn, cotton	pounds	40.45	40.21	0.24	0.59
Yarn, hosiery	pounds	50.05	48.15	1.90	3.80
Yarn, woollen	pounds	21.24	20.63	0.56	2.64
Yarn (not specified),	pounds	33.83	28.59	5.24	15.49

This table should be read in the same manner as the table showing the purchasing power of money derived from the returns as to Stock Used, explained on page 287.

The following table contains a similar presentation as to articles of product which show a decrease in value in 1890 :

**PURCHASING POWER OF MONEY AS REGARDS ARTICLES OF GOODS MADE
WHICH SHOW A DECREASE IN VALUE.**

ARTICLES.	Basis	QUANTITY (\$10 worth)		INCREASE IN 1890	
		1889	1890	Quantity	Percent- ages
Beef,	pounds	129.53	130.21	0.68	0.52
Belting, leather	feet	63.17	63.94	0.77	1.22
Belting, leather	pounds	15.17	16.30	1.13	7.45
Blankets, bed	pairs	4.07	4.42	0.35	8.60
Boots, boys'	pairs	7.75	9.09	1.34	17.29
Boots, children's	pairs	14.08	15.38	1.30	9.23
Boots, misses'	pairs	8.70	9.43	0.73	8.39
Boots, women's	pairs	8.00	8.20	0.20	2.50
Boots, youths'	pairs	11.63	12.35	0.72	6.19
Bread, white	loaves	133.33	149.70	16.37	12.28
Brick, common	thousand	1.51	1.53	0.02	1.32
Brogans, men's	pairs	7.94	9.09	1.15	14.48
Butter,	pounds	38.43	40.93	2.50	6.51
Carpeting, Wilton	yards	6.58	6.71	0.13	1.98
Cassimeres,	yards	9.62	10.00	0.38	3.95
Castings, iron	pounds	344.83	357.14	12.31	3.57
Cheese,	pounds	104.60	110.38	5.78	5.53
Cloth, cotton	pounds	41.07	41.48	0.41	1.00
Cloth, print	yards	181.16	182.48	1.32	0.73
Cloth, print	pounds	34.76	38.11	3.35	9.64
Cotton, spool	spools	406.50	440.53	34.03	8.37
Dress goods, cotton	pounds	23.88	26.56	2.68	11.22
Dress goods, worsted	yards	35.27	37.99	2.72	7.71
Drill,	yards	129.53	148.81	19.28	14.88
Duck, cotton	pounds	48.19	49.31	1.12	2.32
Flannel, cotton	pounds	43.65	43.78	0.13	0.30
Gingham,	pounds	22.15	23.39	1.24	5.60
Glue,	pounds	78.99	87.57	8.58	10.86
Ham,	pounds	107.64	116.41	8.77	8.15
Hats, felt (women's),	dozen	1.07	1.10	0.03	2.80
Hats, straw (women's),	dozen	2.75	2.92	0.17	6.18
Hats, wool	dozen	1.65	1.81	0.16	9.70
Hosiery, cotton (women's),	pairs	182.15	185.53	3.38	1.86
Hosiery, men's	dozen pairs	4.65	4.98	0.33	7.10
Hosiery, woollen	dozen pairs	5.78	6.54	0.76	13.15
Iron, anchor	pounds	173.01	181.82	8.81	5.09
Iron, rod	pounds	406.50	409.84	3.34	0.82
Jackets, cardigan . . . . .	. . .	7.23	7.31	0.08	1.11
Jerseys, cotton	dozen	2.17	2.62	0.45	20.74

*Purchasing Power of Money as regards Articles of Goods Made which show
a Decrease in Value — Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	Basis	QUANTITY (\$10 worth)		INCREASE IN 1890	
		1889	1890	Quantity	Percent- ages
Lager beer,	barrels	1.53	1.57	0.04	2.61
Lard,	pounds	163.61	165.56	11.95	7.78
Lawn,	yards	166.01	180.51	24.50	15.70
Leather, belt	pounds	25.00	25.02	0.02	0.08
Leather, buff	feet	88.65	92.00	3.35	3.78
Leather, card	sides	8.33	8.61	0.28	8.41
Leather, goatskin (glazed Dongola), . .	skins	17.48	18.48	1.00	5.72
Leather, goatskin (India tanned), . .	skins	16.00	16.95	0.95	5.94
Leather, kangaroo	skins	6.67	12.00	5.33	79.91
Leather, kip	feet	100.00	103.31	3.31	3.31
Leather, sheepskin (India tanned Dongola),	feet	102.56	117.65	15.09	14.71
Leather, split (finished),	pounds	53.11	55.10	1.99	3.75
Leather, board,	pounds	231.48	242.72	11.24	4.86
Nails, cut	kegs	4.31	4.57	0.26	6.03
Nails, iron	pounds	77.22	95.42	18.20	23.57
Nails, shoe	pounds	262.47	317.46	54.99	20.95
Nails, shoe (brass head),	pounds	51.84	55.13	3.29	6.35
Nails, shoe (steel),	pounds	285.71	307.69	21.98	7.69
Nails, steel	pounds	250.00	253.16	3.16	1.26
Nainsook,	yards	179.53	181.49	1.96	1.09
Oil-cloth, floor	yards	47.62	76.92	29.30	61.53
Organdie,	yards	125.00	166.67	41.67	33.34
Overcoating,	yards	2.95	5.59	2.64	89.49
Pork, salted	pounds	189.04	198.41	9.37	4.96
Satteen,	yards	133.51	142.05	8.54	6.40
Shirting,	pounds	31.32	31.82	0.50	1.60
Shirting, woollen	yards	44.44	50.00	5.56	12.51
Shoes, children's	pairs	18.69	19.05	0.36	1.93
Shoes, misses'	pairs	13.70	14.71	1.01	7.37
Shoes, youths'	pairs	9.35	9.71	0.36	3.85
Slippers, carpet	pairs	36.63	38.31	1.68	4.59
Slippers, felt	pairs	16.67	28.57	11.90	71.39
Slippers, women's	pairs	15.15	15.17	0.02	0.13
Sugar,	pounds	212.77	233.64	20.87	9.81
Suitings, woollen (men's),	yards	5.88	6.85	0.97	16.50
Tacks, shoe (steel),	pounds	79.68	85.69	6.01	7.54
Ticking,	yards	88.42	89.05	0.63	0.71
Ties, Oxford (men's),	pairs	6.67	6.80	0.13	1.95
Tomatoes, canned	dozen	8.33	8.70	0.37	4.44
Twill, cotton	yards	138.12	149.03	10.91	7.90
Warp, cotton	yards	289.02	400.00	110.98	38.40
Worsted, carpet	pounds	25.21	25.41	0.20	0.79
Yarn, carpet (worsted),	pounds	23.46	24.28	0.82	3.50
Yarn, mop (cotton),	pounds	100.00	111.11	11.11	11.11
Yarn, tow	pounds	61.14	64.52	0.38	0.59
Yarn, worsted	pounds	11.59	13.39	1.80	15.53

PERSONS EMPLOYED: BY INDUSTRIES.

The table on pages 90 to 93 presents aggregates of persons employed at periods of employment of the smallest number and of the greatest number, and the aggregate average number of persons employed for the year, with the excess of greatest over smallest number for the years 1889 and 1890. The general result for All Industries indicates that in the 3,041 establishments making returns in each year the aggregate average number of persons employed in 1889 was 263,083; the number employed at the periods of employment of the smallest number was 224,887 and at the periods of employment of the greatest number 293,321, the excess of greatest number over smallest number for the year being 68,434. In 1890 the aggregate average number of persons employed was 270,195, the number employed at the periods of employment of smallest number 234,324, and at the periods of employment of greatest number 300,227, the excess of greatest over smallest number being 65,903.

In the following tables we confine our analysis in detail to the ten selected industries. The first presents the average number of persons employed in each year with the increase or decrease in numbers and percentages.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Estab- lishments Con- sidered	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED		INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (-), IN 1890	
		1889	1890	Number	Per- centages
Boots and shoes,	474	40,773	42,768	+1,995	+4.89
Carpetings,	12	4,268	4,403	+135	+3.16
Cotton goods,	157	68,991	71,054	+2,063	+2.99
Leather,	145	5,987	6,074	+87	+1.45
Machines and machinery,	179	13,410	13,761	+351	+2.62
Metals and metallic goods,	279	17,378	17,640	+262	+1.51
Musical instruments and materials,	38	2,192	2,351	+159	+7.25
Paper and paper goods,	84	7,764	7,802	+38	+0.49
Woollen goods,	121	15,114	15,202	+88	+0.58
Worsted goods,	20	5,774	6,110	+336	+5.82
Other industries,	1,632	81,432	83,030	+1,598	+1.96
ALL INDUSTRIES,	3,041	263,083	270,195	+7,112	+2.70

The average number of persons employed in the ten selected industries represented in the above table constitutes 69.05 per

cent of the total number of persons employed in All Industries in 1889 and 69.27 per cent in 1890, indicating that these industries, with respect to persons employed, retained their relative position as to the other industries in each year. The increase in the average number of persons employed in these industries in 1890 as compared with 1889 was 5,514, or 3.04 per cent. The increase in all other industries, as shown by the line preceding the total in the table, was 1,598, or 1.96 per cent, while the increase in All Industries was 7,112, or 2.70 per cent.

Among these leading industries, the one showing the greatest percentage of increase in the average number of persons employed is Musical Instruments and Materials, the increase being 7.25 per cent. Worsteds Goods shows an increase of 5.82 per cent and Boots and Shoes 4.89 per cent. In Carpetings the increase was 3.16 per cent and in Cotton Goods 2.99 per cent. Machines and Machinery shows an increase of 2.62 per cent. The increase in no other industry exceeds two per cent. In Leather and Metals and Metallic Goods the increase in the average number of persons is practically the same, the percentages being 1.45 and 1.51, respectively. Paper and Paper Goods and Woollen Goods, while showing an increase, exhibit very slight percentages of gain, being but 0.49 and 0.58, respectively.

The average number of persons employed, considered independently, may, as we have frequently pointed out, give an erroneous idea of the amount of employment furnished in the different industries. In the general tabulation of persons employed, to which we at first referred, the number of persons employed at periods of employment of smallest and of greatest number should be carefully compared with the average number of persons employed; and, in order to make this comparison for the ten selected industries which we have just considered, we bring forward a presentation showing the aggregate number of persons employed at the periods of employment of smallest number in each year, with the increase or decrease in 1890 as compared with 1889 stated in numbers and percentages.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered	SMALLEST NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED		INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (-), IN 1890	
		1889	1890	Number	Per-centages
Boots and shoes,	474	31,362	34,776	+3,414	+10.89
Carpetings,	12	3,630	4,296	+666	+18.35
Cotton goods,	157	64,831	67,988	+3,157	+4.87
Leather,	145	4,940	4,518	-422	-8.54
Machines and machinery,	179	11,729	12,000	+271	+2.31
Metals and metallic goods,	279	15,234	15,487	+253	+1.66
Musical instruments and materials,	38	2,004	2,145	+141	+7.04
Paper and paper goods,	84	7,256	7,308	+52	+0.72
Woollen goods,	121	13,368	13,405	+37	+0.28
Worsted goods,	20	5,289	5,759	+470	+8.89
Other industries,	1,532	65,244	66,642	+1,398	+2.14
ALL INDUSTRIES,	3,041	224,887	234,324	+9,437	+4.20

The number of persons employed in the selected industries at the periods of employment of smallest number represented 70.99 per cent of the total number of persons employed at the periods of employment of smallest number in All Industries in 1889 and 71.56 per cent in 1890, the increase in the number of persons employed at the periods of employment of the smallest number in these selected industries in 1890 as compared with 1889 being 8,039, or 5.04 per cent. The increase in other industries was 2.14 per cent and in All Industries, 4.20 per cent. It will be noticed that every selected industry employed a larger number of persons at the periods of employment of the smallest number in 1890 than in 1889, except Leather, in which the number of persons employed was 422 less than at corresponding periods in 1889, a decrease of 8.54 per cent. In Carpetings, 18.35 per cent more persons were employed, at the time when the smallest number of persons was employed, in 1890 than in 1889; in Boots and Shoes, 10.89 per cent more; in Musical Instruments and Materials, 7.04 per cent more; and in Worsted Goods, 8.89 per cent more. The gain shown in the industries just enumerated is much greater than that shown by any other industry in the selected list. In Machines and Machinery the gain was 2.31 per cent and in Metals and Metallic Goods, 1.66 per cent. Paper and Paper Goods and Woollen Goods show slight gains, the percentages being, respectively, 0.72 and 0.28.

The following table presents a similar comparison as to the number of persons employed at the periods of employment of the greatest number :

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered	GREATEST NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED		INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (-), IN 1890	
		1889	1890	Number	Per-centages
Boots and shoes,	474	47,320	49,082	+1,762	+3.72
Carpetings,	12	4,512	4,529	+17	+0.38
Cotton goods,	157	71,597	73,266	+1,669	+2.33
Leather,	145	7,014	7,281	+267	+3.81
Machines and machinery,	179	14,943	15,368	+425	+2.84
Metals and metallic goods,	279	19,297	19,334	+37	+0.19
Musical instruments and materials,	38	2,310	2,534	+224	+9.70
Paper and paper goods,	84	8,267	8,270	+3	+0.04
Woollen goods,	121	16,314	16,571	+257	+1.58
Worsted goods,	20	6,194	6,571	+377	+6.09
Other industries,	1,532	95,553	97,421	+1,868	+1.95
ALL INDUSTRIES,	3,041	293,321	300,227	+6,906	+2.35

The number of persons employed in the selected industries at the periods of employment of greatest number represented 67.42 per cent of the total for All Industries in 1889 and 67.55 per cent in 1890: The increase in the number of persons employed in the selected industries, in 1890 as compared with 1889, was 5,038, or 2.55 per cent. In all other industries the increase was 1.95 per cent, and in All Industries in the aggregate, 2.35 per cent.

Every industry in the selected list shows a larger number of persons employed at these periods of employment of greatest number in 1890 than in 1889. The industries making the largest percentages of gain are Musical Instruments and Materials and Worsted Goods, the percentages being 9.70 and 6.09, respectively. In Boots and Shoes and Leather the percentages of gain are 3.72 and 3.81, respectively. In Machines and Machinery the gain was 2.84 per cent and in Cotton Goods nearly the same percentage of gain is shown, the exact figures being 2.33 per cent. In Woollen Goods the percentage of gain is 1.58. In Carpetings and in Metals and Metallic Goods the gain was very slight, being 0.38 per cent and 0.19 per cent, respectively.

In the presentation on pages 94 to 97 are presented averages

showing the number of persons employed in each establishment in each industry. We summarize simply the results for All Industries.

For the 3,041 establishments in 1889 the average number of persons employed per establishment was 87, the average smallest number 74, and the average greatest number 96, the excess of greatest over smallest number being 22. In 1890, in the same 3,041 establishments, the average number of persons employed per establishment was 89, the average smallest number 77, and the average greatest number 99, the excess of greatest over smallest number being 22. Although the figures showing average number, average smallest number, and average greatest number slightly vary in 1890 from those shown for 1889, the excess in each year is the same.

In order to show the range of unemployment, we present the following analysis table, which shows the range in the specified years between the number of persons employed at the periods of employment of the smallest number and the number employed at the periods of employment of the greatest number, beginning with the year 1886 :

COMPARATIVE YEARS.	Number of Estab- lishments Con- sidered	Aggregates: Persons Employed at Periods of Em- ployment of <i>Smallest</i> Number	Aggregates: Persons Employed at Periods of Em- ployment of <i>Greatest</i> Number	" Range "
1886,	1,027	129,843	167,913	38,070
1887,	1,027	135,271	172,175	36,904
1887,	1,140	149,714	190,194	40,480
1888,	1,140	147,593	191,234	43,641
1888,	1,364	169,610	221,307	51,697
1889,	1,364	176,097	221,449	45,352
1889,	3,041	224,887	293,321	68,434
1890,	3,041	234,324	300,227	65,903

The number of establishments in each group varies. The reason for this variation is that the establishments entering into the comparison between the successive years shown in the table are necessarily those which made returns in each of the years named, and no other establishments can be compared. That is to say, the first comparison shown in the table is between the years 1886 and 1887, for which we received returns

from the same 1,027 establishments. The comparison between 1887 and 1888 is for 1,140 establishments; between 1888 and 1889 for 1,364 establishments; and between 1889 and 1890 for 3,041 establishments. The table presents figures representing the smallest number of persons and the greatest number employed in each year and the difference or range between the two periods.

In the following table the aggregates have been reduced to percentages, the number of persons employed at periods of employment of greatest number constituting 100 per cent :

COMPARATIVE YEARS.	Number of Establishments Considered	Percentages of Persons Employed at Periods of Employment of Smallest Number of Persons Employed at Periods of Employment of Greatest Number	Range (Unemployed at some time During the year)	Aggregates: Persons Employed at Periods of Employment of Greatest Number
1886,	1,027	77.33	22.67	100.00
1887,	1,027	78.57	21.43	100.00
1887,	1,140	78.72	21.28	100.00
1888,	1,140	77.18	22.82	100.00
1888,	1,364	76.64	23.36	100.00
1889,	1,364	79.52	20.48	100.00
1889,	3,041	76.67	23.33	100.00
1890,	3,041	78.05	21.95	100.00

It will be noticed that when reduced to percentages the range between the aggregates of the smallest and greatest number of persons employed at periods of employment shows but slight variation from year to year, the least percentage shown in any single case being 20.48, and the greatest 23.36. While the percentage of unemployment brought out in this table would apparently indicate that nearly one-fourth of the persons employed in the different industries are out of employment for a greater or less period at certain times during the year, the period of unemployment upon which the percentages are based in many cases may be very slight.

A much closer indication of the range of unemployment is afforded by the comparisons of the number of persons employed each month.

On pages 100 to 119 are presented the number of persons

employed, by sexes, during each month of the year for the years 1889 and 1890, in each industry. In the following table we bring forward the aggregate number of persons employed in All Industries during each specified month of each year, together with the average number of persons employed per establishment :

MONTHS.	AGGREGATE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN EACH SPEC- IFIED MONTH		AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN EACH ESTABLISHMENT IN EACH SPECIFIED MONTH	
	1889	1890	1889	1890
January,	255,764	263,367	84	87
February,	259,183	267,177	85	88
March,	260,557	269,684	86	89
April,	260,809	268,094	86	88
May,	261,174	268,661	86	88
June,	261,193	268,926	86	88
July,	258,604	265,494	85	87
August,	260,366	267,118	86	88
September,	263,425	271,131	87	89
October,	264,834	273,512	87	90
November,	264,034	272,108	87	89
December,	262,298	270,860	86	89

From this table it will be seen that although the percentages of unemployment are as indicated in the previous comparison, still when All Industries are considered the number of persons employed during the different months of the year do not greatly vary, the range being from 263,367 in January, 1890, to 273,512 in October. In 1889 the range was from 255,764 in January to 264,834 in October, the months of January and October in each year being the months showing the smallest and greatest number of persons employed, respectively. The range in the aggregate does not appear to be great, neither is the range in the average number of persons employed per establishment very great. In 1890 it was from 87 in the months of January and July, to 90 in the month of October, and in 1889 from 84 in the month of January to 87 in the months of September, October, and November.

In the following table the range of employment is indicated by percentages, the number of persons employed in January in each year being considered as 100 per cent :

MONTHS.	1889	1890
January,	100.00	100.00
February,	101.34	101.45
March,	101.87	102.36
April,	101.97	102.02
May,	102.12	102.01
June,	102.12	102.11
July,	101.11	100.81
August,	101.80	101.42
September,	103.00	102.95
October,	103.55	103.85
November,	103.23	103.32
December,	102.55	102.85

On the basis of this table the range is between 100 per cent in January and 103.85 per cent in October, for 1890, and for 1889 between 100 per cent in January and 103.55 per cent in October.

The following analysis table shows the percentages of employment and of unemployment in each specified month in each year :

MONTHS.	PERCENTAGES OF EMPLOYMENT DURING THE MONTHS SPECIFIED		PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE MONTHS SPECIFIED	
	1889	1890	1889	1890
January,	96.58	96.29	3.42	3.71
February,	97.87	97.68	2.13	2.32
March,	98.39	98.56	1.61	1.44
April,	98.48	98.24	1.52	1.76
May,	98.62	98.23	1.38	1.77
June,	98.63	98.32	1.37	1.68
July,	97.65	97.07	2.35	2.93
August,	98.31	97.66	1.69	2.34
September,	99.47	99.13	0.53	0.87
October,	100.00	100.00	-	-
November,	99.70	99.49	0.30	0.51
December,	99.04	99.03	0.96	0.97

In this presentation the greatest number of persons employed necessarily appears as 100 per cent, and this number is found in the month of October in each year. On the other hand, the smallest number of persons employed being in the month of January the decline from 100 per cent shows the percentages of employment as 96.58 in 1889 and 96.29 in 1890, the percent-

ages of unemployment in each year being the difference between these percentages and 100 per cent, or 3.42 and 3.71, respectively. It is not necessary to enlarge the analysis of this table as the meaning of the latter is apparent. The percentage of unemployment was greater in 1890 than in 1889 in the following months : January, February, April, May, June, July, August, September, November, and December, and less in the month of March. In no single month in either year, however, is the percentage indicating unemployment greater than 3.71, as found in January, 1890, this being the percentage then unemployed of the number employed in October of the same year. In no other month of 1890 is the percentage of persons unemployed greater than 2.93, that found in July. In the months of September, November, and December it does not reach one per cent. October, of course, being the month in which the largest number of persons was employed exhibits no percentage of unemployment.

If the data contained in the presentation on pages 100 to 119 be reduced to percentages, comparisons may be made for each industry similar to those made in the preceding table for All Industries. Such a comparison is presented for Boots and Shoes in the following table :

MONTHS.	PERCENTAGES OF EMPLOYMENT DURING THE MONTHS SPECIFIED		PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE MONTHS SPECIFIED	
	1889	1890	1889	1890
January,	90.61	94.23	9.39	5.77
February,	92.95	95.43	7.05	4.57
March,	94.08	95.54	5.92	4.46
April,	93.51	93.91	6.49	6.09
May,	94.41	95.02	5.59	4.98
June,	96.72	96.26	3.28	3.74
July,	97.01	96.18	2.99	3.82
August,	100.00	100.00	-	-
September,	98.85	99.21	1.15	0.79
October,	97.09	96.61	2.91	3.39
November,	93.87	92.63	6.13	7.37
December,	93.77	91.49	6.23	8.51

We find that, in Boots and Shoes, upon the basis of percentages, 100 per cent, representing the greatest aggregate number of persons employed, appears in August in each year.

The greatest variation from this in 1890 is seen in December, where the percentage of unemployment is 8.51. The largest percentage of unemployment in 1889 is found in the month of January, the percentage being 9.39. The smallest percentage of unemployment in each year is found in the month of September, being 0.79 for 1890 and 1.15 for 1889. This would indicate that the dull season occurred in December and January, the percentages of employment being 91.49 in 1890 and 90.61 in 1889, these percentages rising with the gradual improvement in business, reaching the maximum limit, 100 per cent, in August in each year. A drop occurred in April in each year followed by a recovery in the following month.

If the reader cares to do so he may for himself construct a table similar to the one preceding for each industry, using, as we have said, the number of persons employed by months as shown in the presentation on pages 100 to 119.

In the presentation on pages 120 to 123 the Busy Season in each industry is indicated by a figure which shows the average number of persons employed for the year in contrast with the month in which the greatest number of persons was employed, and the aggregate number of persons employed at periods of employment of the greatest number. If read in connection with the note at the head of the table its meaning is plain. We select three leading industries from the list. It is found that in Boots and Shoes, for instance, the month in which the aggregate greatest number of persons was employed was August in each year. The number of persons employed in this month in 1890 was 44,266 and in 1889, 42,183. In Cotton Goods in 1890, April was the busiest month measured by the aggregate number of persons employed, and in 1889 this busiest month was November. The number of persons employed in the first named month was 71,428 and in the other 69,459. In Machines and Machinery the months of November and December, 1890, show the same number of persons employed, and this number, 14,617, is greater than that shown in any other month of the year. The month of October, 1889, showed the greatest number of persons employed in this industry, the number being 13,697. For All Industries, as pointed out in the comparisons previously presented, October was the month in which the aggregate greatest number of per-

sons was employed in each year, the totals being 273,512 for 1890 and 264,834 for 1889.

In nearly every industry a number of establishments reported the same number of persons employed during the entire year, in one or the other of the years considered. These establishments are shown in the presentation on pages 124 to 127. For All Industries, out of the 3,041 establishments making returns in each year, 672 in 1890 reported the same number of persons employed during the entire year, the total number of persons employed being 36,684, or 23,731 males and 12,953 females. In 1889, 725 establishments out of the 3,041 employed the same number of persons during the entire year, the aggregate being 31,617, or 21,422 males and 10,195 females. While a larger number of establishments reported continuous employment of the same number of persons during the year 1889 than made the same report in 1890, still the number of persons returned as having continuous employment was greater in 1890 than in 1889.

In order to enable the proportion of persons employed during the entire year of the whole number employed to be clearly seen the following table is presented :

	INDUSTRIES.	1889			
		ESTABLISHMENTS		PERSONS EMPLOYED	
		Whole Number Considered	Number Reporting Employment during the entire Year	Average Number Employed during the Year	Number Employed during the entire Year
1	Agricultural implements,	-	-	-	-
2	Arms and ammunition,	12	2	1,093	456
3	Artisans' tools,	24	7	1,155	114
4	Awnings, sails, tents, etc.,	17	3	118	38
5	Boots and shoes,	474	123	40,773	4,922
6	Boxes (paper and wooden),	110	27	3,609	608
7	Brick, tiles, and sewer pipe,	38	1	1,246	56
8	Brooms, brushes, and mops,	22	7	789	451
9	Burial cases, caskets, coffins, etc.,	5	3	165	115
10	Buttons and dress trimmings,	17	4	1,114	186
11	Carpetings,	12	1	4,268	62
12	Carriages and wagons,	65	9	1,948	330
13	Cement, kaolin, lime, and plaster,	4	2	75	4
14	Chemical preparations (compounded),	8	4	127	31
15	Clothing,	111	24	7,938	791
16	Cooking, lighting, and heating apparatus,	35	2	2,129	18
17	Cordage and twine,	25	3	3,430	98
18	Corks, bungs, and taps,	-	-	-	-
19	Cotton goods,	157	27	68,991	11,054
20	Crayons, pencils, crucibles, etc.,	3	1	28	10
21	Drugs and medicines,	16	5	302	57
22	Dyestuffs,	7	1	215	5
23	Earthen, plaster, and stone ware,	4	1	165	60
24	Electrical apparatus and appliances,	5	1	179	4
25	Electroplating,	8	4	75	15
26	Emery and sand paper and cloth, etc.,	10	1	226	19
27	Fancy articles,	6	3	248	55
28	Fertilizers,	3	2	28	12
29	Fine arts and taxidermy,	3	1	8	3
30	Flax, hemp, and jute goods,	5	2	928	11
31	Food preparations,	208	101	6,061	1,484
32	Furniture,	115	32	3,823	679
33	Glass,	8	2	505	19
34	Glue, isinglass, and starch,	10	1	283	36
35	Hose: rubber, linen, etc.,	4	1	167	12
36	Hosiery and knit goods,	33	3	3,721	45
37	Ink, mucilage, and paste,	6	4	20	11
38	Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods, etc.,	11	1	450	18
39	Jewelry burnishing and lapidary work,	2	1	3	2
40	Leather,	145	34	5,987	1,016
41	Liquors: malt, distilled, and fermented,	37	13	889	300
42	Lumber,	20	3	625	14
43	Machines and machinery,	179	20	13,410	398
44	Metals and metallic goods,	279	67	17,378	1,907
45	Mixed textiles,	15	1	2,873	125
46	Models and patterns,	5	1	48	3
47	Musical instruments and materials,	38	15	2,192	809
48	Oils and illuminating fluids,	9	1	147	13

1889		1890						
PERCENTAGES		ESTABLISHMENTS		PERSONS EMPLOYED		PERCENTAGES		
Estab- lishments	Persons Employed	Whole Number Con- sidered	Number Reporting Employment during the entire Year	Average Number Em- ployed during the Year	Number Employed during the entire Year	Estab- lishments	Persons Employed	
-	-	7	1	685	70	14.29	10.22	1
16.67	26.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
29.17	9.87	24	6	1,255	101	25.00	8.05	3
17.65	32.20	17	4	119	42	23.53	35.29	4
27.00	12.07	474	105	42,768	5,791	22.15	13.54	5
24.55	16.85	110	24	2,967	502	21.82	16.92	6
2.63	4.49	38	1	1,264	56	2.63	4.43	7
31.82	57.16	22	8	770	468	36.36	60.78	8
60.00	69.70	5	3	164	115	60.00	70.12	9
23.53	16.70	17	1	1,060	26	5.88	2.45	10
8.33	1.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
13.85	16.94	65	12	2,038	554	18.46	27.18	12
50.00	5.33	4	1	68	3	25.00	4.41	13
50.00	24.41	8	3	115	11	37.50	9.67	14
21.62	9.96	111	30	7,923	1,899	27.03	23.97	15
5.71	0.85	35	3	2,064	27	8.57	1.31	16
12.00	2.86	25	2	3,392	381	8.00	11.23	17
-	-	4	1	45	9	25.00	20.00	18
17.20	16.02	157	35	71,054	15,179	22.29	21.36	19
33.33	35.71	3	2	29	28	66.67	96.55	20
31.25	18.87	16	7	286	49	43.75	17.13	21
14.29	2.33	7	2	217	14	28.57	6.45	22
25.00	36.36	4	1	192	70	25.00	36.46	23
20.00	2.23	5	1	223	43	20.00	19.28	24
50.00	20.00	8	3	62	7	37.50	11.29	25
10.00	8.41	10	1	266	10	10.00	3.76	26
50.00	22.18	6	2	244	56	33.33	22.95	27
66.67	42.86	3	2	25	12	66.67	48.00	28
83.33	37.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
40.00	1.19	5	1	913	9	20.00	0.99	30
48.56	24.48	208	97	6,346	1,511	46.63	23.81	31
27.83	17.76	115	29	3,973	682	25.22	17.17	32
25.00	3.76	8	1	509	9	12.50	1.77	33
10.00	12.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
25.00	7.19	4	1	168	5	25.00	2.98	35
9.09	1.21	33	1	4,002	12	3.03	0.30	36
66.67	55.00	6	4	23	12	66.67	52.17	37
9.09	4.00	11	1	472	18	9.09	3.81	38
50.00	66.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
23.45	16.97	145	27	6,074	689	18.62	11.34	40
35.14	33.75	37	13	916	286	35.14	81.22	41
15.00	2.24	20	3	711	17	15.00	2.39	42
11.17	2.97	179	22	13,761	577	12.29	4.19	43
24.01	10.97	279	61	17,640	1,556	21.86	8.82	44
6.67	4.35	15	2	3,015	130	13.33	4.31	45
20.00	6.25	5	1	53	14	20.00	26.42	46
39.47	36.91	38	12	2,351	561	31.58	23.86	47
11.11	8.84	9	1	165	13	11.11	7.88	48

	INDUSTRIES.	1889			
		ESTABLISHMENTS		PERSONS EMPLOYED	
		Whole Number Considered	Number Reporting Employment during the entire Year	Average Number Employed during the Year	Number Employed during the entire Year
1	Paints, colors, and crude chemicals,	16	11	246	111
2	Paper and paper goods,	84	13	7,764	904
3	Perfumes, toilet articles, etc.,	2	1	9	5
4	Photographs and photographic materials,	6	4	98	68
5	Polishes and dressing,	16	8	203	38
6	Printing, publishing, and bookbinding,	19	5	1,114	69
7	Print works, dye works, and bleacheries,	21	2	4,339	212
8	Rubber and elastic goods,	28	3	6,504	238
9	Scientific instruments and appliances,	14	5	935	42
10	Shipbuilding,	21	5	675	169
11	Silk and silk goods,	10	2	2,351	478
12	Sporting and athletic goods,	8	3	182	35
13	Stone,	66	9	2,111	229
14	Tallow, candles, soap, and grease,	40	19	624	179
15	Tobacco, snuff, and cigars,	39	4	1,275	38
16	Trunks and valises,	8	4	128	44
17	Whips, lashes, and stocks,	10	2	336	158
18	Wooden goods,	87	31	2,418	776
19	Woollen goods,	121	17	15,114	1,348
20	TOTALS,	2,946	725	247,578	81,617

Selecting a few of the representative industries from the table the following facts appear :

In Boots and Shoes the whole number of establishments considered in 1890 was 474 of which 105 reported employment during the entire year. The average number of persons employed during the year in these 474 establishments was 42,768 and the number employed during the entire year, 5,791; of the establishments, 22.15 per cent gave continuous employment to their working force and this involved the continuous employment of 13.54 per cent of the entire average number of persons employed in the industry. In 1889, without introducing the numbers, 27 per cent of the establishments reported continuous employment and this involved the employment of 12.07 per cent of the entire average number of persons employed in the industry during the year. So far as this industry is concerned, therefore, a smaller percentage of establishments reported continuous employment in 1890 than in 1889, but a larger percentage of the average number employed

1889		1890							
PERCENTAGES		ESTABLISHMENTS		PERSONS EMPLOYED		PERCENTAGES			
Estab- lishments	Persons Employed	Whole Number Con- sidered	Number Reporting Employment during the entire Year	Average Number Em- ployed during the Year	Number Employed during the entire Year	Estab- lishments	Persons Employed		
68.75	45.12	16	9	246	119	56.25	48.37	1	
15.48	11.64	84	14	7,802	1,183	16.67	15.16	2	
50.00	55.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
66.67	69.39	6	3	101	58	50.00	57.43	4	
50.00	18.72	16	9	222	84	56.25	37.84	5	
26.32	6.19	19	4	1,107	52	21.05	4.70	6	
9.52	4.89	21	2	4,570	157	9.52	3.44	7	
10.71	3.66	28	3	6,514	332	10.71	5.10	8	
35.71	4.49	14	2	1,024	19	14.29	1.86	9	
23.81	25.04	21	4	632	54	19.05	8.54	10	
20.00	20.33	10	1	2,319	25	10.00	1.08	11	
37.50	19.23	8	1	219	2	12.50	0.91	12	
13.64	8.45	66	9	2,720	324	13.64	11.91	13	
47.50	28.69	40	18	663	180	45.00	27.15	14	
10.26	2.98	39	4	1,365	26	10.26	1.90	15	
50.00	34.38	8	3	116	30	37.50	25.86	16	
20.00	47.02	10	3	343	190	30.00	55.39	17	
35.63	32.09	87	26	2,589	735	29.89	28.39	18	
14.05	8.92	121	19	15,202	1,490	15.70	9.80	19	
29.05	12.77	2,916	672	248,141	36,684	23.05	14.78	20	

in the industry for the year was reported as continuously employed. In Cotton Goods, 157 establishments reported in each year and 35 of these employed the same number in their working force continuously. The average number of persons employed in the industry for the year was 71,054 and the average number reported as continuously employed was 15,179. That is, 22.29 per cent of the establishments reported continuous employment, and 21.36 per cent of the average number of persons employed represents the number returned as continuously employed. The percentages for 1889 were 17.20 and 16.02, respectively. So that in 1890 as compared with 1889 a larger number of establishments in this industry reported continuous employment, and the number of employes in them constituted a larger percentage of the average number employed for the year.

In order to enable the percentages for each industry to be easily compared the following recapitulation is brought forward:

INDUSTRIES.	PERCENTAGES			
	1889		1890	
	Estab- lishments	Persons Employed	Estab- lishments	Persons Employed
Agricultural implements,	-	-	14.29	10.22
Arms and ammunition,	16.67	26.93	-	-
Artisans' tools,	29.17	9.87	25.00	8.05
Awnings, sails, tents, etc.,	17.65	32.20	23.53	35.29
Boots and shoes,	27.00	12.07	22.15	13.54
Boxes (paper and wooden),	24.55	16.85	21.82	16.92
Brick, tiles, and sewer pipe,	2.63	4.49	2.63	4.43
Brooms, brushes, and mops,	31.82	57.16	36.36	60.78
Burial cases, caskets, coffins, etc.,	60.00	69.70	60.00	70.12
Buttons and dress trimmings,	23.53	16.70	5.88	2.45
Carpetings,	8.33	1.45	-	-
Carriages and wagons,	13.85	16.94	18.46	27.18
Cement, kaolin, lime, and plaster,	50.00	5.33	25.00	4.41
Chemical preparations (compounded),	50.00	24.41	37.50	9.57
Clothing,	21.62	9.96	27.03	23.97
Cooking, lighting, and heating apparatus,	5.71	0.85	8.57	1.31
Cordage and twine,	12.00	2.86	8.00	11.23
Corks, bungs, and taps,	-	-	25.00	20.00
Cotton goods,	17.20	16.02	22.29	21.36
Crayons, pencils, crucibles, etc.,	33.33	35.71	66.67	96.55
Drugs and medicines,	31.25	18.87	43.75	17.13
Dyestuffs,	14.29	2.33	28.57	6.45
Earthen, plaster, and stone ware,	25.00	36.36	25.00	36.46
Electrical apparatus and appliances,	20.00	2.23	20.00	19.28
Electroplating,	50.00	20.00	37.50	11.29
Emery and sand paper and cloth, etc.,	10.00	8.41	10.00	3.76
Fancy articles,	50.00	22.18	33.33	22.95
Fertilizers,	66.67	42.86	66.67	48.00
Fine arts and taxidermy,	33.33	37.50	-	-
Flax, hemp, and jute goods,	40.00	1.19	20.00	0.99
Food preparations,	48.56	24.48	46.63	23.81
Furniture,	27.83	17.76	25.22	17.17
Glass,	25.00	8.76	12.50	1.77
Glue, isinglass, and starch,	10.00	12.72	-	-
Hose: rubber, linen, etc.,	25.00	7.19	25.00	2.98
Hosiery and knit goods,	9.09	1.21	3.03	0.30
Ink, mucilage, and paste,	66.67	55.00	66.67	52.17
Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods, etc.,	9.09	4.00	9.09	3.81
Jewelry burnishing and lapidary work,	50.00	66.67	-	-
Leather,	23.45	16.97	18.62	11.34
Liquors: malt, distilled, and fermented,	35.14	33.75	35.14	31.22
Lumber,	15.00	2.24	15.00	2.39
Machines and machinery,	11.17	2.97	12.29	4.19
Metals and metallic goods,	24.01	10.97	21.86	8.82
Mixed textiles,	6.67	4.35	13.33	4.31
Models and patterns,	20.00	6.25	20.00	26.42
Musical instruments and materials,	39.47	36.91	31.58	23.86
Oils and illuminating fluids,	11.11	8.84	11.11	7.88

INDUSTRIES.	PERCENTAGES			
	1889		1890	
	Estab- lishments	Persons Employed	Estab- lishments	Persons Employed
Paints, colors, and crude chemicals, . . .	68.75	45.12	56.25	48.37
Paper and paper goods,	15.48	11.64	16.67	15.16
Perfumes, toilet articles, etc.,	50.00	55.56	-	-
Photographs and photographic materials, . .	66.67	69.39	50.00	57.43
Polishes and dressing,	50.00	18.72	56.25	37.84
Printing, publishing, and bookbinding, . .	26.32	6.19	21.05	4.70
Print works, dye works, and bleacheries, . .	9.52	4.89	9.52	3.44
Rubber and elastic goods,	10.71	3.66	10.71	5.10
Scientific instruments and appliances, . . .	35.71	4.49	14.29	1.86
Shipbuilding,	23.81	25.04	19.05	8.54
Silk and silk goods,	20.00	20.33	10.00	1.08
Sporting and athletic goods,	37.50	19.23	12.50	0.91
Stone,	13.64	8.45	13.64	11.91
Tallow, candles, soap, and grease, . . .	47.50	23.69	45.00	27.15
Tobacco, snuff, and cigars,	10.26	2.93	10.26	1.90
Trunks and valises,	50.00	34.33	37.50	25.56
Whips, lashes, and stocks,	20.00	47.02	30.00	55.39
Wooden goods,	35.63	32.09	29.39	28.39
Woollen goods,	14.05	8.92	15.70	9.80
TOTALS,	29.05	12.77	23.05	14.78

For the industries represented, the percentage of establishments reporting the same number continuously employed was 23.05 in 1890 and 29.05 in 1889; but the number of persons employed in such establishments in 1890, in the industries represented, was 14.78 per cent of the average total number of persons employed in all establishments, and in 1889 only 12.77 per cent.

On pages 128 and 129 a comparison of persons employed for the five years 1886 to 1890 is given. This comparison is only for those establishments which made returns each year for five consecutive years, the number being 865. The aggregates indicate the employment of 135,030 in 1886, rising in 1887 to 138,701. The year 1888 did not greatly vary from 1887, the average number of persons employed being 138,907. The number increased in 1889 to 140,943 and in 1890 to 145,261. The net increase, therefore, in the 865 establishments was from 135,030 employed in 1886 to 145,261 employed in 1890, or 7.58 per cent.

WAGES PAID: BY INDUSTRIES.

The presentation on pages 133 and 134 exhibits the total amount of wages paid during the years 1889 and 1890 in the 3,041 establishments, by industries, with the increase or decrease in 1890 in amounts and percentages. In all the industries represented, with 3,041 establishments, the total amount disbursed as wages was \$112,289,996 in 1889 which increased to \$117,144,984 in 1890, a gain of \$4,854,988, or 4.32 per cent.

The following analysis table brings forward the facts for the ten selected industries :

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered	TOTAL AMOUNT PAID IN WAGES DURING THE YEAR		INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (-), IN 1890	
		1889	1890	Amounts	Percentages
Boots and shoes,	474	\$20,730,076	\$21,972,420	+\$1,242,344	+5.99
Carpetings,	12	1,558,924	1,588,883	+29,959	+1.92
Cotton goods,	157	22,661,621	23,834,351	+1,172,730	+5.17
Leather,	145	3,158,050	3,139,674	-18,376	-0.58
Machines and machinery, . .	179	7,306,499	7,311,970	+5,561	+0.08
Metals and metallic goods, . .	279	8,729,291	9,360,215	+630,924	+7.23
Musical instruments and materials,	38	1,465,694	1,523,712	+58,018	+3.96
Paper and paper goods,	84	3,161,985	3,244,680	+82,695	+2.62
Woollen goods,	121	5,577,242	5,607,885	+30,643	+0.55
Worsted goods,	20	2,109,235	2,268,870	+159,635	+7.57
Other industries,	1,532	35,831,469	37,292,324	+1,460,855	+4.08
ALL INDUSTRIES,	3,041	\$112,289,996	\$117,144,984	+\$4,854,988	+4.32

The total amount of wages paid in these selected industries represented 68.09 per cent of the total paid in All Industries in 1889 and 68.25 per cent in 1890. The increase in the amount of wages paid in these selected industries in 1890 as compared with 1889 was \$3,394,133, or 4.44 per cent, practically the same rate of increase as was shown for All Industries. In industries other than those selected, as indicated by the line preceding All Industries, the increase was from \$35,831,469 to \$37,292,324, or 4.08 per cent, 1,532 establishments being represented. The largest increase in wages paid was in Worsted Goods, in which an increase of 7.57 per cent is noted. This rate is closely approached in Metals and Metallic Goods, in which the rate of increase was 7.23 per

cent. Two other industries having an almost identical rate of increase in the amount of wages paid are Boots and Shoes and Cotton Goods, the percentages being 5.99 and 5.17, respectively. In Musical Instruments and Materials a gain is noted of 3.96 per cent; in Paper and Paper Goods, 2.62 per cent; in Carpetings, 1.92 per cent. In no other industry in the selected list is the rate of increase in wages paid as high as one per cent, the percentages in Machines and Machinery, and Woollen Goods being, respectively, 0.08 and 0.55. In only one industry, Leather, is a decrease shown, being 0.58 per cent.

In the presentation on pages 135 and 136 average yearly earnings in each industry are shown. These average yearly earnings, as explained in the note at the head of the table, have been obtained by dividing the total wages paid in each year (pages 133 and 134) by the average number of persons employed during the same year, as shown on pages 90 to 93. The relative increase or decrease in earnings, on this basis, is shown in the table, with equivalent percentages. For All Industries the results show an increase from \$426.82 in 1889 to \$433.56 in 1890, being \$6.74 per employé, or 1.58 per cent.

For the ten selected industries a comparison is presented in the following table:

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Estab- lishments Con- sidered	AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS		INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (-), IN 1890	
		1889	1890	Amounts	Percent- ages
Boots and shoes,	474	\$508.43	\$513.76	+\$5.33	+1.05
Carpetings,	12	365.26	360.86	-4.40	-1.20
Cotton goods,	157	328.47	335.44	+6.97	+2.12
Leather,	145	527.48	516.90	-10.58	-2.01
Machines and machinery,	179	544.85	531.35	-13.50	-2.48
Metals and metallic goods,	279	502.32	530.62	+28.30	+5.63
Musical instruments and materials,	38	668.66	648.11	-20.55	-3.07
Paper and paper goods,	84	407.26	415.88	+8.62	+2.12
Woollen goods,	121	369.01	363.89	-0.12	-0.03
Worsted goods,	20	365.30	371.34	+6.04	+1.65
Other industries,	1,532	440.02	449.14	+9.12	+2.07
ALL INDUSTRIES,	3,041	\$426.82	\$433.56	+\$6.74	+1.58

For the ten industries presented in the table the increase in average yearly earnings in 1890 as compared with 1889 was \$5.73, or 1.36 per cent, showing that in these industries the

increase on the average was nearly as great as that shown for All Industries on the average. It is not quite so great for the reason that five industries in the selected list show a decline in average yearly earnings in 1890 as compared with 1889. These industries are Carpetings, Leather, Machines and Machinery, Musical Instruments and Materials, and Woollen Goods, the percentages of decrease being as follows: Carpetings, 1.20; Leather, 2.01; Machines and Machinery, 2.48; Musical Instruments and Materials, 3.07; Woollen Goods, 0.03. In Boots and Shoes the increase was 1.05 per cent; in Cotton Goods, 2.12 per cent; in Metals and Metallic Goods, 5.63 per cent; and in Paper and Paper Goods, 2.12 per cent.

In the table on pages 137 to 141 a comparison is presented of average yearly earnings in the same establishments for the five years ending with 1890, with the increase or decrease in each year as compared with the previous year. We bring forward in the following analysis table the results for 865 establishments in all of the industries represented:

YEARS.	Number of Establishments Considered	Average Yearly Earnings	INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (-), AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEAR	
			Amounts	Percentages
1886,	865	\$392.36	-	-
1887,	865	393.98	+\$1.62	+0.41
1888,	865	401.86	+7.88	+2.00
1889,	865	409.48	+7.62	+1.90
1890,	865	412.85	+3.37	+0.82

In this table we note the gradual increase in the amount of average yearly earnings from 1886 to 1890, the year 1890 reaching the highest average, \$412.85, while that of 1886 was \$392.36. A comparison of the increase or decrease in each of the years as compared with the previous year shows that the highest percentage of increase in any single year was made in 1888, when a gain of two per cent over 1887 is noted. In 1890, a gain of 0.82 per cent is indicated as compared with 1889. The average yearly earnings for 1890, and the percentage of increase as compared with 1889 shown here, differ slightly from those shown in the table on pages 135 and 136 and brought forward in the analysis table on page 323. This

difference, it will be understood, is caused by the fact that in the comparison for five years 865 establishments are considered, while in the table on pages 135 and 136, and the corresponding analysis table, returns from 3,041 establishments are presented.

In the following analysis table is shown the result for each year subsequent to 1886 as compared with each previous year beginning with 1886 :

CLASSIFICATION.	INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (-), IN AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS	
	Amounts	Percentages
1887 as compared with 1886,	+\$1.62	+0.41
1888 as compared with 1886,	+9.50	+2.42
1889 as compared with 1886,	+17.12	+4.36
1890 as compared with 1886,	+20.49	+5.22
1888 as compared with 1887,	+7.88	+2.00
1889 as compared with 1887,	+15.50	+3.93
1890 as compared with 1887,	+18.87	+4.79
1889 as compared with 1888,	+7.62	+1.90
1890 as compared with 1888,	+10.99	+2.73
1890 as compared with 1889,	+3.37	+0.82

Considering the first section of the above table we note that, as compared with 1886, 1890 shows the greatest percentage rate of gain, this percentage being 5.22. In 1890 as compared with 1887, we find a gain of 4.79 per cent; as compared with 1888, a gain of 2.73 per cent; and, as compared with 1889, as previously stated, a gain of 0.82 per cent.

In order to avoid misunderstanding we repeat our usual caution that these averages are not indicative of the rate of wages, but when compared from year to year, are simply evidences of fluctuation in employment. Nor are comparisons based upon the total amount of wages paid in each of the industries during the year indicative of increase or decrease in the rate of wages. The real conditions as to the rate of wages are much more clearly indicated by the presentation on pages 142 to 161, which exhibits a classification of weekly wages in each industry, giving the number of males and females and the total number of employes receiving different rates of wages from \$5 and under to \$20 and over in each year. In

order to analyze the results of this table, which may be profitably studied for each industry in detail, we present the following analysis table in which the facts for All Industries are reduced to the percentage basis :

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGE.	1889		1890	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Under \$5,	37.64	62.36	37.28	62.72
\$5 but under \$6,	30.56	69.44	32.13	67.87
\$6 but under \$7,	44.96	55.04	44.17	55.83
\$7 but under \$8,	56.68	43.32	55.86	44.14
\$8 but under \$9,	66.80	33.20	65.26	34.74
\$9 but under \$10,	81.09	18.91	81.24	18.76
\$10 but under \$12,	87.60	12.40	87.24	12.76
\$12 but under \$15,	93.81	6.19	93.16	6.84
\$15 but under \$20,	97.39	2.61	97.24	2.76
\$20 and over,	99.31	0.69	99.01	0.99
TOTALS,	65.40	34.60	65.60	34.40

In this table the total number of employes in each class is considered as 100 per cent, and upon this basis we note that in the year 1889, of all the operatives receiving less than \$5 per week, 37.64 per cent were males and 62.36 per cent were females. In 1890, 37.28 per cent were males and 62.72 per cent were females, showing that in this class the respective proportion of the sexes did not greatly vary in one year as compared with the other. This will be found to be the case in nearly every wage class, the greatest variations appearing in the classes receiving \$5 but under \$6, \$7 but under \$8, and \$8 but under \$9. Of those receiving \$5 but under \$6, 30.56 per cent were males in 1889 and 69.44 per cent females. In 1890, 32.13 per cent were males and 67.87 per cent females. In the class receiving \$7 but under \$8, 56.68 per cent were males in 1889 and 43.32 per cent females. In 1890, 55.86 per cent were males and 44.14 per cent females. In the class receiving \$8 but under \$9, 66.80 per cent were males in 1889 and 33.20 per cent females. In 1890, 65.26 per cent were males and 34.74 per cent females.

The above presentation shows the fluctuation as to sex in each of the wage classes indicated in the table. To show the fluctuation between the classes the following analysis table is presented :

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGE.	1889			1890		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under \$5,	9.04	28.33	15.72	8.65	27.76	15.22
\$5 but under \$6,	4.52	19.41	9.67	4.56	18.39	9.32
\$6 but under \$7,	8.36	19.34	12.16	8.03	19.36	11.92
\$7 but under \$8,	8.86	12.81	10.23	8.81	13.27	10.35
\$8 but under \$9,	8.46	7.95	8.28	8.27	8.40	8.31
\$9 but under \$10,	12.78	5.63	10.31	12.71	5.59	10.26
\$10 but under \$12,	14.03	3.75	10.47	14.64	4.08	11.01
\$12 but under \$15,	16.56	2.07	11.55	16.79	2.35	11.82
\$15 but under \$20,	12.75	0.65	8.56	13.05	0.71	8.81
\$20 and over,	4.64	0.06	3.05	4.49	0.09	2.98
TOTALS,	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

In the above table the total number of males, the total number of females, and the total number of employes of both sexes are each considered as representing 100 per cent. Taking the first line of the table we note that, in 1889, 9.04 per cent of all the males employed received less than \$5 per week, while 28.33 per cent of all the females, and 15.72 per cent of all the employes were paid at this rate. In 1890, 8.65 per cent of all the males, 27.76 per cent of all the females, and 15.22 per cent of all the employes were of this class. The other lines of the table should be read in a similar manner.

To show the percentages of increase or decrease in each of these wage classes in 1890 as compared with 1885, that is to say, the percentage rate of increase or decrease for a period of five years, the following table is presented :

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGE.	PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING SPECIFIED WAGE		Increase (+), or Decrease (-), in 1890
	1885	1890	
Under \$5,	17.91	15.22	-2.69
\$5 but under \$6,	10.09	9.32	-0.77
\$6 but under \$7,	10.89	11.92	+1.03
\$7 but under \$8,	9.69	10.35	+0.66
\$8 but under \$9,	7.32	8.31	+0.99
\$9 but under \$10,	9.28	10.26	+0.98
\$10 but under \$12,	10.37	11.01	+0.64
\$12 but under \$15,	12.31	11.82	-0.49
\$15 but under \$20,	9.39	8.81	-0.58
\$20 and over,	2.75	2.98	+0.23
TOTALS,	100.00	100.00	-

The percentages in the preceding table are derived from returns for exactly the same industries in each year, being those included in the returns for 1890. The method of reading is as follows:

Referring to the first line of the table, we note that, in 1885, 17.91 per cent of all the employes were paid less than \$5 per week. In 1890, 15.22 per cent of all the employes represented in the returns were paid at this rate, showing a decrease in the proportion of employes paid the lowest classified wage of 2.69 per cent during the five years. In the next class, those receiving \$5 but under \$6, the proportion decreased 0.77 per cent. In the next five classes a gain in the proportionate number is noted. In 1885, for instance, 10.89 per cent of all the employes received \$6 but under \$7 per week. In 1890, 11.92 per cent received this wage, a gain of 1.03 per cent. In 1885, 9.69 per cent received \$7 but under \$8 and in 1890, 10.35 per cent were in this class, a gain of 0.66 per cent. In the class receiving \$8 but under \$9 a gain of 0.99 per cent is noted, in the class receiving \$9 but under \$10 a gain of 0.98 per cent, and the class receiving \$10 but under \$12 exhibits a gain of 0.64 per cent. These percentages of gain in the relative number of employes in each of these medium wage classes are quite small, but they indicate that during the five years there has been a gradual diminution of the proportionate number of employes receiving the lowest wages, and a corresponding increase in the proportionate number receiving medium wages,

INDUSTRIES.		COMPARISON FOR SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES. INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (—), IN 1890 AS COMPARED WITH 1885			
		AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS		TOTAL AMOUNT PAID IN WAGES	
		Amounts	Percent- ages	Amounts	Percent- ages
1	Boxes (paper and wooden),	+\$63.84	+19.47	—\$21,149	—1.79
2	Crayons, pencils, crucibles, etc.,	—51.17	—10.11	—978	—6.90
3	Electrical apparatus and appliances,	—72.65	—14.11	+6,449	+6.10
4	Electroplating,	+94.28	+19.13	—561	—1.52
5	Fireworks and matches,	—138.60	—29.90	—2,619	—14.12
6	Jewelry burnishing and lapidary work,	—150.33	—35.37	—451	—35.37
7	Models and patterns,	—68.15	—11.26	—587	—2.02
8	Polishes and dressing,	+62.78	+15.24	+21,767	+26.02
9	Trunks and valises,	+88.97	+20.38	+5,082	+9.09

or from \$6 to \$12 per week. The proportionate numbers receiving \$12 but under \$15 and \$15 but under \$20 show a slight decrease, the percentages of decrease being 0.49 and 0.58, respectively. On the other hand, the proportionate number receiving \$20 and over exhibits a very slight gain, the percentage of gain being 0.23.

We have stated that the average earnings per employé were not indicative of the rate of wages. The presentation on pages 142 to 161, which shows classified rates of wages, is indicative, however, and when, as in the present volume, these returns cover the same establishments from year to year the comparisons exhibit the increase or decrease in wage rates. The apparent increase or decrease in average yearly earnings, while to a certain extent indicative of fluctuations in employment, has but limited significance when considered alone, as many conditions affect these averages. The fact that the average number of persons employed is used as the divisor in obtaining the average, and the total amount paid in wages as the dividend, implies that an uncertain figure, having no real statistical value when considered apart from other elements, will be the result of this division, for the males and females, young persons and adults, day hands and piece hands, are indiscriminately included in the average number of persons employed. In order to show some of the variations in average yearly earnings in some minor industries, and to point out certain influences bearing upon the statistics, we present the following :

COMPARISON FOR SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES. INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (-), IN 1890 AS COMPARED WITH 1889							
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED		EXCESS OF GREATEST OVER SMALLEST NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED		SAME NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING ENTIRE YEAR		Average Proportion of Busi- ness Done	Average Number of Days in Operation
Number	Percent- ages	Number	Percent- ages	Number	Percent- ages		
-642	-17.79	-34	-4.41	-106	-17.43	-2.97	+0.54
+1	+3.57	-4	-80.00	+18	+180.00	-6.00	+1.00
+44	+24.58	+32	+34.41	+39	+975.00	+8.00	+1.00
-13	-17.33	+3	+13.04	-8	-53.33	-18.25	+0.25
+9	+22.50	+17	+70.83	-	-	-3.34	+1.33
*-	-	+3	†-	-	-	-14.50	+70.50
+5	+10.42	-1	-5.88	+11	+366.67	+2.60	-0.20
+19	+9.36	-19	-21.11	+46	+121.05	-2.75	+2.19
-12	-9.38	+17	+48.57	-14	-31.82	-1.25	+10.62

* The same average number (3).

† No excess in 1889, therefore no percentage.

From this table we note that, in Boxes (Paper and Wooden), the average yearly earnings increased in 1890 when compared with 1889 to the amount of \$63.84, or 19.47 per cent. On the face of this, an increase in wages is indicated. On examination we find, however, that the total amount paid in wages during the year 1890 was 1.79 per cent less than in 1889, or to be exact, \$21,149. There was also a decrease of 642 in the average number of persons employed, and a decrease of 106 in the number of persons employed during the entire year. We find, on the other hand, that employment was more uniform in 1890, there being a decrease of 34, or 4.41 per cent, in the excess of greatest over smallest number of persons employed; and we also find, on page 101, that in no one month in 1890 was the number of persons employed in excess of the number employed in the corresponding month of 1889. The average proportion of business done was 2.97 per cent less in 1890, and the average number of days in operation was 0.54 per cent more in 1890, than in 1889. From the analysis table on the opposite page we find, in this industry, according to the Census of 1885, while 55.62 per cent of the employés were males, that 40.49 per cent were piece hands, and 24.37 per cent were under 21 years of age. All the evidence thus far goes to indicate that a decrease in average yearly earnings ought to be shown, and it is only when we examine classified weekly wages for this industry on page 143, that we find a reason for the increase. Comparing 1890 with 1889 we find that a less number of persons of both sexes was paid under \$7 per week, while the number receiving \$7 but under \$8 was increased 99, the number receiving \$8 but under \$9 was increased 77, the number receiving \$12 but under \$15 was increased 10, and the number receiving \$15 but under \$20 was increased 3.

The method of analysis which we have employed with reference to this industry, comparing, as we have, all the elements in the case, should be carefully followed in similar detail by means of the data supplied in the various tables in the report before wide deductions are drawn with reference to them.

With respect to the average yearly earnings shown in the different industries in the presentation on pages 135 and 136; it will be noted that wide differences appear in the amount of average yearly earnings when one industry is compared with another. These differences are caused by differences in the pro-

portion of males and females employed, the different proportions of day and piece hands, the greater proportion of adult employes in some industries than in others, and by the different degrees of skill required in the industries. To supply the necessary data for comparison of average yearly earnings in 1890 with the different proportion of the sexes employed, the different percentages of day and piece hands, and the different proportion of adult persons employed in the different industries, as shown in the Census of 1885, the following table has been prepared :

Average Yearly Earn- ings 1890	INDUSTRIES.	PERCENTAGES					
		PERSONS EMPLOYED		DAY AND PIECE HANDS: BOTH SEXES		AGE PERIODS: BOTH SEXES	
		Males	Fe- males	Day Hands	Piece Hands	Under 21 years	21 years and over
\$698.74	Liquors: malt, distilled, and fermented,	99.61	0.39	98.95	1.05	8.41	96.59
681.22	Fine arts and taxidermy,	77.78	22.22	100.00	-	5.55	94.45
677.35	Photographs and photographic materials,	56.89	43.11	93.37	6.63	16.40	83.60
656.61	Clocks and watches,	60.52	39.48	39.19	60.81	14.39	85.61
653.94	Liquors and beverages (not spirituous),	96.74	3.26	100.00	-	7.49	92.51
648.11	Musical instruments and materials, . .	98.10	1.90	46.70	53.30	8.19	91.81
637.29	Shipbuilding,	99.35	0.65	95.31	4.69	5.02	94.98
625.93	Awnings, sails, tents, etc.,	51.14	48.86	98.18	6.82	12.50	87.50
609.58	Cooking, lighting, and heating apparatus,	98.68	1.32	67.22	32.78	7.16	92.84
599.98	Carriages and wagons,	98.71	1.29	80.55	19.45	7.26	92.74
599.60	Railroad construction and equipment, .	99.22	0.78	100.00	-	3.81	96.19
596.87	Arms and ammunition,	92.16	7.84	75.48	24.52	18.65	81.35
587.08	Electroplating,	97.12	2.88	85.61	14.39	20.14	79.86
582.03	Burial cases, caskets, coffins, etc., .	85.51	14.49	74.72	25.28	9.94	90.06
576.23	Artisans' tools,	96.69	3.31	76.51	23.49	6.33	90.37
567.88	Printing, publishing, and bookbinding, .	72.40	27.60	72.49	27.51	26.49	73.51
567.76	Tobacco, snuff, and cigars,	69.85	30.15	27.86	72.14	20.07	79.93
564.07	Chemical preparations (compounded), .	97.89	2.11	100.00	-	5.98	94.02
544.66	Stone,	99.93	0.07	70.95	29.05	5.14	94.86
536.85	Models and patterns,	91.02	8.98	97.60	2.40	10.78	89.22
531.35	Machines and machinery,	98.57	1.43	93.90	6.10	11.00	88.40
530.92	Wooden goods,	95.31	4.69	70.90	29.10	15.28	84.72
530.62	Metals and metallic goods,	90.95	9.05	73.69	26.31	14.88	85.12
525.60	Trunks and valises,	94.44	5.56	99.49	0.51	17.68	82.32
523.44	Emery and sand paper and cloth, etc., .	93.69	6.31	97.57	2.43	10.19	89.81
518.41	Dyestuffs,	96.20	3.80	94.57	5.43	4.35	95.65
516.90	Leather,	97.85	2.15	78.85	21.15	9.32	90.68
513.76	Boots and shoes,	69.46	30.54	31.06	68.94	14.79	85.21
511.47	Cement, kaolin, lime, and plaster, . .	100.00	-	98.27	1.73	6.94	93.06
506.16	Oils and illuminating fluids,	96.83	3.17	96.60	3.40	6.57	93.43
504.06	Paints, colors, and crude chemicals, .	97.31	2.69	100.00	-	5.38	94.62

Average Yearly Earn- ings 1890	INDUSTRIES.	PERCENTAGES					
		PERSONS EMPLOYED		DAY AND PIECE HANDS: BOTH SEXES		AGE PERIODS: BOTH SEXES	
		Males	Fe- males	Day Hands	Piece Hands	Under 21 years	21 years and over
\$498.95	Agricultural implements,	100.00	-	62.48	87.52	8.89	91.11
492.81	Furniture,	91.00	9.00	64.88	35.12	17.28	82.72
476.77	Earthen, plaster, and stone ware, .	92.57	7.43	77.72	22.28	18.83	81.17
474.84	Polishes and dressing,	64.81	35.19	97.91	2.09	10.45	89.55
470.87	Glass,	88.70	11.30	96.18	3.87	17.72	82.28
464.96	Ink, mucilage, and paste,	82.26	17.74	96.77	3.23	40.32	59.68
461.22	Hose: rubber, linen, etc.,	78.18	21.82	96.36	3.64	23.64	76.36
454.76	Crayons, pencils, crucibles, etc., .	85.11	14.89	70.21	29.79	24.47	75.53
453.16	Lumber,	99.74	0.26	93.13	6.87	5.50	94.50
451.24	Tallow, candles, soap, and grease, .	93.73	6.27	88.69	11.31	11.85	88.15
448.52	Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods, etc.,	91.09	8.91	71.14	28.86	26.83	73.17
447.66	Rubber and elastic goods,	68.22	41.78	50.10	49.90	19.69	80.31
446.29	Perfumes, toilet articles, etc., . .	51.06	48.94	70.21	29.79	19.15	80.85
442.10	Electrical apparatus and appliances,	98.74	1.26	96.65	3.35	11.17	88.83
441.31	Sporting and athletic goods, . . .	85.09	14.91	48.11	51.89	13.58	86.42
439.33	Food preparations,	82.28	17.72	92.40	7.60	14.09	85.91
430.33	Drugs and medicines,	71.17	28.83	83.77	16.23	21.82	78.18
428.82	Scientific instruments and appliances,	82.84	17.16	74.97	25.03	20.64	79.36
416.92	Fertilizers,	99.38	0.62	99.79	0.21	1.66	98.34
415.88	Paper and paper goods,	56.08	43.92	74.29	25.71	15.70	84.30
409.82	Whips, lashes, and stocks,	64.41	35.59	49.82	50.18	12.63	87.37
408.29	Clothing,	28.25	71.75	51.24	48.76	16.94	83.06
407.48	Print works, dye works, and bleach-						
	eries,	65.17	34.83	72.14	27.86	19.30	80.70
403.75	Brick, tiles, and sewer pipe, . . .	99.09	0.91	96.97	3.03	6.16	93.84
399.72	Glue, isinglass, and starch,	96.13	3.87	98.90	1.10	17.86	82.14
391.81	Boxes (paper and wooden),	55.62	44.38	59.51	40.49	24.37	75.63
390.87	Straw and palm leaf goods,	36.07	63.93	12.16	87.84	15.30	84.70
382.86	Hair work (animal and human), . .	38.94	61.06	90.87	9.13	26.44	73.56
382.40	Toys and games (children's), . . .	32.46	17.54	44.00	56.00	30.77	69.23
373.82	Cotton, woollen, and other textiles, .	50.54	49.46	60.29	39.71	25.81	74.19
371.34	Worsted goods,	42.13	57.87	69.04	30.96	35.59	64.41
368.89	Woolen goods,	61.60	38.40	60.09	39.91	27.45	72.55
368.12	Mixed textiles,	54.67	45.33	77.78	22.22	24.89	75.11
360.86	Carpeting,	42.12	57.88	59.70	40.30	82.53	67.47
346.66	Brooms, brushes, and mops, . . .	62.32	37.68	64.33	35.67	30.10	69.90
337.40	Silk and silk goods,	29.73	70.27	79.35	20.65	33.96	66.04
335.44	Cotton goods,	44.96	55.04	44.16	55.84	35.89	64.11
335.20	Buttons and dress trimmings, . . .	30.15	69.85	71.77	28.23	22.93	77.07
329.09	Cordage and twine,	53.21	46.79	86.82	13.18	37.81	62.19
325.00	Fireworks and matches,	69.61	30.39	91.18	8.82	42.16	57.84
322.47	Hosiery and knit goods,	29.13	70.87	28.55	71.45	29.81	70.19
319.51	Linen,	43.20	56.80	74.19	25.81	38.23	61.77
308.77	Flax, hemp, and jute goods,	59.47	40.53	76.37	23.63	48.98	51.02
289.67	Corks, bungs, and taps,	63.29	36.71	100.00	-	55.70	44.30
278.93	Fancy articles,	49.09	50.91	62.73	87.27	31.82	68.18
274.67	Jewelry burnishing and lapidary work,	87.50	12.50	87.50	12.50	6.25	93.75
\$433.56	ALL INDUSTRIES,	67.00	33.00	58.17	41.83	20.49	79.51

A careful study of the preceding table will throw some light upon the wide differences between the industries as regards average yearly earnings. The industries are arranged in this table according to the rate of average yearly earnings in 1890, the industry in which the highest average appears ranking first. This happens to be Liquors: Malt, Distilled, and Fermented, in which the average yearly earnings for 1890 were \$698.74. This would not be classed as an industry in which particular skill was required; but we find the reason for the high rate of average yearly earnings in the facts that 99.61 per cent of the persons employed, nearly all, were males, that 98.95 per cent were day hands, and that 96.59 per cent were adults. In Clocks and Watches the proportion of the sexes is more nearly equal. This industry has a comparatively high rate of average yearly earnings, the amount being \$656.61 in 1890. In this industry 39.48 per cent of the persons employed are females and 60.81 per cent piece hands; but it is an industry requiring a high degree of skill, and it is also an industry in which, mainly, adults are employed, the percentage of employes 21 years of age and over being 85.61.

In Cotton Goods, to take an industry of an entirely different class, the rate of average yearly earnings is comparatively low, being \$335.44 in 1890. In this industry more than one-half of the persons employed are females, the percentage being 55.04; more than one-half the employes are piece hands, the percentage being 55.84; and 35.89 per cent of the employes, more than one-third of the total number, are under 21 years of age. In Woollen Goods, the rate of average yearly earnings was \$368.89 in 1890. In this industry more than one-third of the persons employed were females, the percentage being 38.40; about the same percentage were piece hands, or 39.91; and more than one-quarter, or 27.45 per cent, were under 21 years of age.

If the element of skill be considered in connection with the different industries, and the data supplied in this table as to the relative proportions of the sexes, of day and piece hands, and of the ages of employes be also taken into account, the differences in earnings in the different industries will be readily understood.

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE: BY INDUSTRIES.

The presentations relating to this subject are contained on pages 163 to 252. The presentation is in two divisions and will be so analyzed.

PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.

The first division of this subject is contained upon pages 165 to 180. In the table, greatest capacity or maximum production, that is to say, the amount of goods that could be turned out with the present plant and facilities in the different establishments, is considered as 100 per cent. The recapitulation of the table will be found on pages 179 and 180. From this recapitulation it is seen that for All Industries, in the 3,041 establishments considered, the average proportion of business done was 73.81 per cent in 1889, and 72.65 per cent in 1890. This shows a slight decline. In no case did all the establishments in any one industry run to their full capacity in either year. The nearest approach to it in 1890 is found in Fine Arts and Taxidermy, the proportion of business done being 96.67 per cent, the number of establishments considered being 3. Next to this stands Cotton Goods, the percentage being 92.59, with 157 establishments represented. In Fine Arts and Taxidermy, in 1889, the proportion of business done was 83.33 per cent, which, in comparison with 1890, shows an increase in the last named year. In Cotton Goods an increase of less than one per cent appears. Other industries than the above which show a larger proportion of business done in 1890 than appears in the average for All Industries are the following, the percentages in each case being annexed:

Artisans' Tools, 79.71 per cent; Brick, Tiles, and Sewer Pipe, 79.26 per cent; Burial Cases, Caskets, Coffins, etc., 79 per cent; Carpetings, 72.83 per cent; Carriages and Wagons, 73.89 per cent; Cement, Kaolin, Lime, and Plaster, 76.50 per cent; Clothing, 74.31 per cent; Cordage and Twine, 73.36 per cent; Earthen, Plaster, and Stone Ware, 82.50 per cent; Electrical Apparatus and Appliances, 77 per cent; Emery and Sand Paper and Cloth, etc., 85.50 per cent; Fancy Articles, 77.33 per cent; Flax, Hemp and Jute Goods, 85 per cent; Glass, 79.38 per cent; Glue, Isin-

glass, and Starch, 78 per cent; Hair Work (Animal and Human), 75 per cent; Ivory, Bone, Shell, and Horn Goods, etc., 78.91 per cent; Linen, 85.33 per cent; Liquors and Beverages (Not Spirituous), 75 per cent; Lumber, 76.80 per cent; Machines and Machinery, 72.97 per cent; Mixed Textiles, 75.67 per cent; Models and Patterns, 72.80 per cent; Musical Instruments and Materials, 75.71 per cent; Paper and Paper Goods, 86 per cent; Printing, Publishing, and Book-binding, 73.95 per cent; Print Works, Dye Works, and Bleacheries, 76.67 per cent; Railroad Construction and Equipment, 87 per cent; Rubber and Elastic Goods, 75.18 per cent; Silk and Silk Goods, 78.70 per cent; Tallow, Candles, Soap, and Grease, 74.63 per cent; Trunks and Valises, 78.13 per cent; Whips, Lashes, and Stocks, 78.50 per cent; Woollen Goods, 85.78 per cent; and Worsted Goods, 88.20 per cent.

All these industries show an increase in the proportion of business done in 1890 as compared with 1889 except Carpetings; Cordage and Twine; Emery and Sand Paper and Cloth, etc.; Glue, Isinglass, and Starch; Hair Work (Animal and Human); Lumber; Mixed Textiles; Paper and Paper Goods; Print Works, Dye Works, and Bleacheries; Railroad Construction and Equipment; Silk and Silk Goods; Trunks and Valises; and Woollen Goods, each of which shows a slight decline. Of these, the following rank among the ten principal industries previously alluded to in this analysis: Carpetings; Cotton Goods; Machines and Machinery; Musical Instruments and Materials; Paper and Paper Goods; and Woollen Goods. As to the other four principal industries the following facts appear:

In Boots and Shoes, the average proportion of business done is 72.16 per cent in 1890 as compared with 72.99 per cent in 1889; in Leather, 71.32 per cent in 1890 as compared with 70.92 per cent in 1889; in Metals and Metallic Goods, 70.56 per cent in 1890 as compared with 71.20 per cent in 1889; in Worsted Goods, 88.20 per cent in 1890 as compared with 85.85 per cent in 1889.

In the tabular presentation in detail, pages 165 to 178, it will be noticed that in nearly every industry a certain number of establishments are reported as running to their full capacity,

or 100 per cent. The number of establishments in this class in each industry is shown in the following table :

INDUSTRIES.	1889		1890	
	Number of Establishments Considered	Number of Establishments running to Full Capacity (100 per cent)	Number of Establishments Considered	Number of Establishments running to Full Capacity (100 per cent)
Artisans' tools,	24	3	24	5
Awnings, sails, tents, etc.,	17	5	17	2
Boots and shoes,	474	68	474	61
Boxes (paper and wooden),	110	11	110	10
Brick, tiles, and sewer pipe,	38	8	38	10
Brooms, brushes, and mops,	22	4	22	3
Burial cases, caskets, coffins, etc.,	5	1	5	1
Buttons and dress trimmings,	17	2	17	2
Carpetings,	12	1	12	1
Carriages and wagons,	65	14	65	14
Chemical preparations (compounded),	8	1	8	1
Clocks and watches,	7	1	—	—
Clothing,	111	17	111	15
Cooking, lighting, and heating apparatus,	35	5	35	3
Cordage and twine,	25	5	25	3
Cotton goods,	157	78	157	69
Cotton, woolen, and other textiles,	3	1	3	1
Drugs and medicines,	16	4	16	3
Electrical apparatus and appliances,	5	1	5	2
Electroplating,	8	2	8	1
Emery and sand paper and cloth, etc.,	10	3	10	4
Fine arts and taxidermy,	3	2	3	2
Fireworks and matches,	3	1	—	—
Flax, hemp, and jute goods,	5	2	5	2
Food preparations,	208	25	208	21
Furniture,	115	11	115	7
Glue, isinglass, and starch,	10	4	10	2
Hair work (animal and human),	4	2	4	2
Hose: rubber, linen, etc.,	4	1	—	—
Hosiery and knit goods,	33	5	33	5
Ink, mucilage, and paste,	—	—	6	1
Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods, etc.,	11	2	11	1
Leather,	145	24	145	21
Liquors and beverages (not spirituous),	6	1	6	2
Liquors: malt, distilled, and fermented,	37	3	37	2
Lumber,	20	2	20	4
Machines and machinery,	179	28	179	29
Metals and metallic goods,	279	37	279	30
Mixed textiles,	15	6	15	4
Models and patterns,	5	1	5	1
Musical instruments and materials,	38	4	38	6
Oils and illuminating fluids,	9	1	—	—
Paper and paper goods,	84	29	84	31
Photographs and photographic materials,	6	1	—	—

INDUSTRIES.	1889		1890	
	Number of Establishments Considered	Number of Establishments running to Full Capacity (100 per cent)	Number of Establishments Considered	Number of Establishments running to Full Capacity (100 per cent)
Pollaxes and dressing,	16	3	16	3
Printing, publishing, and bookbinding,	19	3	19	1
Print works, dye works, and bleacheries,	21	3	21	6
Railroad construction and equipment,	14	8	14	9
Rubber and elastic goods,	28	4	28	4
Scientific instruments and appliances,	14	4	14	4
Shipbuilding,	21	2	21	2
Silk and silk goods,	10	2	10	1
Sporting and athletic goods,	8	1	8	2
Stone,	66	7	66	3
Straw and palm leaf goods,	17	3	17	1
Tallow, candles, soap, and grease,	40	5	40	6
Tobacco, snuff, and cigars,	39	4	39	2
Trunks and valises,	8	1	8	1
Whips, lashes, and stocks,	10	2	10	2
Wooden goods,	87	16	87	15
Woollen goods,	121	59	121	44
Worsted goods,	20	10	20	9
TOTALS,	2,947	564	2,924	499

It will be remembered that the total number of establishments considered, in All Industries, is 3,041. The total number of establishments in the industries in which establishments are reported as running to their full capacity is 2,947 in 1889 and 2,924 in 1890; of these, 564 reported that they ran to their full capacity in 1889 and 499 in 1890.

In order to compare the establishments running to full capacity with the total number of establishments in All Industries, the following table is presented :

CLASSIFICATION.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS		PERCENTAGES	
	1889	1890	1889	1890
Full capacity (100 per cent),	564	499	18.55	16.41
Less than full capacity,	2,477	2,542	81.45	83.59
TOTALS,	3,041	3,041	100.00	100.00

This table shows that the number of establishments running to their fullest capacity in 1889, or 564, constituted 18.55 per

cent of the entire 3,041 establishments making returns, while the number running to their full capacity in 1890, or 499, constituted 16.41 per cent of the total number of establishments. In 1889, therefore, 81.45 per cent of the total number of establishments entering into the comparison turned out less than their full production, and in 1890, 83.59 per cent of the same establishments were in this class. The decrease in the number of establishments running to their full capacity in 1890 as compared with 1889 was 65, or 2.14 per cent of the total number.

In the following table we present a classification of percentages indicating the proportion of business done and the number of establishments in each percentage class in 1889 and 1890, together with the relative percentages which such establishments bear to the total number of establishments in each year :

CLASSIFICATION OF PERCENTAGES.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS		PERCENTAGES	
	1889	1890	1889	1890
Under 10 per cent,	—	2	—	0.06
10 but under 20 per cent,	23	31	0.76	1.02
20 but under 30 per cent,	90	113	2.96	3.72
30 but under 40 per cent,	81	91	2.66	2.99
40 but under 50 per cent,	45	62	1.48	2.04
50 but under 60 per cent,	437	453	14.37	14.90
60 but under 70 per cent,	311	312	10.23	10.26
70 but under 80 per cent,	796	689	26.17	22.66
80 but under 90 per cent,	355	410	11.67	13.48
90 but under 100 per cent,	339	379	11.15	12.46
100 per cent,	564	499	18.55	16.41
TOTALS,	3,041	3,041	100.00	100.00

The method of reading this table is as follows : Referring to the first line of the table we note that in 1890 two establishments, out of the total number making returns, reported a product amounting to less than 10 per cent of the full capacity, this number of establishments being 0.06 per cent of the total number of establishments making returns, that is, 3,041. In 1889, no establishments of this class are found. Taking the next line of the table we find that, in 1890, 31 establishments reported a proportion of business done equivalent to 10 per cent but under 20 per cent of the full capacity, this number of establishments being 1.02 per cent of the total number making

returns. In 1889, 23 establishments were of this class, or 0.76 per cent of the total number of establishments making returns. The greatest condensation in proportion of business done appears in the class reporting 70 but under 80 per cent, the number of establishments thus reporting being 689 in 1890, or 22.66 per cent of the total number, and 796 in 1889, or 26.17 per cent of the total number. It is also clearly apparent that the majority of the establishments ran from 70 per cent up to their full capacity in each year, the percentage of establishments of this class of the total number of establishments making returns being 65.01 in 1890 and 67.54 in 1889; so that not only does a slight decline appear in the average proportion of business done in All Industries in 1890 as compared with 1889, as shown in the recapitulation on pages 179 and 180, but a greater decline is found in the class of establishments which ran to at least 70 per cent of their full capacity in 1890.

A similar classification of percentages is presented in the following table in which the industry basis takes the place of that of establishments:

CLASSIFICATION OF PERCENTAGES.	NUMBER OF INDUSTRIES		PERCENTAGES	
	1889	1890	1889	1890
30 but under 40 per cent, . . .	-	1	-	1.30
40 but under 50 per cent, . . .	-	1	-	1.30
50 but under 60 per cent, . . .	5	6	6.49	7.79
60 but under 70 per cent, . . .	21	25	27.27	32.47
70 but under 80 per cent, . . .	39	34	50.65	44.15
80 but under 90 per cent, . . .	11	8	14.29	10.39
90 but under 100 per cent, . . .	1	2	1.30	2.60
TOTALS,	77	77	100.00	100.00

The method of reading this table is the same as that indicated with respect to the one which precedes it. The greatest concentration of industries appears opposite the line 70 but under 80 per cent, that is to say, in 1890, in 34 industries, the average proportion of business done was equivalent to 70 but under 80 per cent of the full capacity of the industries, which constituted 44.15 per cent of the total number of industries making returns. In 1889, the number of industries in this class

was 39, or 50.65 per cent of the total number of industries making returns. In the industries, as well as in the returns on the establishment basis, the majority appears in the classification from 70 per cent up to full capacity.

DAYS IN OPERATION.

The proportion of business done is largely dependent on the number of days the establishment is in operation. This division of the subject is presented in tabular form on pages 181 to 201. In the various tables, pages 202 to 252, is presented the number of establishments running the specified number of days, with percentages showing the proportion of business done. In previous reports we have used the week as the basis of similar presentations instead of the day, the basis employed in the present volume. As the day affords a more exact basis it has been adopted rather than that previously used. The full working year consists of 306 days, omitting Sundays and holidays. The recapitulation on pages 248 to 252 presents a comparison for All Industries showing the number of days in operation, and the percentage indicating the proportion of business done by the establishments running the number of days specified. It will be noticed in this recapitulation that certain establishments appear that were in operation more than 306 days. It is, of course, apparent that all such establishments must have run either upon holidays or Sundays, the number of such holidays and Sundays being equivalent to the difference between 306 and the number of days returned. The particular industries in which this state of affairs occurs can be easily discerned from the general table. To say that an establishment ran a greater number of days than the aggregate number of working days in the year does not necessarily imply that a full working force was employed on over time; it simply implies that an establishment was in operation in certain industries. For instance, in the industry Food Preparations, in which bakeries are included, some establishments are in operation every day in the year, a limited force being employed upon the holidays and Sundays.

In the following table we present the number of establishments in the industries in which establishments were returned as running the entire working year, namely 306 days, in 1889 and 1890:

INDUSTRIES.	1889		1890	
	Number of Establishments Considered	Number of Establishments running the Entire Year (306 Days)	Number of Establishments Considered	Number of Establishments running the Entire Year (306 Days)
Agricultural implements,	7	3	7	1
Arms and ammunition,	12	4	12	3
Artisans' tools,	24	11	24	13
Awnings, sails, tents, etc.,	17	18	17	11
Boots and shoes,	474	146	474	130
Boxes (paper and wooden),	110	33	110	33
Brick, tiles, and sewer pipe,	38	8	38	9
Brooms, brushes, and mops,	22	14	22	16
Burial cases, caskets, coffins, etc.,	5	4	5	4
Buttons and dress trimmings,	17	7	17	7
Carpetings,	12	4	12	1
Carriages and wagons,	65	36	65	40
Cement, kaolin, lime, and plaster,	4	2	4	2
Chemical preparations (compounded),	8	6	8	5
Clocks and watches,	7	2	7	2
Clothing,	111	57	111	52
Cooking, lighting, and heating apparatus,	35	10	35	9
Cordage and twine,	25	10	25	8
Corks, bungs, and taps,	4	2	4	2
Cotton goods,	157	65	157	35
Cotton, woollen, and other textiles,	3	1	3	1
Crayons, pencils, crucibles, etc.,	3	2	3	2
Drugs and medicines,	16	10	16	10
Dyestuffs,	7	2	7	5
Earthen, plaster, and stone ware,	-	-	4	1
Electrical apparatus and appliances,	5	4	5	4
Electroplating,	8	4	8	5
Emery and sand paper and cloth, etc.,	10	9	10	5
Fancy articles,	6	2	6	1
Fertilizers,	3	2	-	-
Fine arts and taxidermy,	3	2	3	3
Fireworks and matches,	3	2	3	-
Flax, hemp, and jute goods,	5	1	5	1
Food preparations,	208	143	208	131
Furniture,	115	51	115	48
Glass,	8	4	8	3
Glue, isinglass, and starch,	10	3	10	3
Hair work (animal and human),	4	3	4	1
Hose: rubber, linen, etc.,	4	1	4	1
Hosiery and knit goods,	33	7	33	5
Ink, mucilage, and paste,	6	4	6	4
Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods, etc.,	11	5	11	3
Jewelry burnishing and lapidary work,	2	1	-	-
Leather,	145	68	145	57
Linen,	-	-	3	1
Liquors and beverages (not spirituous),	6	5	6	5
Liquors: malt, distilled, and fermented,	37	23	37	22
Lumber,	20	5	20	8

INDUSTRIES.	1889		1890	
	Number of Establishments Considered	Number of Establishments running the Entire Year (306 Days)	Number of Establishments Considered	Number of Establishments running the Entire Year (306 Days)
Machines and machinery,	179	103	179	107
Metals and metallic goods,	279	103	279	96
Mixed textiles,	15	6	15	8
Models and patterns,	5	5	5	4
Musical instruments and materials,	38	18	38	21
Oils and illuminating fluids,	9	7	9	6
Paints, colors, and crude chemicals,	16	6	16	7
Paper and paper goods,	84	29	84	30
Perfumes, toilet articles, etc.,	2	1	2	1
Photographs and photographic materials,	6	6	6	4
Polishes and dressing,	16	10	16	9
Printing, publishing, and bookbinding,	19	16	19	15
Print works, dye works, and bleacheries,	21	5	21	4
Railroad construction and equipment,	14	4	14	2
Rubber and elastic goods,	28	11	28	9
Scientific instruments and appliances,	14	8	14	6
Shipbuilding,	21	11	21	14
Silk and silk goods,	10	5	10	4
Sporting and athletic goods,	8	3	8	3
Stone,	66	20	66	18
Straw and palm leaf goods,	17	3	17	4
Tallow, candles, soap, and grease,	40	30	40	28
Tobacco, snuff, and cigars,	39	12	39	12
Toys and games (children's),	7	1	7	1
Trunks and valises,	8	5	8	6
Whips, lashes, and stocks,	10	2	10	4
Wooden goods,	87	33	87	34
Woollen goods,	121	38	121	39
Worsted goods,	20	14	20	14
TOTALS,	3,034	1,316	3,036	1,223

Referring to the totals of the above table we find that 1,316 establishments out of 3,034 ran a full year in 1889, and that 1,223 establishments out of 3,036 made the same return for 1890. In the ten leading industries the following facts appear:

In Boots and Shoes, 474 establishments being considered, 146 ran a full year in 1889 and 130 in 1890; in Carpetings, out of 12 establishments, four ran a full year in 1889 and one in 1890; in Cotton Goods, 157 establishments appearing, 65 ran a full year in 1889 and 35 in 1890; in Leather, 145 establishments made returns and of these 68 ran a full year in 1889 and 57 in 1890; in Machines and Machinery, 179 establishments enter into the comparison, 103 running a full year in

1889 and 107 in 1890 ; in Metals and Metallic Goods, out of 279 establishments, 103 ran a full year in 1889 and 96 in 1890 ; in Musical Instruments and Materials, 38 establishments appear and 18 ran a full year in 1889 and 21 in 1890, this industry, like Machines and Machinery, showing an increase in the number of establishments reporting full time in 1890 as compared with 1889 ; in Paper and Paper Goods also an increase appears, as out of 84 establishments 29 ran full time in 1889 and 30 in 1890 ; in Woollen Goods 121 establishments have reported, 38 running full time in 1889 and 39 in 1890, so that in this industry, also, a slight increase appears ; in Worsted Goods, out of 20 establishments, 14 ran full time in each year.

If the figures in the preceding table are reduced to percentages we obtain the following :

CLASSIFICATION.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS		PERCENTAGES	
	1889	1890	1889	1890
In operation during the entire year, .	1,316	1,223	43.28	40.22
In operation less than the entire year,	1,725	1,818	56.72	59.78
TOTALS,	3,041	3,041	100.00	100.00

From this condensation we learn that out of the total number of establishments in All Industries, 1,223 were in operation during the entire year in 1890 as compared with 1,316 in 1889. Expressed in percentages, 40.22 per cent of the establishments were in operation during the entire year in 1890 as compared with 43.28 per cent in 1889, a decrease in the number of establishments in operation during the entire year in 1890, as compared with 1889, of 93, or 3.06 per cent.

Adopting the same plan of condensation as employed in the analysis of Proportion of Business Done on page 338, and classifying the establishments with respect to the number of days in operation, we obtain, for All Industries, the following table :

CLASSIFICATION OF DAYS IN OPERATION.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS		PERCENTAGES	
	1889	1890	1889	1890
Under 100 days,	9	11	0.30	0.36
100 days but under 150 days,	28	19	0.92	0.63
150 days but under 200 days,	51	59	1.68	1.94
200 days but under 250 days,	167	175	5.49	5.75
250 days but under 300 days,	801	780	26.34	25.65
300 days but under 306 days,	669	774	22.00	25.45
306 days and over,	1,316	1,223	43.27	40.22
TOTALS,	3,041	3,041	100.00	100.00

It is apparent from the above table that, 306 days being the full working year, 40.22 per cent of the establishments ran practically a full year in 1890 as against 43.27 in 1889. But, as a stoppage of a week in any year is not uncommon for purposes of repairs or for vacation, it is fair to assume that establishments running 300 days or more ran practically a full year. Of this class we find 65.67 per cent, or nearly two-thirds, of the entire number of establishments in 1890, as against 65.27 per cent in 1889, indicating that while a decline appears in the number of establishments running absolutely full time in 1890 as compared with 1889, still the number running practically full

SUMMARY.

In order to bring the leading factors relative to the condition of the various industries in 1889 and 1890 before the reader in a form which permits the fullest consideration of each of them, the following table is presented. It shows for the establish-

INDUSTRIES.	Average Yearly Earnings		Average Number of Persons Employed	
	1889	1890	1889	1890
1 Agricultural implements,	\$498.35	\$498.95	682	685
2 Arms and ammunition,	602.33	596.87	1,693	1,785
3 Artisans' tools,	590.35	576.23	1,155	1,255
4 Awnings, sails, tents, etc.,	579.67	625.93	118	119
5 Boots and shoes,	508.43	513.76	40,773	42,768
6 Boxes (paper and wooden),	327.97	391.81	3,609	2,967
7 Brick, tiles, and sewer pipe,	390.83	403.75	1,246	1,264

time bore about the same proportion to the total number of establishments in each year.

Upon the industry basis, the following table presents the same comparison :

CLASSIFICATION OF DAYS IN OPERATION.	NUMBER OF INDUSTRIES		PERCENTAGES	
	1889	1890	1889	1890
200 days but under 225 days, . . .	2	1	2.60	1.30
225 days but under 250 days, . . .	—	2	—	2.60
250 days but under 275 days, . . .	6	5	7.79	6.49
275 days but under 300 days, . . .	51	49	66.23	63.64
300 days and over,	18	20	23.38	25.97
TOTALS,	77	77	100.00	100.00

The proportion of industries found in the two highest classes in the above table, which comprise industries in which the establishments were in operation 275 days and over, represents by far the largest proportion of all the industries. The number of such industries constitutes 89.61 per cent of the total number of industries in both years ; thus on the basis of industries it is apparent that the same number of days constituted the working time as when the establishments were considered.

ments represented in each industry the average yearly earnings, the average number of persons employed, the smallest number of persons employed, the greatest number of persons employed, the average proportion of business done, and the average number of days in operation, for each of the years considered.

Smallest Number of Persons Employed		Greatest Number of Persons Employed		Average Proportion of Business Done		Average Number of Days in Operation		
1889	1890	1889	1890	1889	1890	1889	1890	
638	631	719	743	69.71	69.86	274.86	285.14	1
1,567	1,668	1,835	1,911	53.33	57.00	296.00	299.58	2
1,063	1,167	1,229	1,327	77.75	79.71	300.92	302.00	3
82	88	169	165	62.41	59.71	288.24	291.53	4
31,362	34,776	47,320	49,082	72.99	72.16	285.88	284.77	5
3,203	2,606	3,974	3,343	72.42	69.45	287.41	287.95	6
508	590	1,886	1,909	77.76	79.26	209.32	203.47	7

	INDUSTRIES.	Average Yearly Earnings		Average Number of Persons Employed	
		1889.	1890	1889	1890
1	Brooms, brushes, and mops,	\$351.56	\$346.66	789	770
2	Burial cases, caskets, coffins, etc.,	548.87	582.03	165	164
3	Buttons and dress trimmings,	328.72	335.20	1,114	1,060
4	Carpetings,	365.26	360.86	4,268	4,403
5	Carriages and wagons,	578.20	599.98	1,948	2,038
6	Cement, kaolin, lime, and plaster,	497.20	511.47	75	68
7	Chemical preparations (compounded),	523.48	564.07	127	115
8	Clocks and watches,	667.43	656.61	547	600
9	Clothing,	403.31	408.29	7,938	7,923
10	Cooking, lighting, and heating apparatus,	566.23	609.58	2,129	2,064
11	Cordage and twine,	328.74	329.09	3,430	3,392
12	Corks, bungs, and taps,	285.15	289.67	47	45
13	Cotton goods,	328.47	335.44	68,991	71,054
14	Cotton, woollen, and other textiles,	391.53	373.82	2,012	2,134
15	Crayons, pencils, crucibles, etc.,	505.93	454.76	28	29
16	Drugs and medicines,	400.13	430.33	302	286
17	Dyestuffs,	496.61	518.41	215	217
18	Earthen, plaster, and stone ware,	512.95	476.77	165	192
19	Electrical apparatus and appliances,	514.75	442.10	179	223
20	Electroplating,	492.80	587.08	75	62
21	Emery and sand paper and cloth, etc.,	507.92	523.44	226	266
22	Fancy articles,	259.22	278.93	248	244
23	Fertilizers,	417.86	416.92	28	25
24	Fine arts and taxidermy,	681.75	681.22	8	9
25	Fireworks and matches,	463.60	325.00	40	49
26	Flax, hemp, and jute goods,	815.27	308.77	928	913
27	Food preparations,	429.39	439.33	6,061	6,346
28	Furniture,	493.09	492.81	3,823	3,973
29	Glass,	438.53	470.87	505	509
30	Glue, isinglass, and starch,	392.17	399.72	283	274
31	Hair work (animal and human),	402.72	382.86	136	174
32	Hose: rubber, linen, etc.,	443.42	461.22	167	168
33	Hosiery and knit goods,	324.64	322.47	3,721	4,002
34	Ink, mucilage, and paste,	435.60	464.96	20	23
35	Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods, etc.,	436.91	448.52	450	472
36	Jewelry burnishing and lapidary work,	425.00	274.67	3	3
37	Leather,	527.48	516.90	5,987	6,074
38	Linen,	305.44	319.51	899	962
39	Liquors and beverages (not spirituous),	654.65	653.94	80	85
40	Liquors: malt, distilled, and fermented,	691.36	698.74	889	916
41	Lumber,	484.92	453.16	625	711
42	Machines and machinery,	544.85	531.35	13,410	13,761
43	Metals and metallic goods,	502.32	530.62	17,378	17,640
44	Mixed textiles,	399.81	368.12	2,873	3,015
45	Models and patterns,	605.00	536.85	48	53
46	Musical instruments and materials,	668.66	648.11	2,192	2,351
47	Oils and illuminating fluids,	554.63	506.16	147	165
48	Paints, colors, and crude chemicals,	458.43	504.06	246	246
49	Paper and paper goods,	407.26	415.88	7,764	7,802
50	Perfumes, toilet articles, etc.,	445.33	446.29	9	7

Smallest Number of Persons Employed		Greatest Number of Persons Employed		Average Proportion of Business Done		Average Number of Days in Operation		
1899	1890	1899	1890	1899	1890	1899	1890	
711	714	856	833	67.86	63.77	293.95	290.41	1
160	159	171	170	74.00	79.00	305.00	306.20	2
900	853	1,284	1,337	64.00	62.06	297.00	296.24	3
3,630	4,296	4,512	4,529	77.75	72.83	285.17	273.25	4
1,621	1,728	2,258	2,310	73.49	73.89	295.78	299.23	5
56	53	90	87	62.50	76.50	300.75	302.25	6
119	104	137	132	68.38	69.63	304.88	283.75	7
338	384	634	660	71.00	71.71	296.86	294.71	8
5,903	6,110	9,609	9,093	73.17	74.31	289.17	289.33	9
1,795	1,553	2,308	2,281	72.31	66.23	274.11	274.71	10
2,506	2,752	4,212	3,953	78.96	73.36	291.56	283.84	11
41	39	53	49	67.50	67.50	302.00	304.25	12
64,831	67,988	71,597	73,266	92.04	92.59	296.25	294.18	13
1,882	1,941	2,166	2,253	83.33	67.33	294.00	283.00	14
26	29	31	30	71.00	65.00	304.00	305.00	15
254	246	352	335	64.38	60.31	299.19	297.25	16
164	194	243	229	66.57	69.00	289.57	299.00	17
148	173	176	204	73.75	82.50	283.75	301.50	18
127	177	220	302	69.00	77.00	304.60	305.60	19
65	55	88	81	76.38	58.13	299.38	290.63	20
201	222	262	305	87.00	85.50	303.40	289.20	21
220	215	269	281	67.17	77.33	282.17	291.67	22
27	22	29	26	50.00	46.67	304.00	300.00	23
6	7	10	12	83.33	96.67	286.67	308.00	24
29	25	53	66	66.67	63.33	289.00	281.33	25
768	768	1,063	1,038	84.00	85.00	300.20	293.20	26
4,889	4,698	7,595	7,933	68.66	63.33	297.09	294.73	27
3,170	3,384	4,298	4,531	68.80	67.78	299.70	294.15	28
375	337	595	558	75.00	79.38	279.63	291.75	29
232	222	310	309	79.50	78.00	250.60	244.10	30
121	152	158	207	81.25	75.00	274.50	275.75	31
128	134	203	204	71.25	61.75	272.50	248.75	32
2,871	3,198	4,458	4,919	70.42	66.27	277.03	273.15	33
18	19	25	25	51.00	55.83	283.50	283.33	34
386	414	513	524	78.64	78.91	299.00	299.36	35
3	2	3	5	52.00	37.50	204.50	275.00	36
4,940	4,518	7,014	7,281	70.92	71.32	288.19	290.31	37
858	876	958	1,016	80.67	85.38	292.00	301.33	38
68	67	101	110	65.83	75.00	305.67	305.67	39
810	813	996	1,053	58.59	56.70	284.00	277.76	40
375	545	729	873	77.55	76.80	283.75	290.50	41
11,729	12,000	14,943	15,368	72.37	72.97	299.09	301.44	42
15,234	15,487	19,297	19,334	71.20	70.56	290.33	291.75	43
2,626	2,631	3,227	3,521	75.73	75.67	295.67	296.40	44
39	45	56	61	70.20	72.80	306.00	305.80	45
2,004	2,145	2,310	2,534	73.74	75.71	295.16	295.45	46
111	121	191	215	73.22	70.56	296.56	302.67	47
237	230	261	259	64.69	65.44	277.81	288.19	48
7,256	7,308	8,267	8,270	87.08	86.00	293.15	292.87	49
7	5	9	9	75.00	52.50	303.00	304.00	50

	INDUSTRIES.	Average Yearly Earnings		Average Number of Persons Employed	
		1889	1890	1889	1890
1	Photographs and photographic materials, . . .	\$632.61	\$677.35	98	101
2	Polishes and dressing,	412.06	474.84	203	222
3	Printing, publishing, and bookbinding, . . .	548.63	567.88	1,114	1,107
4	Print works, dye works, and bleacheries, . .	408.45	407.48	4,339	4,570
5	Railroad construction and equipment, . . .	583.98	599.60	2,716	2,751
6	Rubber and elastic goods,	417.71	447.66	6,504	6,514
7	Scientific instruments and appliances, . . .	457.68	426.82	935	1,024
8	Shipbuilding,	628.83	637.29	675	632
9	Silk and silk goods,	334.04	337.40	2,351	2,319
10	Sporting and athletic goods,	436.76	441.31	182	219
11	Stone,	550.52	544.66	2,711	2,720
12	Straw and palm leaf goods,	382.67	390.87	2,274	2,387
13	Tallow, candles, soap, and grease, . . .	462.85	451.24	624	663
14	Tobacco, snuff, and cigars,	539.47	567.75	1,275	1,365
15	Toys and games (children's),	347.77	382.40	299	321
16	Trunks and valises,	436.63	525.60	128	116
17	Whips, lashes, and stocks,	425.35	409.32	336	343
18	Wooden goods,	528.13	530.92	2,418	2,589
19	Woollen goods,	369.01	368.89	15,114	15,202
20	Worsted goods,	365.30	371.34	5,774	6,110
21	ALL INDUSTRIES,	\$426.82	\$433.56	263,083	270,195

For convenience in treatment, as in previous reports, we separate the industries represented in the table into classes. The first class comprises those industries showing an increase in the average number of days in operation and in the proportion of business done in 1890 as compared with 1889. In the second class are grouped those industries showing an increase in the average number of days in operation and a decrease in the average proportion of business done. The third class comprises those showing a decrease in the average number of days in operation but a greater average proportion of business done, while the fourth class comprises the industries showing a decrease in the average number of days in operation and in the average proportion of business done. In the analysis of these classes the percentages of increase or decrease in the proportion of business done are based upon the total productive capacity of the establishments and are not to be understood as percentages of increase or decrease based upon the aggregate value of goods manufactured in 1890.

In the first class are found the following industries :

Smallest Number of Persons Employed		Greatest Number of Persons Employed		Average Proportion of Business Done		Average Number of Days in Operation		
1889	1890	1889	1890	1889	1890	1889	1890	
93	93	104	111	71.83	66.67	306.00	304.83	1
134	179	224	250	70.75	68.00	275.69	287.88	2
973	1,012	1,198	1,206	73.21	73.95	300.00	300.47	3
3,794	4,178	4,760	4,902	77.14	76.67	290.05	284.38	4
2,318	2,401	3,090	3,055	87.43	87.00	301.00	301.57	5
5,305	5,320	7,224	7,544	73.50	75.18	295.29	285.04	6
798	872	1,043	1,137	76.29	72.29	294.71	298.29	7
446	388	1,004	886	64.62	61.00	286.95	295.86	8
2,216	2,032	2,462	2,559	82.70	78.70	302.20	300.50	9
127	157	241	300	65.75	62.25	291.88	271.88	10
1,827	1,951	3,290	3,328	66.35	61.56	289.64	284.55	11
431	418	3,823	4,027	73.94	69.65	252.12	260.76	12
561	577	690	747	73.80	74.63	301.85	303.55	13
963	1,044	1,698	1,653	64.49	61.05	288.56	286.05	14
184	215	410	422	66.29	63.86	290.00	290.14	15
103	80	188	132	79.38	78.13	295.13	305.75	16
324	319	353	373	76.00	78.50	289.00	296.90	17
2,195	2,240	2,729	2,932	72.97	71.74	291.69	292.49	18
13,368	13,405	16,314	16,571	88.56	85.78	286.00	284.23	19
5,289	5,759	6,194	6,571	85.85	88.20	296.20	302.75	20
224,887	234,324	293,321	300,227	73.81	72.65	289.56	289.51	21

Agricultural Implements.

Arms and Ammunition.

Artisans' Tools.

Burial Cases, Caskets, Coffins, etc.

Carriages and Wagons.

Cement, Kaolin, Lime, and Plaster.

Clothing.

Dyestuffs.

Earthen, Plaster, and Stone Ware.

Electrical Apparatus and Appliances.

Fancy Articles.

Fine Arts and Taxidermy.

Glass.

Ivory, Bone, Shell, and Horn Goods,
etc.

Leather.

Linen.

Machines and Machinery.

Musical Instruments and Materials.

Paints, Colors, and Crude Chemicals.

Printing, Publishing, and Bookbind-
ing.

Tallow, Candles, Soap, and Grease.

Whips, Lashes, and Stocks.

Worsted Goods.

In Ivory, Bone, Shell, and Horn Goods, etc., and in Printing, Publishing, and Bookbinding the increase for the time the establishments were in operation and the increase in the proportion of business done were very slight, being less than one per cent with regard to proportion of business done and less than one day as to time in operation in both industries. In Agricultural Implements, the increase in time in operation amounted to 10.28 days but the increase in proportion of busi-

ness done was only 0.15 per cent of the total productive capacity of the works. In Arms and Ammunition, the increase in running time amounted to 3.58 days and in proportion of business done to 3.67 per cent. In Artisans' Tools, the establishments ran only 1.08 days longer in 1890 than in 1889, and the proportion of business done increased but 1.96 per cent. In Burial Cases, Caskets, Coffins, etc., the increase in proportion of business done amounted to five per cent but the running time increased only 1.20 days. In Carriages and Wagons, the increase in running time was 3.45 days and in proportion of business done 0.40 per cent. In Cement, Kaolin, Lime, and Plaster, the increase in proportion of business done amounted to 14 per cent although the increase in running time was only 1.50 days. In Clothing, the increase in number of days in operation is hardly worth consideration, amounting to but 0.16, and the increase in proportion of business done was 1.14 per cent. In Dyestuffs, the establishments were open 18.43 days longer in 1890 than in 1889 and the increase in proportion of business done was 2.43 per cent. In Earthen, Plaster, and Stone Ware, the establishments ran 17.75 days longer and increased the proportion of business done 8.75 per cent. In Electrical Apparatus and Appliances, the increase in proportion of business done amounted to eight per cent but the establishments ran only one day longer in 1890 than in 1889. In Fancy Articles, the establishments were open 9.50 days longer and increased the proportion of business done 10.16 per cent. In Fine Arts and Taxidermy, the increase in running time amounted to 21.33 days and in proportion of business done to 13.34 per cent. In Glass, we note a gain in time of 12.12 days and an increase of 4.38 per cent in the proportion of business done. In Leather, the establishments were open only 2.12 days longer, while the increase in proportion of business done was only 0.40 per cent. In Linen, the increase in running time amounted to 9.33 days and in proportion of business done to 4.66 per cent. In Machines and Machinery, the proportion of business done increased only 0.60 per cent while the establishments were open 2.35 days longer in 1890 than in 1889. In Musical Instruments and Materials, the increase in proportion of business done was 1.97 per cent but the increase in running time was not material, being only 0.29 days. In Paints, Colors,

and Crude Chemicals, an increase in running time is shown of 10.38 days and the proportion of business done increased very slightly, the percentage being 0.75. In Tallow, Candles, Soap, and Grease, an increase in running time is noted of 1.70 days and in proportion of business done of 0.83 per cent. In Whips, Lashes, and Stocks, the number of days the establishments were open increased 7.90 and an increase of 2.50 per cent is noted in the proportion of business done. In Worsteds Goods, an increase of 6.55 days in the time in operation appears and in proportion of business done of only 2.35 per cent.

In the industries in this class an increase in average yearly earnings is shown for Agricultural Implements; Burial Cases, Caskets, Coffins, etc.; Carriages and Wagons; Cement, Kaolin, Lime, and Plaster; Clothing; Dyestuffs; Fancy Articles; Glass; Ivory, Bone, Shell, and Horn Goods; etc.; Linen; Paints, Colors, and Crude Chemicals; Printing, Publishing, and Bookbinding; and Worsteds Goods. In some of these industries, however, the increase is quite small. All the other industries in this class show a decrease in average yearly earnings.

The average number of persons employed increased in all except Burial Cases, Caskets, Coffins, etc.; Cement, Kaolin, Lime, and Plaster; Clothing; Fancy Articles; and Printing, Publishing, and Bookbinding. In Paints, Colors, and Crude Chemicals, no change appears as to the number of persons employed.

The range of unemployment as shown by the difference between the smallest and greatest number of persons employed was less in 1890 than in 1889 in all industries in this class except in Agricultural Implements; Earthen, Plaster, and Stone Ware; Electrical Apparatus and Appliances; Fancy Articles; Fine Arts and Taxidermy; Glass; Leather; Linen; Machines and Machinery; Musical Instruments and Materials; Paints, Colors, and Crude Chemicals; Tallow, Candles, Soap, and Grease; and Whips, Lashes, and Stocks. We include in this class the following industries: Corks, Bungs, and Taps, in which no change in the proportion of business done but in which an increase in the number of days in operation appears, and Liquors and Beverages (Not Spirituous), in which no change is noted in the number of days in operation but an increase in the average proportion of business done is reported. Of these two indus-

tries, Corks, Bungs, and Taps shows a slight increase in average yearly earnings, a decrease in the number of persons employed, and a slightly narrower range between the smallest and greatest number of persons employed in 1890 as compared with 1889; and Liquors and Beverages (Not Spirituous) shows a slight decrease in average yearly earnings, an increase in the number of persons employed, and a wider range of unemployment as indicated by the difference between the smallest and greatest number of persons employed in 1890 as compared with 1889.

The second class of industries comprises those showing an increase in the average number of days in operation and a decrease in the average proportion of business done. They are as follows :

Awnings, Sails, Tents, etc.	Mixed Textiles.
Boxes (Paper and Wooden).	Oils and Illuminating Fluids.
Cooking, Lighting, and Heating Apparatus.	Perfumes, Toilet Articles, etc.
Crayons, Pencils, Crucibles, etc.	Polishes and Dressing.
Electroplating.	Railroad Construction and Equipment.
Fireworks and Matches.	Scientific Instruments and Appliances.
Furniture.	Shipbuilding.
Hair Work (Animal and Human).	Straw and Palm Leaf Goods.
Jewelry Burnishing and Lapidary Work.	Toys and Games (Children's).
Lumber.	Trunks and Valises.
Metals and Metallic Goods.	Wooden Goods.

Of the foregoing industries the following show an increase in the average number of days in operation amounting to less than one week in the year : Awnings, Sails, Tents, etc. ; Boxes (Paper and Wooden) ; Cooking, Lighting, and Heating Apparatus ; Crayons, Pencils, Crucibles, etc. ; Electroplating ; Fireworks and Matches ; Furniture ; Hair Work (Animal and Human) ; Metals and Metallic Goods ; Mixed Textiles ; Perfumes, Toilet Articles, etc. ; Railroad Construction and Equipment ; Scientific Instruments and Appliances ; Toys and Games (Children's) ; and Wooden Goods. In Boxes (Paper and Wooden) ; Cooking, Lighting, and Heating Apparatus ; Electroplating ; Mixed Textiles ; Railroad Construction and Equipment ; Toys and Games (Children's) ; and Wooden Goods, the increase in running time amounts to less than one day in the year.

In the following industries of this class the decrease in the

average proportion of business done amounts to less than five per cent: Awnings, Sails, Tents, etc.; Boxes (Paper and Wooden); Fireworks and Matches; Furniture; Lumber; Metals and Metallic Goods; Mixed Textiles; Oils and Illuminating Fluids; Polishes and Dressing; Railroad Construction and Equipment; Scientific Instruments and Appliances; Shipbuilding; Straw and Palm Leaf Goods; Toys and Games (Children's); Trunks and Valises; and Wooden Goods.

Jewelry Burnishing and Lapidary Work shows an increase in running time amounting to 70.50 days and a decrease in the proportion of business done amounting to 14.50 per cent. Oils and Illuminating Fluids shows an increase of 6.11 days in the time the establishments were open, and a decline of 2.66 per cent in the proportion of business done. Polishes and Dressing shows an increase in running time of 12.19 days and a decrease in proportion of business done of 2.75 per cent. Shipbuilding shows an increase in running time of 8.91 days and a decrease in proportion of business done of 3.62 per cent. Straw and Palm Leaf Goods shows an increase in running time of 8.64 days and a decrease in proportion of business done of 4.29 per cent. In Trunks and Valises the time in operation increased 10.62 days and the proportion of business done declined 1.25 per cent. In Wooden Goods the increase in running time amounted to less than one day in the year and the decrease in proportion of business done was but 1.23 per cent.

Of the industries in this class an increase in average yearly earnings is shown in all except Crayons, Pencils, Crucibles, etc.; Fireworks and Matches; Furniture; Hair Work (Animal and Human); Jewelry Burnishing and Lapidary Work; Lumber; Mixed Textiles; Oils and Illuminating Fluids; and Scientific Instruments and Appliances. An increase is shown in the average number of persons employed in all except Boxes (Paper and Wooden); Cooking, Lighting, and Heating Apparatus; Electroplating; Perfumes; Toilet Articles, etc.; Shipbuilding; and Trunks and Valises. A narrower range of unemployment, as indicated by the difference between the smallest and greatest number of persons employed, is shown in Awnings, Sails, Tents, etc.; Boxes (Paper and Wooden); Crayons, Pencils, Crucibles, etc.; Lumber; Metals and Metallic Goods; Polishes and Dressing; Railroad Construction and Equipment; Shipbuilding; and Toys and Games (Children's).

The third class of industries, those showing a decrease in the average number of days in operation but a greater average proportion of business done, comprises the following :

Brick, Tiles, and Sewer Pipe.	Flax, Hemp, and Jute Goods.
Chemical Preparations (Compound- ed).	Ink, Mucilage, and Paste.
Clocks and Watches.	Models and Patterns.
Cotton Goods.	Rubber and Elastic Goods.

Of these industries, Brick, Tiles, and Sewer Pipe ; Clocks and Watches ; Cotton Goods ; Ink, Mucilage, and Paste ; and Models and Patterns show a decrease in the average number of days in operation amounting to less than one week in the year ; in Ink, Mucilage, and Paste and in Models and Patterns the decrease amounts to less than one day in the year. In all the industries in this class the increase in the average proportion of business done amounts to less than five per cent.

In Chemical Preparations (Compounded), the decline in running time amounted to 21.13 days and the increase in proportion of business done to 1.25 per cent ; in Flax, Hemp, and Jute Goods, the establishments were open seven days less in 1890 than in 1889, but increased the proportion of business done to the extent of one per cent ; in Rubber and Elastic Goods, the increase in the time in operation amounted to 10.25 days and the increase in the proportion of business done to 1.68 per cent.

Of the industries in this class an increase in average yearly earnings is shown in all except Clocks and Watches ; Flax, Hemp, and Jute Goods ; and Models and Patterns ; an increase in the average number of persons employed in all except in Chemical Preparations (Compounded) and Flax, Hemp, and Jute Goods ; and a narrower range of unemployment, as indicated by the difference between the smallest and greatest number of persons employed, in Clocks and Watches ; Cotton Goods ; Flax, Hemp, and Jute Goods ; Ink, Mucilage, and Paste ; and Models and Patterns.

The fourth class of industries includes those showing a decrease in the average number of days in operation and also a decrease in the average proportion of business done. In this class are found the following :

Boots and Shoes.	Hosiery and Knit Goods.
Brooms, Brushes, and Mops.	Liquors: Malt, Distilled, and Fermented.
Buttons and Dress Trimmings.	Paper and Paper Goods.
Carpetings.	Photographs and Photographic Materials.
Cordage and Twine.	Print Works, Dye Works, and Bleacheries.
Cotton, Woollen, and Other Textiles.	Silk and Silk Goods.
Drugs and Medicines.	Sporting and Athletic Goods.
Emery and Sand Paper and Cloth, etc.	Stone.
Fertilizers.	Tobacco, Snuff, and Cigars.
Food Preparations.	Woollen Goods.
Glue, Isinglass, and Starch.	
Hose: Rubber, Linen, etc.	

In the foregoing industries a decline in running time, amounting to less than one week in the year, appears in Boots and Shoes; Brooms, Brushes, and Mops; Buttons and Dress Trimmings; Drugs and Medicines; Fertilizers; Food Preparations; Hosiery and Knit Goods; Paper and Paper Goods; Photographs and Photographic Materials; Print Works, Dye Works, and Bleacheries; Silk and Silk Goods; Stone; Tobacco, Snuff, and Cigars; and Woollen Goods; the decrease in Buttons and Dress Trimmings and Paper and Paper Goods being less than one day. A decline in the average proportion of business done amounting to less than five per cent appears in Boots and Shoes; Brooms, Brushes, and Mops; Buttons and Dress Trimmings; Carpetings; Drugs and Medicines; Emery and Sand Paper and Cloth, etc.; Fertilizers; Glue, Isinglass, and Starch; Hosiery and Knit Goods; Liquors: Malt, Distilled, and Fermented; Paper and Paper Goods; Print Works, Dye Works, and Bleacheries; Silk and Silk Goods; Sporting and Athletic Goods; Stone; Tobacco, Snuff, and Cigars; and Woollen Goods. Carpetings shows a decrease in the time in operation amounting to 11.92 days in the year and a decline in proportion of business done amounting to 4.92 per cent; in Cordage and Twine, the establishments ran 7.72 days less in 1890 than in 1889 and the proportion of business done declined 5.60 per cent; in Cotton, Woollen, and Other Textiles, the establishments ran 11 days less and the proportion of business done shows a decrease of 16 per cent; in Emery and Sand Paper and Cloth, etc., the running time declined 14.20 days and the proportion of business done declined 1.50 per cent; in Glue, Isinglass, and Starch, the decrease in the running time amounted to 6.50 days, or little more than one week, and the decline

in proportion of business done to 1.50 per cent; in Hose: Rubber, Linen, etc., the time in operation was 23.75 days less, and the proportion of business done 9.50 per cent less; in Liquors: Malt, Distilled, and Fermented, a decline in the time in operation of 6.24 days appears, and the proportion of business done shows a decline of 1.89 per cent; in Sporting and Athletic Goods, the establishments ran 20 days less and decreased their proportion of business done to the extent of 3.50 per cent.

An increase in average yearly earnings appears in the following industries in this class: Boots and Shoes; Buttons and Dress Trimmings; Cordage and Twine; Drugs and Medicines; Emery and Sand Paper and Cloth, etc.; Food Preparations; Glue, Isinglass, and Starch; Hose: Rubber, Linen, etc.; Liquors: Malt, Distilled, and Fermented; Paper and Paper Goods; Photographs and Photographic Materials; Silk and Silk Goods; Sporting and Athletic Goods; and Tobacco, Snuff, and Cigars. An increase in the average number of persons employed is shown in all except Brooms, Brushes, and Mops; Buttons and Dress Trimmings; Cordage and Twine; Drugs and Medicines; Fertilizers; Glue, Isinglass, and Starch; and Silk and Silk Goods. A narrower range of unemployment, as indicated by the difference between the smallest and greatest number of persons employed, is shown in Boots and Shoes; Brooms, Brushes, and Mops; Carpetings; Cordage and Twine; Drugs and Medicines; Hose: Rubber, Linen, etc.; Paper and Paper Goods; Print Works, Dye Works, and Bleacheries; Stone; and Tobacco, Snuff, and Cigars.

For purposes of comparison, the industries just analyzed are arranged in the four classes for 1890 in conjunction with a similar classification for 1889 derived from the report on the Annual Statistics of Manufactures for that year.

First Class.

[The following industries, comprising the first class, show an increase in the average number of days in operation and in the average proportion of business done.]

1889.

Artisans' Tools.
Boots and Shoes.
Burial Cases, Caskets, Coffins, etc.
Carriages and Wagons.
Emery and Sand Paper and Cloth,
etc.

1890.

Agricultural Implements.
Arms and Ammunition.
Artisans' Tools.
Burial Cases, Caskets, Coffins, etc.
Carriages and Wagons.
Cement, Kaolin, Lime, and Plaster.

*First Class — Concluded.***1889 — CON.**

Flax, Hemp, and Jute Goods.
 Hose: Rubber, Linen, etc.
 Hosiery and Knit Goods.
 Machines and Machinery.
 Musical Instruments and Materials.
 Railroad Construction and Equip-
 ment.
 Shipbuilding.
 Silk and Silk Goods.
 Wooden Goods.
 Worsted Goods.

1890 — CON.

Clothing.
 Dyestuffs.
 Earthen, Plaster, and Stone Ware.
 Electrical Apparatus and Appliances.
 Fancy Articles.
 Fine Arts and Taxidermy.
 Glass.
 Ivory, Bone, Shell, and Horn Goods, etc.
 Leather.
 Linen.
 Machines and Machinery.
 Musical Instruments and Materials.
 Paints, Colors, and Crude Chemicals.
 Printing, Publishing, and Bookbind-
 ing.
 Tallow, Candles, Soap, and Grease.
 Whips, Lashes, and Stocks.
 Worsted Goods.

Second Class.

[The following industries, comprising the second class, show an increase in the average number of days in operation and a decrease in the proportion of business done.]

1889.

Buttons and Dress Trimmings.
 Carpetings.
 Fertilizers.
 Glass.
 Liquors: Malt, Distilled, and Fer-
 mented.
 Lumber.
 Straw and Palm Leaf Goods.

1890.

Awnings, Sails, Tents, etc.
 Boxes (Paper and Wooden).
 Cooking, Lighting, and Heating Ap-
 paratus.
 Crayons, Pencils, Crucibles, etc.
 Electroplating.
 Fireworks and Matches.
 Furniture.
 Hair Work (Animal and Human).
 Jewelry Burnishing and Lapidary
 Work.
 Lumber.
 Metals and Metallic Goods.
 Mixed Textiles.
 Oils and Illuminating Fluids.
 Perfumes, Toilet Articles, etc.
 Polishes and Dressing.
 Railroad Construction and Equipment.
 Scientific Instruments and Appliances.
 Shipbuilding.
 Straw and Palm Leaf Goods.
 Toys and Games (Children's).
 Trunks and Valises.
 Wooden Goods.

Third Class.

[The following industries, comprising the third class, show a decrease in the average number of days in operation but a greater proportion of business done.]

1889.

Agricultural Implements.
Boxes (Paper and Wooden).
Cordage and Twine.
Oils and Illuminating Fluids.
Rubber and Elastic Goods.
Tallow, Candles, Soap, and Grease.

1890.

Brick, Tiles, and Sewer Pipe.
Chemical Preparations (Compound-
ed).
Clocks and Watches.
Cotton Goods.
Flax, Hemp, and Jute Goods.
Ink, Mucilage, and Pasta.
Models and Patterns.
Rubber and Elastic Goods.

Fourth Class.

[The following industries, comprising the fourth class, show a decrease in the average number of days in operation and in the average proportion of business done.]

1889.

Arms and Ammunition.
Chemical Preparations (Compound-
ed).
Clocks and Watches.
Clothing.
Cooking, Lighting, and Heating Ap-
paratus.
Cotton Goods.
Cotton, Woollen, and Other Tex-
tiles.
Dyestuffs.
Food Preparations.
Furniture.
Leather.
Linen.
Metals and Metallic Goods.
Mixed Textiles.
Paper and Paper Goods.
Print Works, Dye Works, and
Bleacheries.
Stone.
Whips, Lashes, and Stocks.
Woollen Goods.

1890.

Boots and Shoes.
Brooms, Brushes, and Mops.
Buttons and Dress Trimmings.
Carpetings.
Cordage and Twine.
Cotton, Woollen, and Other Tex-
tiles.
Drugs and Medicines.
Emery and Sand Paper and Cloth,
etc.
Fertilizers.
Food Preparations.
Glue, Isinglass, and Starch.
Hose: Rubber, Linen, etc.
Hosiery and Knit Goods.
Liquors: Malt, Distilled, and Fer-
mented.
Paper and Paper Goods.
Photographs and Photographic Ma-
terials.
Print Works, Dye Works, and
Bleacheries.
Silk and Silk Goods.
Sporting and Athletic Goods.
Stone.
Tobacco, Snuff, and Cigars.
Woollen Goods.

We next present a graphic comparison for each industry, of the amount of capital invested, value of goods made and work

done, total amount of wages paid, and average number of persons employed in 1890 as compared with 1889. An increase in any of these items is indicated by the sign (+), a decrease by (—), and no change by (=).

INDUSTRIES.	INCREASE (+), DECREASE (—), OR NO CHANGE (=), IN 1890 AS COMPARED WITH 1889 IN —			
	Amount of Capital Invested	Value of Goods Made and Work Done	Total Amount of Wages Paid	Average Number of Persons Employed
Agricultural implements,	—	+	+	+
Arms and ammunition,	—	+	+	+
Artisans' tools,	+	+	+	+
Awnings, sails, tents, etc.,	+	+	+	+
Boots and shoes,	+	+	+	+
Boxes (paper and wooden),	+	+	—	—
Brick, tiles, and sewer pipe,	—	+	+	+
Brooms, brushes, and mops,	+	+	—	—
Burial cases, caskets, coffins, etc.,	—	—	+	—
Buttons and dress trimmings,	+	—	—	—
Carpetings,	+	+	+	+
Carriages and wagons,	—	+	+	+
Cement, kaolin, lime, and plaster,	—	—	—	—
Chemical preparations (compounded),	+	+	—	—
Clocks and watches,	—	+	+	+
Clothing,	+	+	+	—
Cooking, lighting, and heating apparatus,	+	—	+	—
Cordage and twine,	+	—	—	—
Corks, bungs, and taps,	—	+	—	—
Cotton goods,	+	+	+	+
Cotton, woollen, and other textiles,	+	+	+	+
Crayons, pencils, crucibles, etc.,	+	+	—	+
Drugs and medicines,	+	+	+	—
Dyestuffs,	—	—	+	+
Earthen, plaster, and stone ware,	+	+	+	+
Electrical apparatus and appliances,	+	+	+	+
Electroplating,	+	—	—	—
Emery and sand paper and cloth, etc.,	+	+	+	+
Fancy articles,	+	+	+	—
Fertilizers,	—	—	—	—
Fine arts and taxidermy,	+	+	+	+

INDUSTRIES.	INCREASE (+), DECREASE (-), OR NO CHANGE (=), IN 1890 AS COMPARED WITH 1889 IN —			
	Amount of Capital Invested	Value of Goods Made and Work Done	Total Amount of Wages Paid	Average Number of Persons Employed
Fireworks and matches,	—	+	—	+
Flax, hemp, and jute goods,	+	+	—	—
Food preparations,	+	+	+	+
Furniture,	+	+	+	+
Glass,	+	+	+	+
Glue, isinglass, and starch,	+	+	—	—
Hair work (animal and human), . . .	—	+	+	+
Hose: rubber, linen, etc.,	+	+	+	+
Hosiery and knit goods,	—	+	+	+
Ink, mucilage, and paste,	+	+	+	+
Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods, etc.,	—	+	+	+
Jewelry burnishing and lapidary work,	=	—	—	=
Leather,	+	+	—	+
Linen,	+	+	+	+
Liquors and beverages (not spirituous),	+	+	+	+
Liquors: malt, distilled, and fermented,	—	—	+	+
Lumber,	+	+	+	+
Machines and machinery,	+	+	+	+
Metals and metallic goods,	+	+	+	+
Mixed textiles,	—	—	—	+
Models and patterns,	+	+	—	+
Musical instruments and materials, .	—	+	+	+
Oils and illuminating fluids,	—	—	+	+
Paints, colors, and crude chemicals, .	+	+	+	=
Paper and paper goods,	+	+	+	+
Perfumes, toilet articles, etc., . . .	—	—	—	—
Photographs and photographic mate- rials,	=	+	+	+
Polishes and dressing,	—	+	+	+
Printing, publishing, and bookbinding,	+	—	+	—
Print works, dye works, and bleacheries,	+	+	+	+
Railroad construction and equipment, .	+	—	+	+
Rubber and elastic goods,	+	+	+	+
Scientific instruments and appliances, .	+	+	+	+
Shipbuilding,	—	—	—	—
Silk and silk goods,	+	—	—	—
Sporting and athletic goods,	+	+	+	+
Stone,	+	—	—	+

INDUSTRIES	INCREASE —, DECREASE —, OR NO CHANGE = 0, IN 1890 AS COMPARED WITH 1880 IS—			
	AMOUNT OF CAPITAL INVESTED	VALUE OF GOODS MADE AND WORK DONE	TOTAL AMOUNT OF WAGES PAID	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED
Straw and palm leaf goods,	—	+	+	+
Tallow, candles, soap, and grease,	+	—	+	—
Tobacco, snuff, and cigars,	+	—	+	—
Toys and games (children's),	+	+	+	—
Trunks and valises,	—	—	+	—
Whips, lashes, and stocks,	+	+	—	—
Wooden goods,	—	—	+	—
Woollen goods,	+	—	+	—
Worsted goods,	—	+	—	—
ALL INDUSTRIES,	+	+	+	—

The method of presentation employed in this table renders an extended analysis unnecessary. An increase in capital invested, value of goods made and work done, total amount of wages paid, and average number of persons employed is seen in the following industries :

Artisans' Tools.	Linen.
Awnings, Sails, Tents, etc.	Liquors and Beverages (Not Spirituous).
Boots and Shoes.	Lumber.
Carpetings.	Machines and Machinery.
Cotton Goods.	Metals and Metallic Goods.
Cotton, Woollen, and Other Textiles.	Paper and Paper Goods.
Earthen, Plaster, and Stone Ware.	Print Works, Dye Works, and Bleacheries.
Electrical Apparatus and Appliances.	Rubber and Elastic Goods.
Emery and Sand Paper and Cloth, etc.	Scientific Instruments and Appliances.
Fine Arts and Taxidermy.	Sporting and Athletic Goods.
Food Preparations.	Tallow, Candles, Soap, and Grease.
Furniture.	Tobacco, Snuff, and Cigars.
Glass.	Toys and Games (Children's).
Hose: Rubber, Linen, etc.	
Ink, Mucilage, and Paste.	

The same statement applies to All Industries in the aggregate. On the other hand the following industries show a decrease in each of the elements represented: Cement, Kaolin, Lime, and Plaster; Fertilizers; Perfumes, Toilet Articles, etc.; and

Shipbuilding. In Photographs and Photographic Materials increases are noted except as to the amount of capital invested, in which there was no change. In Jewelry Burnishing and Lapidary Work decreases are noted except in capital invested and average number of persons employed, neither of which elements exhibits change. Increases are noted except in the amount of capital invested in —

Agricultural Implements.	Ivory, Bone, Shell, and Horn Goods, etc.
Arms and Ammunition.	Musical Instruments and Materials.
Brick, Tiles, and Sewer Pipe.	Polishes and Dressing.
Carriages and Wagons.	Straw and Palm Leaf Goods.
Clocks and Watches.	Wooden Goods.
Hair Work (Animal and Human).	Worsted Goods.
Hosiery and Knit Goods.	

A decrease in each element except capital invested appears in Buttons and Dress Trimmings; Cordage and Twine; Electroplating; and Silk and Silk Goods. An increase upon all points except average number of persons employed appears in Clothing; Drugs and Medicines; and Fancy Articles, while in Mixed Textiles a decrease is noted in everything except average number of persons employed. An increase in each element except in the value of goods made appears in Railroad Construction and Equipment and in Woollen Goods. An increase in capital invested and value of goods made and a decrease in the amount of wages paid and average number of persons employed appear in Boxes (Paper and Wooden); Brooms, Brushes, and Mops; Chemical Preparations (Compounded); Flax, Hemp, and Jute Goods; and Glue, Isinglass, and Starch. In Crayons, Pencils, Crucibles, etc.; Leather; Models and Patterns; and Whips, Lashes, and Stocks, an increase appears in each element except total amount of wages paid. The facts for the other industries may be readily determined.

In order to bring a summary of the leading facts concerning All Industries, drawn from the presentation on pages 254 to 261, for the years 1889 and 1890 concisely before the reader, with the increase or decrease in the last named year, the following table is presented :

CLASSIFICATION.	1889	1890	INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (-), IN 1890	
			Amounts	Percent- ages
Number of private firms,	2,376	2,341	-35	-1.47
Number of corporations,	641	677	+36	+5.62
Number of partners,	4,149	4,094	-55	-1.33
Number of stockholders,	31,043	32,358	+1,315	+4.24
Amount of capital invested,	\$370,389,414	\$391,200,269	+\$20,810,855	+5.62
Value of stock used,	\$303,119,949	\$324,919,942	+\$21,799,993	+7.19
Value of goods made and work done, .	\$523,051,732	\$545,890,702	+\$22,838,970	+4.37
Persons employed :				
Average number,	263,083	270,195	+7,112	+2.70
Smallest number,	224,887	234,324	+9,437	+4.20
Greatest number,	293,321	300,227	+6,906	+2.35
Excess of greatest over smallest number,	68,434	65,903	-2,531	-3.70
Total amount paid in wages,	\$112,289,996	\$117,144,984	+\$4,854,988	+4.32
Average yearly earnings,	\$426.82	\$433.56	+\$6.74	+1.58
Average proportion of business done, .	73.81	72.65	-1.16	-1.57
Average number of days in operation, .	289.56	289.51	-0.05	-0.02

It will be noted that the number of private firms diminished 1.47 per cent while the number of corporations increased 5.62 per cent; the number of partners diminished 1.33 per cent while the number of stockholders increased 4.24 per cent. An increase in the amount of capital invested is shown of 5.62 per cent. The value of stock used increased 7.19 per cent, while the value of product shows an increase of 4.37 per cent. The average number of persons employed was 2.70 per cent greater in 1890 than in 1889, the increase in the number employed at the periods of employment of the smallest number being 4.20 per cent, the increase in the number employed at the periods of employment of the greatest number being 2.35 per cent, and the range between the smallest and greatest number employed being 3.70 per cent less in 1890 than in 1889. The total amount of wages paid increased 4.32 per cent, while the average yearly earnings shows an increase of 1.58 per cent. The average proportion of business done in All Industries was 1.57. per cent less in 1890 than in 1889, and the average number of days in operation was practically the same in both years, the decrease being only 0.02 per cent.

We have from year to year presented a series of tables for the leading industries, showing the productive capacity of the

employés and the efficiency of capital; also the percentage of industry product paid in wages and the percentage devoted to

	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered	Amount of Capital Invested	Average Number of Persons Employed
1	Boots and shoes,	474	\$27,031,212	42,768
2	Carpetings,	12	7,674,854	4,403
3	Cotton goods,	157	115,474,265	71,054
4	Leather,	145	9,302,452	6,074
5	Machines and machinery,	179	22,825,669	13,761
6	Metals and metallic goods,	279	25,193,285	17,640
7	Musical instruments and materials,	38	3,441,300	2,351
8	Paper and paper goods,	84	18,364,678	7,802
9	Woollen goods,	121	25,202,916	15,202
10	Worsted goods,	20	9,082,136	6,110

The designation of some of the items in the above table requires some explanation. By "Industry Product" is meant the actual result of the productive forces in the industry, that is, product created above the value of stock and materials consumed. The values presented in the table under this head are obtained by deducting from the total value of goods made previously presented in this report, which is, of course, the gross product of the industries considered, the value of stock used. In the division of the proceeds of each industry one part of this industry product is paid to the labor force in the form of wages, this being labor's share of the product. The balance constitutes a fund from which are paid freights, insurance, interest on loans (credit capital), interest on stock (fixed or invested capital), rents, commissions, salaries, etc. After paying this share of the expenses, which are expenses in addition to expenditures for wages and stock used, the balance remaining, if any, is the profit of the employer. The entire balance of the industry product remaining after wages are deducted, therefore, becomes a "Profit and Minor Expense Fund" and is so designated in the table. With this explanation the table can be intelligently considered.

From it we learn that the largest industry product per \$1,000 of capital invested appears, as in former years, in Boots and Shoes, the amount of such product being, for the year 1890,

other expenses in each year. The following table presents a similar comparison for 1890 :

Total Amount Paid in Wages During the Year	Industry Product	Profit and Minor Expense Fund	INDUSTRY PRODUCT		PERCENTAGES OF INDUSTRY PRODUCT		
			Per \$1,000 of Capital	Average per Employé	Devoted to Profit and Minor Expenses	Paid in Wages	
\$21,972,420	\$34,533,551	\$12,561,131	\$1,277.54	\$807.46	36.37	63.63	1
1,588,883	2,796,543	1,207,660	364.38	635.14	43.18	56.82	2
23,834,351	37,984,223	14,149,872	328.94	534.58	37.25	62.75	3
3,139,674	5,702,882	2,563,208	613.05	938.90	44.95	55.05	4
7,311,970	13,320,477	6,008,507	583.57	967.99	45.11	54.89	5
9,360,215	17,877,925	8,517,710	709.63	1,013.49	47.64	52.36	6
1,523,712	2,872,852	1,349,140	834.82	1,221.97	46.96	53.04	7
3,244,680	8,616,353	5,371,673	469.18	1,104.38	62.34	37.66	8
5,607,885	10,749,345	5,141,460	426.51	707.10	47.83	52.17	9
2,268,870	4,009,425	1,740,555	441.46	656.21	43.41	56.59	10

\$1,277.54. Next to this industry ranks Musical Instruments and Materials in which the industry product per \$1,000 of capital was \$834.82. The industry ranking next is Metals and Metallic Goods in which the industry product was \$709.63 for each \$1,000 of capital invested. Next to this comes Leather, the value of the industry product being \$613.05 for each \$1,000 of capital invested. In Machines and Machinery we find an industry product of \$583.57 to each \$1,000 of capital. Following this industry and not greatly varying from one another in the comparison are Paper and Paper Goods, Worsted Goods, and Woollen Goods, in which the value of the industry product per \$1,000 of capital invested was, respectively, \$469.18, \$441.46, and \$426.51. Lower down in the scale but ranking comparatively near together, we find Carpetings, and Cotton Goods, in which the industry product for each \$1,000 of capital invested was, respectively, \$364.38 and \$328.94.

When the industry product is considered in comparison with the number of employées, we obtain an average indicating the efficiency of labor in the industry, or the average value of the industry product per employé. In this comparison the industries rank somewhat differently. From their position considered as to the efficiency of labor Musical Instruments and Materials stands at the head, the average value of product per employé being \$1,221.97. Following this are Paper and Paper

Goods and Metals and Metallic Goods the industry product per employé being, respectively, \$1,104.38 and \$1,013.49. Next in the scale, and not widely separated, are Machines and Machinery and Leather, the average product value per employé in these industries being, respectively, \$967.99 and \$938.90. Next we find Boots and Shoes in which the average product per employé was \$807.46. Ranking next to Boots and Shoes is Woollen Goods in which the average product value per employé was \$707.10. Following this, and comparatively near together, we find Worsted Goods and Carpetings, in which the average product value per employé was, respectively, \$656.21 and \$635.14. Next in the scale is Cotton Goods, with an average product value per employé of \$534.58.

The industry ranking highest as to the percentage of the industry product paid in wages during the year is Boots and Shoes, this percentage being 63.63. This is closely followed, however, by Cotton Goods in which the percentage of industry product paid in wages was 62.75. In Carpetings, the percentage was 56.82, and this is closely matched by Worsted Goods in which the percentage was 56.59. In Leather, 55.05 per cent of the industry product was paid in wages, and in Machines and Machinery, 54.89 per cent. The three industries which rank next are Musical Instruments and Materials, Metals and Metallic Goods, and Woollen Goods. In these, the percentages of industry product paid in wages during the year do not greatly differ; they are, respectively, 53.04, 52.36, and 52.17. The lowest in this comparison is Paper and Paper Goods, in which 37.66 per cent of the industry product was paid in wages.

As the percentage of industry product devoted to profit and minor expenses together with the percentage of this product paid in wages constituted in each industry 100 per cent, or the total amount of the industry product, it of course follows that the percentages devoted to profit and minor expenses in each industry are the complements of those paid in wages, and the industries, therefore, rank with respect to these percentages in exactly reversed order from their rank with respect to the percentages paid in wages. Paper and Paper Goods stands at the head as regards the percentage of industry product devoted to profit and minor expenses, it being 62.34, and Boots and Shoes at the foot of the list, the percentage being 36.37. In Woollen

Goods and Metals and Metallic Goods, the percentages of industry product devoted to profit and minor expenses are, respectively, 47.83 and 47.64; in Musical Instruments and Materials and Machines and Machinery, respectively, 46.96 and 45.11; and in Leather, Worsted Goods, and Carpetings, respectively, 44.95, 43.41, and 43.18. In Cotton Goods the percentage is 37.25.

In order that comparisons for these ten leading industries may be made for the years 1890 and 1889, we have prepared separate industry presentations, the first of which relates to Boots and Shoes.

Boots and Shoes. [Comparisons for 474 Establishments.]

CLASSIFICATION.	1889	1890
Amount of capital invested,	\$25,746,823	\$27,031,212
Value of goods made and work done (gross product),	\$81,843,178	\$87,270,205
Value of stock used and other materials consumed in production,	\$49,071,486	\$52,736,654
Industry product (gross product less value of stock and materials),	\$32,771,692	\$34,533,551
Wages (labor's direct share of product),	\$20,730,076	\$21,972,420
Profit and minor expense fund (industry product less wages),	\$12,041,616	\$12,561,131
Percentage of industry product paid in wages,	63.26	63.63
Percentage of industry product devoted to profit and minor expenses,	36.74	36.37
Percentage of profit and minor expense fund of capital invested,	46.77	46.47

The percentage of industry product devoted to profit and minor expenses was practically the same in each year, the percentage in 1890 being 36.37 as against 36.74 in 1889; and the percentage which this profit and minor expense fund forms of capital invested was substantially the same in each year, the percentages being 46.47 in 1890 and 46.77 in 1889. These comparisons indicate that, with respect to the industry product, expenses did not materially change in either year, and the percentage of capital devoted to minor expenses and remaining as profit did not greatly change, so that from the standpoint of the manufacturer the conditions of the industry may be said to have been almost identical in both years. The same statement may be made with respect to wages; 63.63 per cent of

the industry product went to labor in 1890 and 63.26 per cent in 1889.

The next presentation relates to Carpetings.

Carpetings. [Comparisons for 12 Establishments.]

CLASSIFICATION.	1889	1890
Amount of capital invested,	\$7,260,141	\$7,674,854
Value of goods made and work done (gross product),	\$6,921,979	\$7,488,750
Value of stock used and other materials consumed in production,	\$4,361,763	\$4,687,207
Industry product (gross product less value of stock and materials),	\$2,560,216	\$2,796,543
Wages (labor's direct share of product),	\$1,558,924	\$1,588,883
Profit and minor expense fund (industry product less wages),	\$1,001,292	\$1,207,660
Percentage of industry product paid in wages,	60.89	56.82
Percentage of industry product devoted to profit and minor expenses,	39.11	43.18
Percentage of profit and minor expense fund of capital invested,	13.79	15.74

Taking as the basis of comparison the percentage of industry product devoted to profit and minor expenses, we find an increase in 1890 as compared with 1889, the percentages being 43.18 and 39.11, respectively. Again, the percentage of capital invested devoted to profit and minor expenses was greater in 1890, being 15.74 as against 13.79 in 1889. This indicates a larger fund from which profit and minor expenses were drawn in 1890 as against 1889, and that this fund formed a larger percentage of capital invested. Unless minor expenses required a larger percentage of capital in 1890 it would follow that the amount of profits would be slightly increased. The percentage of industry product paid in wages, however, shows a decline, falling from 60.89 in 1889 to 56.82 in 1890.

We may say in passing that the conditions indicated by these comparisons in this industry are exactly reversed from those shown in Annual Statistics of Manufactures for 1889. In that report it appeared that, from the standpoint of the manufacturer, business was not so profitable in 1889 as it was in 1888, while the percentage of industry product paid in wages in that year was larger than in 1888.

The presentation for Cotton Goods follows :

Cotton Goods. [Comparisons for 157 Establishments.]

CLASSIFICATION.	1889	1890
Amount of capital invested,	\$107,403,162	\$115,474,265
Value of goods made and work done (gross product),	\$88,853,496	\$92,193,035
Value of stock used and other materials consumed in production,	\$51,021,117	\$54,208,812
Industry product (gross product less value of stock and materials),	\$37,832,379	\$37,984,223
Wages (labor's direct share of product),	\$22,661,621	\$23,834,351
Profit and minor expense fund (industry product less wages),	\$15,170,758	\$14,149,872
Percentage of industry product paid in wages,	59.90	62.75
Percentage of industry product devoted to profit and minor expenses,	40.10	37.25
Percentage of profit and minor expense fund of capital invested,	14.13	12.25

The percentage of industry product devoted to profit and minor expenses was smaller in 1890 than in 1889, the percentages being, respectively, 37.25 and 40.10; and the percentage of the profit and minor expense fund of capital invested was also smaller, being 12.25 in 1890 as against 14.13 in 1889. The percentage of industry product paid in wages, however, increased from 59.90 in 1889 to 62.75 in 1890. That is to say, in 1890 a larger proportion of the net results went to labor and a smaller to profit and minor expenses.

The following table relates to Leather :

Leather. [Comparisons for 145 Establishments.]

CLASSIFICATION.	1889	1890
Amount of capital invested,	\$8,485,339	\$9,302,452
Value of goods made and work done (gross product),	\$18,406,777	\$19,326,697
Value of stock used and other materials consumed in production,	\$12,352,816	\$13,623,815
Industry product (gross product less value of stock and materials),	\$6,053,961	\$5,702,882
Wages (labor's direct share of product),	\$3,158,050	\$3,139,674
Profit and minor expense fund (industry product less wages),	\$2,895,911	\$2,563,208
Percentage of industry product paid in wages,	52.17	55.05
Percentage of industry product devoted to profit and minor expenses,	47.83	44.95
Percentage of profit and minor expense fund of capital invested,	34.13	27.55

Exactly the same conditions are indicated in this industry as appeared in the comparison relative to Cotton Goods. The percentage of industry product devoted to profit and minor expenses declined in 1890 as against 1889, the percentages being 44.95 and 47.83, respectively. A decline in the percentage which this fund forms of capital invested is also shown, from 34.13 in 1889 to 27.55 in 1890; but the percentage of industry product paid in wages increased from 52.17 in 1889 to 55.05 in 1890. With respect to this industry we point out that the same conditions were indicated in the last report on the Annual Statistics of Manufactures. That is to say, in 1889 as compared with 1888, there was a considerable increase in the percentage of the industry product paid in wages, and a considerable decline in the percentage of industry product devoted to profit and minor expenses, and the percentage which this fund formed of the amount of capital invested. From 1888 to 1890, therefore, the percentage of industry product going to labor, in this industry, shows constant increase, while, on the other hand, the percentage from which minor expenses are paid and profits are derived, constantly declines.

With respect to Machines and Machinery the following table may be consulted :

Machines and Machinery. [Comparisons for 179 Establishments.]

CLASSIFICATION.	1889	1890
Amount of capital invested,	\$19,818,384	\$22,825,669
Value of goods made and work done (gross product),	\$21,082,288	\$21,124,685
Value of stock used and other materials consumed in production,	\$7,944,602	\$7,804,208
Industry product (gross product less value of stock and materials),	\$13,137,686	\$13,320,477
Wages (labor's direct share of product),	\$7,306,409	\$7,311,970
Profit and minor expense fund (industry product less wages),	\$5,831,277	\$6,008,507
Percentage of industry product paid in wages,	55.61	54.89
Percentage of industry product devoted to profit and minor expenses,	44.39	45.11
Percentage of profit and minor expense fund of capital invested,	29.42	26.32

An increase in the percentage of industry product devoted to profit and minor expenses is here shown from 44.39 in 1889 to

45.11 in 1890. This increase is quite small and when the profit and minor expense fund is considered with respect to capital invested we find that in 1890 it declined to 26.32 per cent from 29.42 per cent in the previous year. This decline, of course, is possibly caused by an increase in the amount of capital invested larger in proportion than the increase in industry product; if so, as the fund from which minor expenses are paid and profits are derived was larger in the aggregate in 1890 than in 1889, then, if minor expenses had increased in proportion to the increase of product, the percentage rate of profits upon capital would be smaller in 1890. The percentage of industry product paid in wages is also smaller, declining from 55.61 in 1889 to 54.89 in 1890.

A similar comparison follows for Metals and Metallic Goods.

Metals and Metallic Goods. [Comparisons for 279 Establishments.]

CLASSIFICATION.	1889	1890
Amount of capital invested,	\$23,507,414	\$25,193,285
Value of goods made and work done (gross product),	\$33,686,270	\$36,460,938
Value of stock used and other materials consumed in production,	\$15,228,968	\$18,583,013
Industry product (gross product less value of stock and materials),	\$18,457,302	\$17,877,925
Wages (labor's direct share of product),	\$8,729,291	\$9,360,215
Profit and minor expense fund (industry product less wages),	\$9,728,011	\$8,517,710
Percentage of industry product paid in wages,	47.29	52.36
Percentage of industry product devoted to profit and minor expenses,	52.71	47.64
Percentage of profit and minor expense fund of capital invested,	41.38	33.81

In this industry the percentage of industry product devoted to profit and minor expenses declined from 52.71 in 1889 to 47.64 in 1890 and the percentage of the profit and minor expense fund of capital invested from 41.38 in 1889 to 33.81 in 1890. The percentage of industry product which went to labor in the form of wages increased from 47.29 in 1889 to 52.36 in 1890. These conditions reverse those shown in the report on the Annual Statistics of Manufactures for 1889, in which, as compared with the year 1888, a decline in the percentage of industry product going to labor was noted and an increase in the percentage devoted to profit and minor expenses.

The following table relates to Musical Instruments and Materials :

Musical Instruments and Materials. [Comparisons for 38 Establishments.]

CLASSIFICATION.	1889	1890
Amount of capital invested,	\$3,457,218	\$3,441,300
Value of goods made and work done (gross product),	\$4,262,958	\$4,722,815
Value of stock used and other materials consumed in production,	\$1,635,839	\$1,849,963
Industry product (gross product less value of stock and materials),	\$2,627,119	\$2,872,852
Wages (labor's direct share of product),	\$1,465,694	\$1,523,712
Profit and minor expense fund (industry product less wages),	\$1,161,425	\$1,349,140
Percentage of industry product paid in wages,	55.79	53.04
Percentage of industry product devoted to profit and minor expenses,	44.21	46.96
Percentage of profit and minor expense fund of capital invested,	33.59	39.20

In this industry the percentage of industry product devoted to profit and minor expenses shows an increase, in 1890 as compared with 1889, from 44.21 to 46.96. In 1890, this fund formed 39.20 per cent of the capital invested as against 33.59 per cent in 1889. The percentage of industry product going to labor as wages dropped from 55.79 in 1889 to 53.04 in 1890.

The facts for the paper and paper goods industry appear in the following table :

Paper and Paper Goods. [Comparisons for 84 Establishments.]

CLASSIFICATION.	1889	1890
Amount of capital invested,	\$18,100,759	\$18,364,678
Value of goods made and work done (gross product),	\$20,893,026	\$21,014,389
Value of stock used and other materials consumed in production,	\$12,445,104	\$12,398,036
Industry product (gross product less value of stock and materials),	\$8,447,922	\$8,616,353
Wages (labor's direct share of product),	\$3,161,985	\$3,244,680
Profit and minor expense fund (industry product less wages),	\$5,285,937	\$5,371,673
Percentage of industry product paid in wages,	37.43	37.66
Percentage of industry product devoted to profit and minor expenses,	62.57	62.34
Percentage of profit and minor expense fund of capital invested,	29.20	29.25

The conditions show practically no change in 1890 as compared with 1889. Only fractional differences in the percentages are noted, indicating that production was carried on under the same conditions in both years, the percentage of industry product devoted to profit and minor expenses being 62.57 for 1889, and 62.34 for 1890. This fund formed 29.20 per cent of the capital invested in 1889 and 29.25 per cent in 1890; in 1889, 37.43 per cent of the industry product was paid in wages and 37.66 per cent in 1890.

The next presentation relates to Woollen Goods.

Woollen Goods. [Comparisons for 121 Establishments.]

CLASSIFICATION.	1889	1890
Amount of capital invested,	\$24,457,101	\$25,202,916
Value of goods made and work done (gross product),	\$28,452,171	\$28,345,095
Value of stock used and other materials consumed in production,	\$16,999,620	\$17,595,750
Industry product (gross product less value of stock and materials),	\$11,452,551	\$10,749,345
Wages (labor's direct share of product),	\$5,577,242	\$5,607,885
Profit and minor expense fund (industry product less wages),	\$5,875,309	\$5,141,460
Percentage of industry product paid in wages, . .	48.70	52.17
Percentage of industry product devoted to profit and minor expenses,	51.30	47.83
Percentage of profit and minor expense fund of capital invested,	24.02	20.40

In this industry the decline in the percentage of industry product devoted to profit and minor expenses from 51.30 in 1889 to 47.83 in 1890 and in the percentage which this fund forms of capital invested from 24.02 in 1889 to 20.40 in 1890 was accompanied by an increase in the percentage of industry product paid in wages from 48.70 in 1889 to 52.17 in 1890. The conditions indicate the same tendency in 1890 as appeared in the report on the Annual Statistics of Manufactures for 1889; that is to say, since 1888 a yearly increase is noted in the percentage of industry product paid in wages and a corresponding decline in the percentage of industry product devoted to profit and minor expenses, and in the percentage which the profit and minor expense fund forms of capital

invested. Of course the changes are not very great from year to year, but the tendency is in the direction noted.

The closing presentation relates to Worsted Goods.

Worsted Goods. [Comparisons for 20 Establishments.]

CLASSIFICATION.	1889	1890
Amount of capital invested,	\$9,166,770	\$9,082,136
Value of goods made and work done (gross product),	\$11,337,932	\$12,509,786
Value of stock used and other materials consumed in production,	\$8,079,614	\$8,500,361
Industry product (gross product less value of stock and materials),	\$3,258,318	\$4,009,425
Wages (labor's direct share of product),	\$2,109,235	\$2,268,870
Profit and minor expense fund (industry product less wages),	\$1,149,083	\$1,740,555
Percentage of industry product paid in wages,	64.73	56.59
Percentage of industry product devoted to profit and minor expenses,	35.27	43.41
Percentage of profit and minor expense fund of capital invested,	12.54	19.16

In this industry a material increase is noted in the percentage of industry product devoted to profit and minor expenses in 1890 as compared with 1889, the percentages being, respectively, 43.41 and 35.27. A similar increase is noted in the percentage which the profit and minor expense fund forms of capital invested, the percentages being 19.16 in 1890 as against 12.54 in 1889. The percentage of industry product paid in wages in this industry in 1890 was 56.59 as against 64.73 in 1889. While this indicates that a smaller percentage of industry product went to labor in 1890 than in 1889, in the report on the Annual Statistics of Manufactures for 1889 it was shown that in 1889 as compared with 1888 a larger percentage of industry product went to labor and a somewhat smaller share to capital. These fluctuations no doubt equalize each other to a certain extent; but, while the percentage of industry product devoted to wages in 1890 was less than in 1889, it still remains higher than in 1888 though slightly below the average for the three years.

In the following table we bring together the average number of persons employed during each year, the average annual product per employé, the average yearly earnings per employé, and the percentage of wage cost of selling price, for each

industry in each year, beginning with 1886 and ending with 1890 :

INDUSTRIES AND YEARS.		Average Number of Persons Employed During Each Year	Average Annual Product per Employé	Average Yearly Earnings per Employé	Percentage of Wage Cost of Selling Price
<i>Agricultural Implements.</i>					
1886,	.	561	\$1,763	\$493.15	27.96
1887,	.	550	1,938	521.47	26.88
1888,	.	594	1,868	516.59	27.68
1889,	.	607	1,772	482.95	27.26
1890,	.	590	1,758	478.90	27.25
<i>Arms and Ammunition.</i>					
1886,	.	1,134	\$1,108	\$588.13	53.07
1887,	.	1,265	1,100	592.52	53.91
1888,	.	1,320	957	552.09	57.68
1889,	.	1,151	1,017	597.95	58.80
1890,	.	1,284	1,007	578.26	57.40
<i>Artisans' Tools.</i>					
1886,	.	682	\$1,418	\$535.36	37.73
1887,	.	720	1,362	539.82	39.65
1888,	.	750	1,359	560.09	41.21
1889,	.	777	1,527	582.38	38.11
1890,	.	855	1,588	553.31	34.82
<i>Boots and Shoes.</i>					
1886,	.	18,021	\$2,090	\$510.68	24.45
1887,	.	17,338	2,120	513.15	24.20
1888,	.	18,180	2,107	514.28	24.39
1889,	.	19,045	2,091	518.59	24.82
1890,	.	19,704	2,102	518.96	24.69
<i>Boxes (Paper and Wooden).</i>					
1886,	.	639	\$1,389	\$360.31	25.92
1887,	.	641	1,366	371.07	27.16
1888,	.	591	1,530	418.32	27.32
1889,	.	593	1,537	413.31	26.87
1890,	.	588	1,468	407.61	27.79
<i>Carriages and Wagons.</i>					
1886,	.	626	\$1,699	\$596.35	35.08
1887,	.	672	1,605	613.61	38.26
1888,	.	683	1,743	652.75	37.46
1889,	.	693	1,445	555.79	38.48
1890,	.	746	1,656	599.95	36.23
<i>Clothing.</i>					
1886,	.	3,065	\$2,417	\$450.17	18.62
1887,	.	3,068	2,622	488.51	18.65
1888,	.	3,017	2,810	483.45	17.19
1889,	.	3,439	2,376	420.21	17.68
1890,	.	2,993	2,944	465.53	15.83

INDUSTRIES AND YEARS.	Average Number of Persons Employed During Each Year	Average Annual Product per Employé	Average Yearly Earnings per Employé	Percentage of Wage Cost of Selling Price
<i>Cordage and Twine.</i>				
1886,	1,294	\$2,460	\$332.84	13.54
1887,	1,396	2,400	317.72	13.25
1888,	1,457	2,859	352.13	12.31
1889,	1,638	2,661	331.77	12.48
1890,	1,731	2,539	313.74	12.37
<i>Cotton Goods.</i>				
1886,	55,490	\$1,141	\$308.72	27.08
1887,	56,797	1,211	316.34	26.09
1888,	56,892	1,287	326.43	25.33
1889,	58,090	1,315	334.25	25.40
1890,	59,943	1,316	339.73	25.84
<i>Food Preparations.</i>				
1886,	1,868	\$5,123	\$432.40	8.43
1887,	1,900	5,574	402.08	7.21
1888,	2,087	5,794	400.63	6.92
1889,	2,033	5,829	366.49	6.28
1890,	2,161	6,008	421.32	7.01
<i>Furniture.</i>				
1886,	2,049	\$1,695	\$500.27	29.50
1887,	2,154	1,888	483.29	25.58
1888,	2,301	1,750	427.19	24.40
1889,	1,933	2,069	467.59	22.62
1890,	2,099	2,015	466.62	23.18
<i>Hosiery and Knit Goods.</i>				
1886,	3,179	\$975	\$322.65	33.13
1887,	3,578	1,026	326.71	31.87
1888,	2,659	1,108	352.93	31.86
1889,	2,318	1,138	344.38	30.23
1890,	2,606	1,050	337.40	32.10
<i>Leather.</i>				
1886,	2,486	\$3,813	\$521.99	13.69
1887,	2,601	3,586	532.40	14.84
1888,	2,683	3,063	515.97	16.85
1889,	2,586	2,953	511.18	17.30
1890,	2,611	3,341	541.07	16.19
<i>Liquors: Malt, Distilled, and Fermented.</i>				
1886,	390	\$8,723	\$773.73	8.87
1887,	417	7,617	733.11	9.62
1888,	447	8,465	664.31	7.84
1889,	435	8,255	696.52	8.44
1890,	451	8,445	696.80	8.25
<i>Machines and Machinery.</i>				
1886,	5,939	\$1,578	\$531.99	33.71
1887,	6,353	1,586	539.91	34.05

INDUSTRIES AND YEARS.	Average Number of Persons Employed During Each Year	Average Annual Product per Employé	Average Yearly Earnings per Employé	Percentage of Wage Cost of Selling Price
<i>Machines and Machinery — Con.</i>				
1888,	6,601	\$1,571	\$533.07	33.98
1889,	7,090	1,658	545.00	32.87
1890,	7,129	1,658	538.90	32.51
<i>Metals and Metallic Goods.</i>				
1886,	7,181	\$1,621	\$484.31	29.86
1887,	7,408	1,636	494.03	30.20
1888,	7,516	1,653	481.05	29.10
1889,	7,662	1,727	501.91	29.07
1890,	8,006	1,742	504.21	28.93
<i>Mixed Textiles.</i>				
1886,	851	\$2,399	\$367.92	15.34
1887,	854	2,527	364.15	14.40
1888,	798	2,270	357.84	15.77
1889,	712	2,295	385.94	16.82
1890,	773	2,411	368.38	15.26
<i>Musical Instruments and Materials.</i>				
1886,	1,184	\$1,833	\$651.72	35.57
1887,	1,203	1,917	737.45	38.45
1888,	1,273	1,881	651.18	34.61
1889,	1,307	2,047	703.33	34.34
1890,	1,468	2,050	660.37	32.20
<i>Paper and Paper Goods.</i>				
1886,	4,280	\$2,732	\$410.73	15.04
1887,	5,150	2,291	348.64	15.23
1888,	4,692	2,739	410.60	15.01
1889,	4,660	2,800	419.10	14.96
1890,	4,577	2,836	427.10	15.06
<i>Print Works, Dye Works, and Bleacheries.</i>				
1886,	3,883	\$3,526	\$415.17	11.77
1887,	4,161	3,591	391.56	10.92
1888,	4,019	3,441	383.56	11.16
1889,	3,942	3,590	410.82	11.45
1890,	4,218	3,509	402.42	11.46
<i>Rubber and Elastic Goods.</i>				
1886,	1,598	\$2,657	\$389.85	14.68
1887,	1,595	3,014	390.81	12.97
1888,	1,488	2,844	408.11	14.35
1889,	1,467	2,985	415.41	13.90
1890,	1,698	3,017	418.35	13.85
<i>Silk and Silk Goods.</i>				
1886,	2,245	\$1,545	\$301.69	19.55
1887,	2,111	1,830	306.54	16.78
1888,	2,212	1,736	319.75	18.43
1889,	2,136	2,008	336.38	16.73
1890,	2,072	2,022	342.04	16.91

INDUSTRIES AND YEARS.	Average Number of Persons Employed During Each Year	Average Annual Product per Employé	Average Yearly Earnings per Employé	Percentage of Wage Cost of Selling Price
<i>Stone.</i>				
1886,	840	\$1,052	\$563.52	53.61
1887,	926	1,175	542.22	46.13
1888,	1,073	1,020	542.83	53.24
1889,	937	1,124	575.85	51.25
1890,	920	1,065	572.40	53.71
<i>Straw and Palm Leaf Goods.</i>				
1886,	1,449	\$1,551	\$347.04	22.37
1887,	1,402	1,668	355.30	21.28
1888,	1,372	1,642	389.30	23.69
1889,	1,205	1,675	427.56	25.55
1890,	1,302	1,573	393.39	24.98
<i>Tallow, Candles, Soap, and Grease.</i>				
1886,	295	\$5,645	\$455.52	8.08
1887,	310	5,109	414.04	8.10
1888,	331	5,213	451.72	8.67
1889,	358	5,400	448.46	8.30
1890,	387	5,479	446.10	8.14
<i>Wooden Goods.</i>				
1886,	851	\$1,484	\$442.33	29.78
1887,	797	1,756	473.01	26.94
1888,	772	1,589	470.69	29.64
1889,	736	1,524	465.73	30.58
1890,	817	1,548	489.84	31.65
<i>Woollen Goods.</i>				
1886,	9,925	\$1,804	\$355.82	19.73
1887,	10,416	1,862	346.29	18.58
1888,	10,251	1,872	357.20	19.07
1889,	10,226	1,926	369.63	19.21
1890,	10,299	1,868	366.37	19.59
<i>Worsted Goods.</i>				
1886,	3,025	\$1,975	\$348.94	17.67
1887,	2,918	2,011	343.78	17.11
1888,	2,848	2,104	357.63	17.02
1889,	3,167	2,078	364.24	17.52
1890,	3,233	2,060	363.17	17.62
<i>TOTALS.</i>				
1886,	135,030	\$1,733	\$392.36	22.62
1887,	138,701	1,780	393.98	22.13
1888,	138,907	1,828	401.86	21.99
1889,	140,943	1,854	409.48	22.06
1890,	145,261	1,872	412.85	22.06

The preceding table is not only valuable for the purpose of comparing the average number of persons employed, the average annual product, and the average annual earnings per employé, but it affords an interesting comparison of the percentage of wage cost of selling price in the various industries considered. Comparing the yearly results with respect to this subject we find substantially the following :

In no single year does a variation from the average for the five years greater than three per cent appear, except in Arms and Ammunition ; Artisans' Tools ; Furniture ; Musical Instruments and Materials ; and Stone. Of these industries a variation of more than three per cent from the average occurs in but a single year in each except in Artisans' Tools, which industry shows a variation in two years. In Arms and Ammunition a variation is shown in 1886, in which the percentage of wage cost of selling price was 53.07, or a decline of 3.11 per cent from the average derived from the returns for the five years. In Furniture, also, in 1886, the percentage of wage cost of selling price is found to be 29.50 as against an average of 24.96 derived from the returns for the five years. In Musical Instruments and Materials in 1887 a percentage of wage cost appears of 38.45 as against an average of 34.91 per cent ; while in Stone, for the same year, a decline of 5.34 per cent is shown from the average derived from the returns for the five years. In Artisans' Tools a variation occurs in the years 1888 and 1890 ; in 1890 the percentage of wage cost of selling price was 34.82 and in 1888, 41.21 as against an average of 38.05. With these few exceptions a variation in any single year from the average for the five years, greater than one per cent, is rarely found. In Boots and Shoes, for instance, to take one of the leading industries, the range in the percentage of wage cost of selling price is from 24.20 to 24.82 ; in Cotton Goods, from 25.33 to 27.08 ; in Leather, from 13.69 to 17.30 ; in Machines and Machinery, from 32.51 to 34.05 ; in Paper and Paper Goods, from 14.96 to 15.23 ; and in Woollen Goods, from 18.58 to 19.73.

Variations no greater than these are hardly so wide as might fairly be expected without discrediting the returns. The substantially identical results, results which by no possibility could have been foreseen, are the strongest possible proof of the general accuracy of the returns.

We condense in the following table averages for the five years drawn from the preceding table, and add thereto, for the purpose of comparison, percentages of wage cost of selling price, drawn from a report on Net Profits in Manufacturing Industries* based upon a special investigation upon that subject, in which returns were made entirely independent of those forming the basis of the other data in the table. The percentages derived from the report on Net Profits are indicated by the appropriate column heading in the table.

INDUSTRIES.	Average Number of Persons Employed During each of the Five Years	Average Annual Product per Employé for each of the Five Years	Average Yearly Earnings per Employé for each of the Five Years	PERCENTAGES OF WAGE COST OF SELLING PRICE	
				Annual Statistics 1890	"Net Profits"
Agricultural implements,	580	\$1,820	\$498.61	27.42	26.27
Arms and ammunition,	1,231	1,086	581.79	56.18	43.84
Artisans' tools,	757	1,456	554.19	38.05	36.21
Boots and shoes,	18,458	2,102	515.13	24.50	24.62
Boxes (paper and wooden),	610	1,456	394.12	27.06	26.02
Carriages and wagons,	684	1,628	603.69	37.10	32.54
Clothing,	3,116	2,626	461.67	17.69	19.07
Cordage and twine,	1,503	2,589	329.64	12.75	13.14
Cotton goods,	57,442	1,256	325.09	25.88	27.61
Food preparations,†	2,010	5,680	404.58	7.13	5.86
Furniture,	2,107	1,879	468.99	24.96	30.46
Hosiery and knit goods,	2,868	1,052	336.81	32.03	24.65
Leather,	2,593	3,346	524.62	15.09	15.30
Liquors: malt, distilled, and fermented,	428	8,300	712.89	8.69	9.60
Machines and machinery,	6,622	1,618	637.77	33.35	34.83
Metals and metallic goods,‡	7,555	1,677	493.10	29.40	29.58
Mixed textiles,§	798	2,383	368.85	15.48	-
Musical instruments and materials,	1,287	1,951	680.81	34.91	32.06
Paper and paper goods,	4,672	2,670	403.23	15.09	15.84
Print works, dye works, and bleacheries,	4,045	3,531	400.71	11.36	19.07
Rubber and elastic goods,|| . . . . .	1,669	2,905	404.61	13.94	16.69
Silk and silk goods,¶	2,155	1,823	321.28	17.61	22.86
Stone,	939	1,086	559.36	51.47	46.31
Straw and palm leaf goods,	1,346	1,620	382.52	23.64	23.64
Tallow, candles, soap, and grease,	336	5,368	443.17	8.25	9.02
Wooden goods,**	795	1,579	468.32	29.64	30.10
Woollen goods,	10,223	1,867	359.06	19.23	17.64
Worsted goods,	3,038	2,046	355.55	17.40	24.33
TOTALS,	139,768	\$1,815	\$402.11	22.15	22.34

* Published as Part IV. of the Report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor, for 1890. •

† Including Salt in "Net Profits."

‡ Including Clocks and Watches in "Net Profits."

§ Included with other industries in "Net Profits."

|| Including Hose: Rubber, Linen, etc., in "Net Profits."

¶ Including Buttons and Dress Trimmings in "Net Profits."

** Including Corks, Bungs, and Taps in "Net Profits."

In the above table the percentages of wage cost of selling price in each industry derived from two sources may be compared. The first is based upon the returns made each year in the form of annual statistics of manufactures; the second upon returns independently made by 10,013 establishments. In but

few cases do any great variations appear in the results derived from these two sources. In only eight industries are these variations greater than three per cent either up or down. These industries are Arms and Ammunition ; Carriages and Wagons ; Furniture ; Hosiery and Knit Goods ; Print Works, Dye Works, and Bleacheries ; Silk and Silk Goods ; Stone ; and Worsted Goods. While the variations in these exceptional industries are not greater than might be expected from the variety of articles made in them, having sufficiently common characteristics to cause them to be classified under common industry heads, but differing in wage cost as compared with selling price, still the variations are comparatively few when the entire list of industries is considered. When the total line for all of the industries represented in the preceding table is scanned we find that, in the aggregate, the results in the two sets of returns vary but *nineteen one-hundredths of one per cent*, the percentages being, respectively, 22.15 and 22.34. That is to say, in the aggregate for all the industries here represented, the percentage of wage cost of selling price derived from the returns of the five years, presented in the reports on the Annual Statistics of Manufactures, is 22.15, and the percentage derived from the returns as to Net Profits is 22.34.

The average number of persons employed annually for the five years in all the industries, in the establishments making annual returns, was 139,768 ; the average annual product per employé is found to be \$1,815, and the average yearly earnings per employé, \$402.11. These, of course, are averages based upon the establishments in All Industries, and are chiefly valuable in comparison with averages shown for each of the industries, respectively.

The fear is sometimes expressed that the returns made to us annually are carelessly made up. While possibly such an assertion may be true in limited or incidental cases, no extensive inconsistencies in the returns could escape the scrutiny applied in the office examination of the schedules, the different parts of which operate as checks upon one another ; but the substantial uniformity of results in these two sets of data, one derived from returns made each year for five years and the other from an investigation conducted upon an entirely different basis covering a large number of establishments, mutually attest the correctness of the returns from which the data are drawn.

An interesting presentation is afforded by the following analysis table which exhibits the increase or decrease in average annual product per employé, together with the increase or decrease in the average yearly earnings per employé, in the different industries, for the year 1890 as compared with 1886.

INDUSTRIES.	INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (-), IN 1890 AS COMPARED WITH 1886			
	AVERAGE ANNUAL PROD- UCT PER EMPLOYE		AVERAGE YEARLY EARN- INGS PER EMPLOYE	
	Amounts	Percentages	Amounts	Percentages
Agricultural implements,	—\$5	—0.28	—\$14.25	—2.89
Arms and ammunition,	—101	—9.12	—9.87	—1.69
Artisans' tools,	+170	+11.90	+17.95	+3.35
Boots and shoes,	+12	+0.57	+8.28	+1.62
Boxes (paper and wooden),	+79	+5.09	+47.30	+13.13
Carriages and wagons,	—43	—2.53	+3.60	+0.60
Clothing,	+527	+21.80	+15.36	+3.41
Cordage and twine,	+79	+3.21	—19.10	—5.74
Cotton goods,	+175	+15.34	+31.01	+10.04
Food preparations,	+885	+17.28	—11.08	—2.56
Furniture,	+320	+18.88	—33.65	—6.73
Hosiery and knit goods,	+75	+7.69	+14.75	+4.57
Leather,	—472	—12.38	+19.08	+3.66
Liquors: malt, distilled, and fermented,	—278	—3.19	—76.93	—9.94
Machines and machinery,	+80	+5.07	+6.91	+1.30
Metals and metallic goods,	+121	+7.46	+19.90	+4.11
Mixed textiles,	+12	+0.50	+0.46	+0.13
Musical instruments and materials,	+217	+11.84	+8.65	+1.33
Paper and paper goods,	+104	+3.81	+16.37	+3.99
Print works, dye works, and bleacheries,	—17	—0.48	—12.75	—3.07
Rubber and elastic goods,	+360	+13.55	+28.50	+7.31
Silk and silk goods,	+477	+30.87	+40.35	+13.37
Stone,	+13	+1.24	+8.88	+1.58
Straw and palm leaf goods,	+22	+1.42	+46.35	+13.36
Tallow, candles, soap, and grease,	—166	—2.94	—9.42	—2.07
Wooden goods,	+64	+4.31	+47.51	+10.74
Woollen goods,	+64	+3.55	+10.55	+2.96
Worsted goods,	+85	+4.30	+14.23	+4.08
TOTALS,	+\$139	+8.02	+\$20.49	+5.22

The principal fact brought out in the foregoing table is that an increase in product per employé is usually accompanied by an increase in average annual earnings per employé. This is not always the case, however, nor is it always true that the percentage of increase in earnings is exactly the same, or

approximately the same, as the percentage of increase in average annual product. Broadly speaking, however, and taking into account the total for the industries represented, the fact appears that in 1890 as compared with 1886, there is found an increase in average annual product of \$139, or 8.02 per cent, and together with this an increase in average yearly earnings per employé of \$20.49, or 5.22 per cent.

No very wide deductions can be made from this table without taking into account various other elements in each case. Some of these elements may be supplied by the previous tables contained in the Report. But that all such elements should be considered will be at once apparent, for, taking an industry at random from the list, for instance Musical Instruments and Materials, while it appears that there is an increase in average annual product per employé, in 1890 as compared with 1886, of 11.84 per cent and an increase in average yearly earnings per employé of only 1.33 per cent, it is, of course, entirely possible that the increased product may have been of such class that the increase in cost of stock used, or in other expenses, may have been largely in excess of the percentage of increase in product and, therefore, it would be impossible to expect a percentage of increase in earnings per employé equivalent to the percentage of increase in product per employé. In Leather, to take an industry in which a decrease in average annual product per employé appears, this decrease being 12.38 per cent, we find an increase in average yearly earnings per employé of 3.66 per cent. This undoubtedly arises from the fact that there is a point below which it is impossible to reduce labor cost, even if the state of the market restricts production so that the average product per employé is reduced. That is to say, if the establishment is run at all a certain working force must be maintained, and, of course, paid, even if the establishment is run at a loss, or if a product per employé of less than the maximum is turned out. We point out these limitations as to the possibility of drawing deductions from such a presentation as this, which is given here mainly for the purpose of showing that, as we have said, an increase in product per employé is usually accompanied by an increase in average yearly earnings.

The returns permit the following condensed general statements as regards the years 1889 and 1890, for 3,041 establishments :

1. *The increase of capital devoted to production in 1890 as compared with 1889 amounted to 5.62 per cent. The increase in the value of goods made reached 4.37 per cent. The value of stock used shows an increase of 7.19 per cent.*

2. *In 1889 the average number of persons employed in all the establishments represented was 263,083, and the average number of persons employed in the same establishments in 1890 was 270,195; this is an increase of 2.70 per cent in the average number employed. The number of persons employed at the periods of employment of the greatest number in 1889 was 293,321 and in 1890, 300,227, showing an increase of 2.35 per cent; while the number employed at periods of employment of the smallest number in 1889 was 224,887 and in 1890, 234,324, showing an increase of 4.20 per cent. The range of unemployment was less in 1890 than in 1889, the number unemployed at some period, of longer or shorter duration, being 65,903 in 1890 as against 68,434 in 1889, a decrease of 3.70 per cent.*

3. *The average yearly earnings per individual, without regard to sex or age, employed in the 77 industries were \$426.82 in 1889, and \$433.56 in 1890, an increase of 1.58 per cent. The range from highest to lowest average yearly earnings was from \$691.36 to \$259.22 in 1889, and from \$698.74 to \$274.67 in 1890. The higher earnings ruled in the industries demanding greater skill and employing males chiefly, and the lower in factory industries employing a large proportion of females and young persons.*

4. *The average proportion of business done reached 73.81 per cent in 1889, and 72.65 per cent in 1890, of the full productive capacity of the 3,041 establishments compared.*

5. *The estimated total value of goods made and work done in the manufacturing and mechanical industries of the Commonwealth in 1890 is \$871,061,163 as against a total product of \$674,634,269 returned in the Decennial Census of 1885, an increase of \$196,426,894, or 29.12 per cent.*

The conditions outlined in this general statement, except the estimate contained in the last paragraph, are predicated upon data from a specified number of representative establishments making returns both in 1889 and in 1890, thereby permitting direct comparisons to be made of identical establishments upon the same basis in each year. The estimated total product is based upon the increase shown in 3,696 establishments, for which comparisons are possible between the years 1890 and 1885, as shown in the Introduction on page xxiii.



INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

1890.



INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY—1890.

January.

It was reported that Chas. H. North & Co., pork packers, Somerville, had sold to Swift & Co., packers, Chicago, Ill. No change to be made in the conduct of the Eastern business. — W. L. Douglas, shoes, Brockton, announced his intention of changing his business from a private firm to a corporation. The employes in his factory to be given the first opportunity to purchase stock. — The foundation of a new shoe factory laid out at Somerset; the building to be 26 x 60 feet, three stories high, including basement. — Six large mills idle in Amesbury each of which was available for manufacturing. — The Millbury Woollen Mills disposed of at mortgagee's sale. — The Orange Knitting Co. started foundation for a new mill. — The Holliston Mills leased by the Byfield Woollen Mills, preparatory to beginning the manufacture of blankets. — The Boston Manufacturing Co., Waltham, began the erection of a new weaving mill, 400 x 104 feet, four stories high. — The Magee Furnace Co., Chelsea, started its works after a shut-down of four weeks. — The Tyler Tube Works, South Boston, decided to remove the plant to Washington, Pa. The works had been closed since December 24, 1889. — The Waukenhose Co. incorporated under Maine laws, with a capital stock of \$500,000, for the manufacture of hosiery and underwear in Massachusetts and other States. — Lincoln & Co.'s paper mill, North Dighton, resumed operations. — The new carriage factory of Clarence Lowell, New Bedford, occupied by its owner. The main building is 50 x 90 feet, four stories high. — The Merrick Thread Co., Holyoke, declined to enter the thread trust and was met with a cut in prices of 16 per cent.

The following suspensions and stoppages were noted during January: The factories of the Boston Rubber Shoe Co. at Malden began running on three-quarters time. The Para Rubber Shoe Co., South Framingham, Woonsocket Rubber Works, Blackstone, and the Rubber Works at Franklin, temporarily shut down because of "diminished orders owing to the mild winter." Mechanics' Mills, Fall River, shut down for repairs. Several Holyoke paper mills suspended work for short periods owing to ice. Williston Mills, Easthampton, temporarily suspended owing to lack of cotton. Smith Paper Co., Lee, suspended work at the Eagle and Housatonic Mills.

February.

The work of rebuilding the burned rod mill of the Spencer Wire Co. begun. — The Douglas Axe Works, East Douglas, sold to the American Axe and Tool Co., with headquarters in Pittsburgh, Pa. The works continued in operation. — The work of setting up the machinery in the new shoe factory of the Greylock Shoe Manufacturing Co., North Adams, begun. — Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Co., Worcester, shipped to Denver, Col., one of the largest wire cables ever sent out of New England. The length was 32,145 feet, or over six miles, and was one solid piece of wire. It weighed 86,867 pounds and was for the use of the Denver cable railway, a special 12-wheeled car being built for its transportation. — One-half of the press gang at the Taunton Locomotive Works began on full time, having been on short hours for several months. — The steam mill at Marion which had been idle for several months put in running order. — Work begun on a new tack factory at Teague's Bridge, Hanover, for E. Phillips & Sons. — Work begun on the new shoe factory for F. B. Mower & Son, Lynn, dimensions 200 x 50 feet, capacity, 60 sixty-pair cases daily. — The George F. Blake Manufacturing Co., Boston, removed to a new building, recently erected, at East Cambridge. The building is of brick 350 x 100 feet with a gallery 25 feet wide running down each side. — The engine of the new Cornell Mill, Fall River, started for the first time. — A company formed in Worcester to operate the old Adriatic Mills. The mills were originally built by Hon. Eli Thayer and had been operated by a number of different firms. — A portion of the property of the Worcester Felt Co. sold at auction. — The new lasting machine, as operated at a Beverly shoe factory, created

considerable interest among manufacturers. It lasted over 300 pairs of shoes a day, making a perfectly tackless shoe. The method of lasting was shown to be entirely different from the usual process. After the shoe was prepared on the last, the operator placed it in position on the machine, pulled out the toe tack, turned a lever, two pincers seized the upper on each side of the toe, which was then pulled over. A clamp shaped like a pair of scissors pressed down and tucked in the toe piece. Then eight other pincers advanced and catching hold of the upper along the ball and shank, stretched the leather until it fitted closely to the last. A turn of the lever, and 32 steel fingers pushed forward and pressed the upper down on the inner sole, the pincers released their hold, and with another turn the steel fingers, toe, and heel clamps tucked the edges smoothly and held the upper firmly against the inner sole. After this the method followed the older plan. — The J. L. Thompson Manufacturing Co., of Syracuse, N. Y., accepted the gift of Col. William Roberts of three acres of land on the old United States quarantine grounds, in Waltham, and made preparations for moving the business from Syracuse. The company had a capital stock of \$700,000 and employed about 300 men. — The basement of the new shoe factory at Middleborough completed. The dimensions of the building are 100 x 32 feet, three stories high. — Burrell, Houghton, & Co. returned from Ellsworth, Maine, to Rockland, from whence they took part of their business about a year ago. — Bonin & Leonard, Haverhill, removed the machinery and tools of their factory to Acton, Province of Quebec. — J. N. Leonard & Co., silk manufacturers, Northampton, began the erection of an addition to their mill 104 x 50 feet, one story high. — The foundation of the new mill at Weir (Taunton) completed and work on the superstructure begun. — The Taunton Locomotive Works began to run all its departments on full time on a contract for 10 locomotives for the Baltimore & Ohio R.R. — The Palmer Wire Mill which was shut down part of the time during the winter began running on full time. The experiment made of burning crude petroleum instead of coal did not prove satisfactory. — The new mill of the Berkshire Cotton Manufacturing Co., Adams, dedicated. — Work on Crocker, Burbank, & Co.'s new paper mill at Fitchburg begun. — The new shoe factory at Somerset dedicated. — The citizens of Ware decided to buy the plot of land opposite the Boston & Albany R.R. station, and, at an expense of \$40,000, to erect buildings thereon suitable for electric light and steam power plants, iron foundry, and machine shops. One of the machine shops to cost \$10,000 and to be occupied by J. F. Porter of Hatfield as a lathe manufactory. — The H. O. Bernard Manufacturing Co., straw goods, Westborough, began running on full time with nearly 1,000 employes at work in the factory and about 300 at their homes. — Edwin Hoyle & Son, wool scourers, West Millbury, added the manufacture of hosiery to their other business. Work was originally begun at this privilege in 1837 by Perley Whipple but the business was continued only a short time, the mill being burned in 1839. The privilege was the first on the Ramshorn stream. During the past season another story was added to the mill and the manufacture of yarn begun; the firm decided to engage in the manufacture of stockings, using their own yarn, and, accordingly, the second story of the mill was fitted with machinery for that purpose. — The Barden Stationery Co. established in Adams, for the manufacture of paper goods. — B. S. Bosworth & Co., the Taunton Furnace Co., and several nail and tack works at East Taunton started up after a short shut-down. — Operations begun at the Hegan Woollen Mill, Wales. — The new factory of B. S. Hale & Son for the manufacture of wire and twine, Malden, completed. The building is 125 x 40 feet, two stories high.

The following suspensions and stoppages were noted during February: One of the mills of the Nonotuck Silk Co., Northampton, temporarily shut down to experiment with new machinery. Work at the Republic Cotton Mills, Lawrence, suspended. Four sets of cards and 21 broad looms at the Dell Mills, Wales, suspended. The Sanford Woollen Mills, Medway, closed under litigation. The Samuel Little Shoe Factory, Georgetown, suspended. The Anchor Color Works, Dighton, closed. Brief stoppages occurred at the Tecumseh Mill No. 1, Fall River, and the Whitcomb Mill, Holyoke, on account of accidents.

March.

The Ashburnham Sheet Mill started up after a shut-down of four months. — The Washburn Steel Tire Works, Worcester, which had been out of blast for two months, started up again. — The decorating department of the Electrical Corporation at Sandwich, started up with a complement of artisans. This company purchased the Boston & Sandwich Glass Works at this place, and made extensive alterations preparatory to the manufacture of electrical appliances. — The Hinckley Locomotive Works, Boston, presented a petition in the Supreme Court for a dissolution of the corporation. The business was carried on at the works in this city from the date of its founding in 1842 until 1889 when the machinery was sold and the land and buildings transferred to the West End Street Railway Co. The court ordered a dissolution as the company owed no debts. — Negotiations completed for the sale of J. W. Tufts and the

A. D. Puffer & Sons Manufacturing Co., Boston, John R. Matthews & Son, New York, and O. S. Lippincott, Philadelphia, all soda water apparatus manufacturers, to a syndicate of English capitalists.—The Par Rubber Shoe Co.'s works, South Framingham, partly resumed operations in the calender and mixing departments, giving employment to 150 men.—The Economic Electric Manufacturing Co., with a capital stock of \$2,000,000, leased the Reed Bros.' factory, Brockton, for the manufacture of all kinds of electrical appliances.—Work begun on the new morocco factory building for Donahue & White, Lynn. The dimensions are 150 x 50 feet, four stories high.—Work begun at the Leicester Piano Factory, Westborough, with new machinery and an increased force of workmen.—Springfield capitalists instructed their agent to purchase the Indian Orchard Mills property for \$175,000. Only a small percentage of the 24 mill-powers of water power in the plant was to be used, and the new company proposed to unite other manufacturing interests at Indian Orchard.—Both factories of the Boston Rubber Shoe Co., Malden, started up on full time.—Four printing machines started at the American Print Works, Fall River, after a shut-down of nearly two years.—Work begun on Silsbee's new shoe factory, 40 x 144 feet, Lynn.—The Wheelock Engine Co., Worcester, moved into its new factory.—In an open letter to the public Mark J. Worthley, shoe manufacturer, Lynn, gave some reasons why the building of shoe factories in Lynn seemed to be an unsafe investment and claimed that his shop's crew was, in one case, ordered to strike because he refused to pay his beaters-out 40 per cent more than the price fixed for Lynn by the State Board of Arbitration. He also stated that manufacturers were handicapped by being forced to pay exorbitant prices for help, that they could not pay them and compete successfully with other towns, and that if persisted in the result would be to drive manufacturers out of the city.—In the discussion of corporation taxes and methods of assessment at a meeting of the Lowell Board of Trade, the advantages of coal and steam were shown, inasmuch as cotton mills could be built on the seaboard, as in Fall River and New Bedford, where it was unnecessary to use water as a power for running machinery, besides being nearer the source of supply of coal and cotton. It was stated that the advantages once possessed by Lowell had departed, for notwithstanding all the improvements and enlargements many of the mill buildings were not up to the modern standard. Textile industries of any sort were carried on at a disadvantage in Lowell, particularly against the competition of the South. At present 98 per cent of all the materials used came by rail. In Pennsylvania all the materials could be easily obtained, and there was little employment there for women and textile industries were growing. It was only the immense size of the Lowell textile plants that permitted successful competition with the South. The Lowell Machine Shop, for the past 2½ years, received 60 per cent of its orders for cotton machinery from the South.—The entire plant, machinery, and stock of the Draper Manufacturing Co., East Cambridge, sold to the H. A. Williams Manufacturing Co., Taunton.—Work resumed at S. W. Card & Co.'s tap and die works, Mansfield.

Figures from the various iron manufacturers in Taunton published showing how the iron industry stood as to the employment of mechanics in what was known as the "best days" compared with the present. The result was as follows, the first column of figures showing the largest number ever employed, and the second the number employed in 1890:

NAME OF ESTABLISHMENT.	PERSONS EMPLOYED	
	Largest Number	In 1890
Albert Field Tack Co.,	300	202
Mason Machine Works,	1,000	758
Taunton Locomotive Manufacturing Co.,	400	194
Taunton Tack Co.,	125	103
Old Colony Iron Co.,	800	-
Taunton Iron Works,	125	90
Weir Stove Co.,	152	154
White, Warner, & Co.,	40	36
TOTAL,	2,942	1,587

Repeated conflagrations at the Old Colony Iron Co.'s works and the dismantling of the foundry were the direct causes of lessening the number of employ  s there. Labor saving devices also helped in the decrease. Patent feeders and improvements in the tack works reduced the number of

employés. — About nine years ago the Standard Rubber Co. located a small plant at Campello (Brockton) which gave employment to some 20 persons. They had several other factories in different parts of the State but finally concentrated the entire plant at Brockton, employing over 100 operatives and in busy seasons double that number. In order to accommodate the increasing business an annex was built 100 x 50 feet, two stories high, and this was dedicated May 14. — The machinery, office furniture, and other movables of Reed Bros., tack manufacturers, Brockton, sold at auction. — The palm leaf hat shop of Henry W. Goodman & Co., Dana, started up on full time. — For the first time in several months the fires in the Bessemer department of the Worcester Steel Works started. — The tack and other machinery of the Thayer & Judd Co., Taunton, sold at auction. — The Miller's Falls Co., near Greenfield, began rebuilding the burnt portion of its factory, running nights to make up for the delay caused by the fire. — The abandoned Hampden Watch Factory, Springfield, sold at auction. — The saw mills at Mt. Tom (Northampton) started for the season with 125 men employed. — A new tack company formed in Pittsfield and incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000. — Work resumed at the Tecumseh Mills, Fall River, after being idle for several weeks owing to accidents to the machinery. — A company formed at Cohasset for the manufacture of men's clothing, and the building known as the Cohasset Grain Mill purchased and alterations begun. — The Wales, Dell, Shaw, and Valley woollen mills at Wales sold at auction under a foreclosure of mortgage. — Work begun on the construction of a new dye-house for the Merrimack Manufacturing Co., Lowell, 106 x 67 feet, two stories high.

The following suspensions and stoppages were noted during March: The Gordon Shoe Co. and the Abel Howe Shoe Factory at Marlborough suspended. Mill No. 2 of the Naumkeag Co. at Salem, Woonsocket Rubber Works, Blackstone, Peabody Mills, Newburyport, North Andover Mills, North Andover, and the Globe Yarn Mills, Fall River, temporarily suspended owing to accidents and for repairs. The Co-operative Foundry, Somerset, shut down on account of a shortage of iron. The Mount Hope Iron Co., Somerset, closed for one week. The last stack of the Old Colony Iron Co.'s works, Taunton, taken down.

April.

The Warwick Cycle Co., Springfield, began running on night work in order to meet demands. The working force was increased to 180 men and the pay roll correspondingly increased. — The Springfield Woodworking Co. consolidated with a New York firm, the combined establishments having a capital stock of \$125,000. — The American Waltham Watch Co. sold its case department to the Crescent Watch Case Co., New York, N. Y., to be moved to Newark, N. J. Two hundred hands were affected by the change, and while some removed to New Jersey others were transferred to different departments in the Waltham factory. — An electric tramway completed at the Washington Mills, Lawrence, for carrying coal from the coal pockets to the boiler room, about 400 feet. — Numerous break-downs had occurred during the past few months in the steam plant of the Tecumseh Mills, Fall River, and it was decided to put in new engines with modern methods of connecting the machinery. The new engine was of the cross-compound pattern, with the high pressure cylinder 24 inches in diameter, and the low pressure 40 inches. Among other improvements at the Fall River mills were new equipments of ring-spinning frames in place of the English warp mules. By this means space was utilized for new carding machines. An important reduction in the pay roll was also effected, as it was possible to employ younger operatives on ring frames. — Doughty Brothers, proprietors of the iron foundry at Ayer Junction, purchased part of the old Saunders' Mill property, Lowell, and will remove the business from Ayer to Lowell. — The cotton duck manufacturers of New England and Maryland, who were anticipating an advantageous disposition of their mills to an English syndicate, concluded to run the mills themselves and retain the profits. — The Wyoming Mills, Fall River, resumed operations with a full force of employés. — Adams & Pettingell started up their new shoe factory at Amesbury. — Keene Bros., shoes, Lynn, decided that in the future all lasting would be done by machines in their factory. — The Springfield Weaving Co. and the Hampden Narrow Fabric Co. consolidated, the combined business to be carried on under the name of the Springfield Narrow Fabric Co. The stock of the Weaving Co. was absorbed at a figure less than its original value. The capital stock of the new company was \$30,000 and as it proposed to use the factory of the Weaving Co., the 14 looms of the Hampden Co. were moved to the Weaving Co.'s building. — Machinery put in the new Mawhinney Shoe Factory at Hudson. — J. N. Leonard & Co.'s new silk mill at Northampton formally dedicated. — The plant in process of construction for the A. F. Towle & Son Co., silver workers, Greenfield, who remove from Newburyport, comprises three buildings 110 feet long, two stories high, two with a breadth of 32 feet and one of 22 feet. — Caldwell & Libby, who removed their shoe business from Richmond, Me., to Rockland,

Mass., returned to Richmond. — The plan of cutting down the running time at the Fall River cotton mills temporarily abandoned as the treasurers were unwilling to curtail production while mills in other parts of New England were running full time. — A business organization formed in Fall River as the Carr Metal Co., for the manufacture of metal. — The shoe shipments from Brockton for the first 13 weeks of 1890 aggregated 126,521 cases, being 1,791 cases less than for the corresponding period in 1889. The difference was due to the March shipments which were heavier in 1889. January and February shipments were ahead of the same months of 1889. — Work on the new mill for the Kerr Thread Co., Fall River, begun. — Harmann, Schiette, & Co., manufacturers of silk braid, who had previously had a salesroom in New York, N. Y., having their goods made in Germany, leased the building of the old Springfield Silk Co., at Mill River (Deerfield). The old silk-throwing machines of J. N. Leonard & Co., Northampton, were purchased and shipped to the new factory.

The following suspensions and stoppages were noted during April. Closed for repairs: the Boston Rubber Shoe Co.'s factories at Malden, and Rhodes Cotton Warp Mills, Millbury. Owing to the state of the market the Boston Duck Co., Palmer, closed Fridays and Saturdays. The Lowell Manufacturing Co., and Walsh's Worsted Mills, Lowell, and the satinet mills of Morse & Scott, Uxbridge, shut down for one week. The factory of Otis F. Curtis, Brockton, closed.

May.

Chas. A. Coffin & Co., shoes, Lynn and Natick, Mass., and Peterborough, N. H., opened a new factory at Brockton. — Operations resumed by the North Adams Mining Co. at Huntington. A full complement of machinery put in position for operating the mica mine. — The cracker business of Bent & Co., Milton, sold to the New York Biscuit Co., a syndicate of western capitalists. The business was established in 1801 by Josiah Bent. — The United Electric Light Co. of Springfield began additions to its plant, carrying out the plans for doubling its power; the new building to be two stories high and 54 x 75 feet. — The work of laying brick at the Falulah Paper Co.'s new mill at South Fitchburg begun. The building to be 55 x 200 feet, with an ell 17 x 42 feet, containing a four-cylinder paper machine and two coating machines. — The North Brookfield Shoe Co. incorporated with a capital of \$20,000. — The Farley Paper Co., Wendell, decided to move all its works to Farleyville in the town of Erving, where they own a large water power, several houses, and two new mills. — The Mount Hope Iron Co., Somerset, which had been shut down owing to the lack of coal, started up. — The Chadwick Lead Co. re-opened the Forest River Lead Mills at Salem. — The shoe factory of J. O. Wilson & Co., Natick, closed for the past month, resumed operations. — The Sanford Woollen Co., Medway, voted to accept the offer of the trustees of the late Milton Sanford to purchase the woollen mills for \$26,000. The corporation which had existed for eight years dissolved, and the mill, under new management, to start immediately. — Two new shoe factories in Salem dedicated under the auspices of the Board of Trade. Factory No. 1 is 50 x 175 feet, four stories high, containing 35,000 square feet of floor surface. It is lighted with 253 large windows and equipped with the latest conveniences for heating, ventilation, fire appliances, elevators, etc., for the safety and benefit of the employes and employers. This factory was leased to B. E. Cole & Co., of Beverly and Marblehead. Factory No. 2 is 50 x 150 feet, four stories high, containing 30,000 square feet of floor surface, and lighted by 237 windows; it is equipped in the same manner as No. 1. At the time of dedication this factory was not rented. Between the factories is the power house containing a boiler of 130 horse power. The boiler has 136 tubes, three-inch flues, damper regulator, and other improvements. The engine is 100 horse power and weighs nearly eight tons. The drum of the fly wheel is 14 feet in diameter with a face 24 inches wide. The two factories cost \$45,000. — Another new establishment added to Brockton. G. A. Carter completed a new tack factory, the main building of which was 56 x 35 feet, two stories high. — The Thomson-Houston Electric Co., Lynn, purchased 7,000 feet of land adjoining its factory I for the purpose of erecting new buildings and continuing its spur track from factory H. — A new industry started in Hanover by Thayer & Stetson opening the old clay pits on Stetson's land for the purpose of establishing a brick yard. — John Pearson & Son, cracker bakers, Newburyport, transferred their plant to the cracker syndicate, the New York Biscuit Co.; the company to take possession June 1. The business in Newburyport was established in 1792 by the father of the senior member of the firm. — The new jute mill of the Ludlow Manufacturing Co., Ludlow, finished and machinery introduced. The mill is situated west of the jute mill previously completed and is built on the extreme bank of the Chicopee River. It is two stories high, 192 x 96 feet, having 64 pane windows, each 9 x 13 inches. Electricity to be used for lighting and heat supplied by a fan underneath the lower floor which will send the heat through four air ducts in the wall. The power to be supplied by turbine water wheels. — The Middlesex Company, woollen goods, Lowell, which had been running five days each week, began running full time.

The following suspensions and stoppages were noted during May: Owing to the state of the market the New England Satinet Manufacturers' Association voted to shut down their mills from 30 to 60 days. In Massachusetts there were 35 satinet mills with an aggregate capacity of 130 sets. With a shut-down of 30 days the amount of production would be curtailed about 1,170,000 yards valued at about \$292,500. These figures show approximately the result of such a shut-down. The woollen mill of Hinsdale Brothers, Hinsdale, shut down for an indefinite period; also the Weetamoe Mills, Fall River, the Victoria Cotton Mill, Newburyport, and the Atlanta Mills, Millbury. The Springfield Cigar Manufacturing Co. suspended operations. Scott's Woollen Mill, Saugus, closed for three months. Beattie's Zinc Works, Fall River, shut down on account of exhaustion of raw material. The mill of H. M. Small, Baldwinville (Templeton), shut down. The Etna Woollen Mills, Watertown, closed one week for repairs. The Hopewell Mills, Taunton, closed for a few weeks owing to the high price of raw cotton.

June.

The Springfield Emery Wheel Manufacturing Co. removed from Springfield to Bridgeport, Conn. — Ground broken for an addition to the Ware Woollen Mills, consisting of a mill 82 x 50 feet, five stories high, and a picker house 47 x 35 feet, three stories high. — Work begun in the new Union Iron Foundry, West Lynn. — The subject of a curtailment of production continued to be an important theme among the Fall River cotton goods manufacturers. — The City Manufacturing Co., New Bedford, began the building of an addition to its cotton yarn mill, 25 x 50 feet, one story high, to be used as a machine shop. — The new Berkshire Cotton Mill at Adams began operations with 35,000 spindles and 800 looms on satteens and other dress goods. — The American Linen Mill, Fall River, started up. — Nearly all the looms running in the Jacquard Mill, Adams, after being idle for 2½ years. — The experiment of using crude petroleum as fuel in the works of the Spencer Wire Co. had, thus far, proven a success. The oil was burned for heating the tinning vats. — The Calumet Woollen Mill, Uxbridge, which had been shut down for a few weeks, started in the weaving department. — The Smith Paper Co.'s Eagle Mill, Lee, which had been idle for some months, started up on manila paper.

The following suspensions and stoppages were noted during June. Temporarily closed: No. 2 Woollen Mill, Blackstone; Dufton, Richards, & Preston, East Brookfield; the M. K. Whipple Cotton Mill, Warren; Edward Tisdale, shoes, West Bridgewater; Dwight Manufacturing Co. and Chicopee Manufacturing Co., Chicopee, and American Waltham Watch Company, Waltham. Closed for repairs and changes in machinery: Essex Glue Works, Peabody; American Linen Company, Annawan Mills, and Wampanoag Mills, Fall River.

July.

The Norfolk Woollen Mill, Dedham, resumed operations after being closed more than a year. — The Blandford Brick and Tile Company, Blandford, organized to operate a mine of white clay or kaolin, reported by an expert as exhaustless. — The foundations of the new cotton mill of the Fisher Manufacturing Co., Fisherville (Grafton), completed and work on the superstructure begun. The foundations were 175 x 95 feet. The work of putting in the foundations for 15 tenement houses also begun. — The E. A. Bliss Co., jewelry, North Attleborough, decided to remove and locate in Meriden, Conn. Nearly all of their 100 employés to accompany them. — The Dwight Manufacturing Co., cotton goods, Chicopee, began putting machinery into a new mill, built and roofed in sixty days. — The Jones Machine Works, Pittsfield, put into operation. — The new brick kiln at the Somerset Pottery Works, Somerset, made from plans brought over from England, completed for the manufacture of glazed or enamelled brick. — The corset factory at West Brookfield started on full time after the annual inventory and the formation of a new stock company. — The Warren Cotton Mills, West Warren, started on full time with the exception of the No. 2 mill, which was shut down entirely. The mills had been running only four days a week. — The No. 1 mill of the Indian Orchard Mills Co. started up on a new lot of orders. This was the first time any work had been done in this mill for four years. — The Metallic Drawing Roll Company, Springfield, organized for the manufacture of metallic rolls for drawing cotton and other fibrous material. The factory to be located at Indian Orchard (Springfield). — The North Monson Woollen Mill property, consisting of a mill with six sets of cards and 44 broad looms, sold at auction. — The Blake Manufacturing Co., steam pumps, East Cambridge and Warren, sold to an English syndicate. — The Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Co., wire, Worcester, purchased 60 acres of land at Chicago, Ill., for a branch factory. — The loft-dried paper mills at Holyoke started up after a rest of ten days. — A company known as the American Brass & Rivet Co. organized at Westfield in connection with the firm of Williams & Van Duesen, manufacturers of

whip buttons, ferrules, etc.; capital stock, \$50,000. — The new shoe factory at North Brookfield started. — A force of employes began tearing out portions of the old equipment of the Ray Woollen Co., North Bellingham, to be replaced by new machinery. — The Barden Stationery Co. decided to move from Adams and transfer its entire works to Fairfield (Russell). — The American Print Works, Fall River, which had been shut down for the past two weeks started up in full. — The Victoria Mills, Newburyport, started with a full complement of operatives in every department. — The Calumet Woollen Mills, Uxbridge, started up another portion of its machinery. — The Association of American Cardmakers, which included practically all the wool card making firms in the country, and which had been in existence more than ten years, formed a corporation whose object was stated to be the reduction of expenses and the improvement of the quality of their goods without increasing the cost to the manufacturer. The new concern, known as the American Card Clothing Co., had a capital stock of \$1,500,000 with headquarters in Worcester. — The work of putting the buildings and machinery of the old Wicks Manufacturing Co.'s plant in order begun. — The new dye-house of the William Warren Thread Works, Westfield, completed. It contained the first 250 pound Klander dyeing machine ever made for dyeing yarn, also a new drying machine which dried the yarn in 2½ hours where it formerly took 24 hours. — The silverware works of the Towle Manufacturing Co., Newburyport, started up after a shut-down of four weeks. — The Holt Manufacturing Co., hardware and tools, Springfield, decided to move to Hartford, Conn. — The third attempt to sell by auction the Groveland Mills, Groveland, successfully accomplished, the purchasers being A. G. Venasey of Haverhill and B. P. Hale of Boxford. — The Highland Woollen Mills at Huntington began making repairs on the water power plant. The dam to be overhauled and a large stone bulkhead put in.

The following suspensions and stoppages were noted during July. Temporary stoppages: Otter River Mills, Templeton; Eddy Woollen Mills, Fall River; rolling mill and nail factory of the Mount Hope Iron Co., Somerset; Towle Manufacturing Co., Newburyport; No. 5 mill of the Lawrence Manufacturing Co., Lawrence; Lamb Knitting Machine Manufacturing Co., Chicopee Falls; McTaggart's woollen mills, Fitchburg; Gage & Reynold's straw shop, Monson; H. L. James, woollen mill, Williamsburg; Mayhew Silk Co., Shelburne Falls; part of the Barnaby Mill, Fall River; part of the Merchants' Mill, Dedham; part of the Metacomet Cotton Mills, Fall River; the woollen mill of W. E. Delebarre & Co., Conway; and the woollen mill of Crawford & Tyler, North Dana. For repairs and introduction of new machinery: Beebe, Webber, & Co.'s woollen mills, Holyoke; Ray Woollen Co., Franklin; Hinsdale Brothers' woollen mill, Hinsdale; the Durfee Mill, No. 1, Fall River; and the Methuen Co.'s mill, Methuen. The water was temporarily drawn from the canals at Holyoke for several days, in accordance with an annual custom to enable repairs and improvements to be made. Indefinite suspensions occurred at the New York and Berkshire Quarry, near Stockbridge, the woollen mill of P. E. Wall at Hampden, and a part of the Bel Air Woollen Mills, Pittsfield. The South Boston Iron Works decided to move its plant to Middlesborough, Ky. The company employed about 225 men and the new plant was to give employment to over 500 persons. It was proposed to move the plant gradually. One of the reasons given for the relocation was the reduction in the cost of fuel; coke of equal quality to that which cost \$6 per ton in Boston could be had at Middlesborough for \$2. This economic situation only applies to the more simple products of iron and steel, such as rails, pipes, tubes, etc., or those of great weight and bulk, such as steamship shafts, ordnance, etc., and not to the finer grade of metal manufactures as is evidenced by the general prosperity of the machine shops of New England, and the steady increase in the manufacture of machinery for mills and factories, especially that involving fine workmanship or that which was required to do fine work.

August.

W. B. Thom & Co., hat manufacturers, Haverhill, sold all their woollen hat bodies to the Merrimack Hat Co., of Amesbury, with the intention of manufacturing fur hats only in the future. — The cotton waste mill of V. W. Crowson & Co., Westfield, completed. The fire destroyed the old mill on May 5, and a new mill of brick had since been completed and machinery brought from England. — The wool manufacturing business of George Whitney, Royalston, chartered as a corporation, capital of \$60,000, known as the George Whitney Woollen Co. — Boardman's shoe factory, Danvers, long unoccupied, leased to Ewing & Co. who removed from Lynn. — The brick addition to the factory of the Towle Manufacturing Co., silversmiths, Newburyport, completed. — The silk mill at Shelburne Falls resumed operations. — The Chapman Valve Co. began a brick addition 120 x 50 feet, three stories high, with tower 20 x 20 feet, at Indian Orchard (Springfield). A brick blacksmith shop, 70 x 50 feet, is also to be erected. — The Holt Manufacturing Co., Springfield, moved to Hartford, Conn. — Manufact-

urers from Brazil (South America) were in Lowell placing orders for cotton machinery for a mill being erected at Monte Carlo, Brazil, which was to manufacture cotton goods from native cotton. The fact that products of other mills did not find their way to that section accounted for the building of this mill. — The Amraytoon Paper Tube Company, Lowell, rebuilding a factory on the site of the mill recently burned. — The Brainerd Milling Machine Co., of Hyde Park, increased its facilities by the addition of a shop 100 x 40 feet, a new office, and a vault for the safe keeping of drawings, plans, etc. — The No. 2 woolen mill of the Blackstone Woollen Co., Blackstone, began running full time after a shut-down of six weeks. — W. S. Rice, Hudson, moved to Fitchburg to carry on the manufacture of underwear. — F. E. Reed, machinists' tools, Worcester, increased his facilities for manufacturing still further by the erection of a building 40 x 107 feet, three stories high. He had but just completed and occupied a new building 35 x 125 feet. — The dividends paid by the cotton manufacturing corporations of Fall River during the past quarter were not so large as those of the previous quarter or the corresponding quarter of 1889. — The stockholders of the Howland Mills Corporation, New Bedford, voted to increase the capital stock from \$700,000 to \$1,000,000. — Work at the Ray Woollen Co.'s mills, North Bellingham, resumed after six weeks shut-down. — At a meeting of satinet manufacturers at Worcester, representing nearly all the important mills in the country, a committee appointed to devise a plan of consolidation similar to that adopted by the card clothing makers. — The Everett Woollen Co., Great Barrington, rebuilding their flume. — Jones, Curtis, & Towne removed their machinery, stock, etc., from Beverly to their new factory at Lynn. — Copeland & Engstrom, a new shoe manufacturing firm in Campello (Brockton), began operations, making a specialty of Goodyear welt calf shoes. — The Mt. Tom Sulphite Pulp Co., Northampton, enlarging its mills by taking down the ends of four of the brick buildings and extending two of them 40 feet and two others 56 feet. — The Wacontuck Woollen Mills, Uxbridge, which had been idle for the past five weeks, started a portion of their machinery. — The Durfee Mills Nos. 1 and 3, Fall River, started up. — Henry S. French, shoe manufacturer, occupied a new factory at Montello (Brockton). — The Fitchburg Steam Engine Co. decided to move from Fitchburg to Gardner, accepting inducements offered by the citizens. — The Willard Screen Plate Company of Leominster to remove to Gardner. — Peabody Mills, Newburyport, started again. — The Springfield Foundry Co. started a new 80 horse power steam-engine and completed the extensive improvements and additions to its works in Springfield. — The Barnaby Manufacturing Co., cotton goods, Fall River, started the foundation of a new building. About 250 looms to be added to the plant. — The Methuen Woollen Co., Methuen, began additions to its carding department. — J. S. Dewing & Co., furniture manufacturers, Orange, building an addition to their factory to include a modern dry-house. — The Connecticut River Paper Co., Holyoke, building a five-story addition to its mill. — The Nonotuck Silk Co., Northampton, at work on a new dam and race-way. — Work begun on the new building for the Waltham Emery Wheel Company, at Waltham. — The Everett Mills, Lawrence, started up in full in all its departments after a shut-down of two weeks for repairs. — Work at the White Cycle Factory, Westborough, pushed to the fullest capacity of the works. — Gimlich & White broke ground at Pittsfield for a new brew house, of brick, four stories high. — The Lyman Mills, Holyoke, having a large penstock constructed to run a wheel of another mill or of a large addition. — The Hampden Cotton Mill Co., Holyoke, building a large storage annex to its present mill. — Keith & Pratt started their shoe factory at North Middleborough after two weeks' vacation, during which time they had an addition of 25 feet made to the shop. — Work resumed at the Millbury Cotton Mills, Millbury, after a shut-down of one week, during which repairs had been made. — The Westborough Boot and Shoe Factory Association organized at Westborough, to operate the old Kimball factory. — Since the American Print Works, Fall River, which owned a right in Crab pond, notified the treasurer of the American Linen Co. that future use of the water might be had for \$10,000 per annum, it was decided to sink five artesian wells to a depth of 200 feet and erect a reservoir to hold the anticipated supply. — Bourn, Hadley, & Co., Templeton, began rebuilding their furniture factory recently destroyed by fire. — The Tecumseh Mill No. 1, Fall River, started up its new machinery for trial. — The Ray Woollen Co., Franklin, completed its new stock shed, and also put in an electric plant. — Repairs completed in the mills of the Lawrence Duck Company, Lawrence. — James M. Brown completed a 65-foot addition to his heel factory. — New lasting machines were introduced into the shoe factory of Burley & Usher, Newburyport, who stated that hereafter all their lasting would be done by machinery; eight machines were operated. Hoag & Durgin also introduced the machines. — At the Victoria Cotton Mills, Newburyport, which started up on July 21, there were about 90 old hands who formerly worked in the mill. On August 23 each of them received an extra envelope containing a sum of money equivalent to a fortnight's or a month's wages according to the time served in the former run. About \$2,500 were distributed in gratuities by the heirs of the late owner of

the mill. — The brickwork of the new dye-houses of the Merrimack Manufacturing Co., Lowell, completed. — The Indian Orchard Company, Springfield, finished a new dye-house, of wood, two stories high, 100 x 40 feet. The product, dyed by a new process, to be disposed of to manufacturers who were not provided with the necessary facilities for doing the work. — Repairs being made at the Union Cotton Manufacturing Co., Fall River; a new boiler house being erected of granite and brick to contain seven new tubular boilers. — The mills of the Palmer Carpet Co., Palmer, started up after a temporary shut-down. — The new shoe factory at Avon, to be occupied by John Peach, shoe manufacturer of Randolph, dedicated. This building was erected through the efforts of the Business and Improvement Society of the town, and is 200 x 150 feet; there are 30,000 square feet of surface room all on the ground floor. A tower about 30 feet high and 20 feet square surmounts the forward end of the building, immediately over the entrance in which was constructed a water tank with a capacity of 5,000 gallons to be used in case of fire. The factory is to be heated from the boiler room in the rear, a new system of overhead piping to be used which will add greatly to the comfort of the employés. The factory is to be occupied free for five years by Mr. Peach, at the end of which time he is either to lease or buy it. — The Waltham Watch Tool Co. began moving its machinery to its new factory at Springfield. — The Kerr Thread Mill, Fall River, completed and machinery being introduced. — Work begun on the foundations of the new Farr Alpaca Mill, Holyoke, there are to be seven buildings in all, only one of which will be over one story high; they will cover a tract of land 525 x 300 feet.

The following suspensions and stoppages were noted during August: The mills at Fall River shut down temporarily to curtail production. Besides these the following temporary stoppages occurred: F. Scott & Son, Saugus; Williston Cotton Mills, Easthampton; Merrimack Manufacturing Co., Lowell; Weir Stove Co., Taunton; forging shop of the Overman Wheel Co., Chicopee; a portion of the Knitted Fabrics Co.'s works, Methuen; Forehand & Wadsworth's pistol factory, Worcester; the print cloth department of the Hamilton Manufacturing Co., Lowell; a portion of the Belvidere Woollen Co.'s mill, Lowell; Farnumville Cotton Mills, Grafton; Marland Mills, Andover; Sterling Woollen Mills, Lowell; Bay State Knitting Co., Pittsfield; a portion of the Collins Mills, Dracut; a part of the Florence Machine Co.'s works, Northampton; Talbot Mills, North Billerica; the Livingston Mill of the Faulkner Co., Lowell; C. M. Lee, shoe factory, Athol; C. J. Kittredge & Co., woollen manufacturers, Hinsdale; and the Otter River Woollen Mills, Templeton. Most of these stoppages were on account of the market or to take the annual vacation. The following stoppages occurred for the purpose of making repairs: Fisher Manufacturing Co., Grafton; L. L. Brown Paper Co., West Cummington; Norfolk Iron Works, Somerset; piano factory at Athol; Crystal Spring Paper Mill, Middleton; Boston Rubber Shoe Company, Malden; Defiance Paper Mill, Dalton; Groveland Woollen Mills, South Groveland; Ipswich Woollen Mills, Ipswich; Dwight Manufacturing Co., Chicopee; National Needle Co., Springfield; and the basket works of E. H. Brigham & Co., Sterling. The following suspended business: Deverell & Hall, cassimeres, Hinsdale; Atwood Chair Company, Charlestown. During the month the Deerfield River at Shelburne Falls was so low that it interfered with the operation of factories there.

September.

The Overman Wheel Co., Chicopee, started up after the regular shut-down. — The Ames Manufacturing Co.'s brass foundry at Chicopee resumed operations. — Holden & Fuller's woollen mills, Palmer, which had been idle nearly a year, started up. — The directors of the Globe Yarn Mills, Fall River, voted to increase the capacity of the mills 15,000 spindles. — The works of the Palmer Carpet Co., Palmer, started up. — The iron work department of the Florence Machine Co., Northampton, which had been closed for two weeks, started on full time. — Since January 1, 1890, there had been a marked increase of surplus stock in the Fall River mills at the end of each week. For the week ending January 4, there was a production of 190,000 pieces and a surplus of 50,000 pieces. All the new mills were not running at that time, so that the full effect of their addition to production was not known. Before the new mills were built there was seldom any surplus of stock at the end of the week, the mills manufacturing about what the consuming trade required. The effect of the new mills became more noticeable by the first of August, when most of them were turning off cloth to full capacity. For the week ending August 9, the total production amounted to 195,000 pieces, while the surplus stock on hand had reached 250,000 pieces; this was an increase of stock on hand for a period of 27 weeks, and was one of the many reasons for a curtailment of production. During these 27 weeks the output of the six mills recently erected in Fall River amounted in the aggregate to about 700,000 pieces, and, whereas, before the new factories were in operation, the returns of the old mills, on the average, showed no surplus whatever, the surplus of 250,000 pieces on August

9, should, perhaps, be considered the unsold product of the six new mills. The shut-down of one week in August helped matters somewhat. The statement of August 16 showed a production of only 27,000 pieces, and a reduction of the surplus to 146,000 pieces. For the week ending August 30 the full production of all the mills, new and old, was given as 210,000 pieces with a surplus of 123,000 pieces. — The plans for the new mills of the Globe Yarn Mills, Fall River, completed. The new building to be about 200 x 50 feet, three stories high, of brick. This addition, it was said, would bring the total capacity of the mills up to about 100,000 spindles and 19,000 twistlers. This corporation was started in 1882 with \$175,000 capital stock and 15,000 spindles. The capital has been increased three times until now it amounts to \$900,000. The plant was doubled in 1883 and further increased in 1887 to 54,000 spindles, when the No. 2 mill was built. In 1888 mill No. 3, with about 25,000 spindles, was erected, and in 1889 nearly 10,000 spindles were added to the plant. For seven years the capital stock earned an average dividend of eight per cent. — The Wainwright Manufacturing Co., Medford, announced its intention of moving to Taunton. — The woollen mill of Hinsdale Bros., Hinsdale, started up on full time after a dull season. — The frame of the new building being erected at the straw works of Staples & Smalley, South Framingham, raised. — The Dwight Manufacturing Co., cotton goods, Chicopee, contracted for a new brick machine shop and wood shop, to be 210 feet long by 40 feet wide, and two stories high. — Hollander, Bradshaw, & Folsom began the erection of a factory for the manufacture of tinware, at Mills. The buildings to be erected to consist of a stamping factory 250 x 40 feet, a japanning house 50 x 80 feet, a retinning house 45 x 90 feet, and a storage warehouse. — The Standard Oil Company of Pennsylvania started a distributing station at Quinsigamond (Worcester). — Ground broken for the erection of a shoe factory for A. L. Copeland, Brockton. — The Boston Duck Company, Bondsville (Palmer), which had been running its mill four days in a week, started up on full time. — Charles B. Allen & Co. demolished their old mill, known as the Daniel Rice Mill, at Barre, with the intention of erecting a building 35 x 70 feet and three stories high. — The Annawan Mills, Fall River, running 10,200 spindles on print cloths, which had been stopped the past three weeks, resumed operations. — The new twine mill of the Ludlow Manufacturing Co., Ludlow, put in operation. — M. D. & A. W. Hodge sold to the Arnold Print Works, North Adams, the Phoenix Mill property and water privilege. — Varney & Hayes, Haverhill, began extending their box factory building for the purpose of introducing a new engine of 450 horse power. — The Orange Furniture Co., Orange, making an addition to its plant, putting in steam power sufficient to carry the entire works. — The foundry property of the Deane Steam Pump Co., Holyoke, having a capacity of from 12 to 15 tons, announced for sale. — The contract for a new brass foundry 50 x 91 feet, at Springfield, awarded. — The soapstone works at Athol, which had been in financial difficulties, purchased by a syndicate of five local business men who proposed to put in the necessary capital to develop the business. — Seven-eighths of the Fall River mill treasurers signed an agreement not to sell 64s during October for less than three and five-sixteenths cents and also to curtail production by closing their mills sixty hours in October. — The property of the Union Needle Company at Middleborough sold to W. H. Schlueter, jewelry box manufacturer. — The old cooper shop on the premises of the Mt. Washington Glass Co., New Bedford, demolished, to be replaced by a flat roofed, three-story building, 135 x 28 feet, to be used for a cooper shop, decorating room, and storehouse. — The Leavitt Machine Company organized at Orange. The company rented the Bingham factory which is being equipped with new machinery for the manufacture of machinists' tools, etc. — The stockholders of the Boston & Sandwich Glass Co. authorized the sale of all the company's real estate in Wareham. — The American Zylonite Co., Adams, the Celluloid Co., Newark, N. J., and the Lithoid Co., Newburyport, announced to be consolidated and known as the United Celluloid Co., with a capital stock of \$6,000,000. — The new plant and electric light system formally turned over to the stockholders of the Cohasset Electric Co. at Cohasset, by the original charter members and the builders. — Ground broken for a new five-story brick factory to be erected for Mower & Bros., shoe manufacturers, Lynn. — The work of rebuilding the factory of the Columbia Rubber Works, East Braintree, which was destroyed by fire, begun.

The following suspensions and stoppages were noted during September. Temporary stoppages: Millbury Cotton Mills, Millbury; Griffin & George, shoe manufacturers, Haverhill. The Palmer Carpet Co. closed for an indefinite period. For repairs: The Williston Mill, No. 2, at Easthampton. The Washington Mills, Lawrence, obliged to temporarily shut down owing to high water.

October.

C. F. Hare, Wilmington, Del., engaged the old Nichols' tannery of Salem for the purpose of manufacturing morocco leather. — Work resumed at the Pittsfield Cotton Mills, Pittsfield, with a full force of hands. — The wool sorters of the Groveland Mills, South Groveland, resumed

work after a two months' rest. — A meeting of 75 satinet manufacturers and their representatives held at Worcester for the purpose of considering the proposed consolidation of the mills. No definite action taken. — Burley & Usher, shoe manufacturers, Newburyport, broke ground for a new factory. — The addition to the Middlesex Shoe Factory, Marlborough, completed and occupied. — A site purchased at Millis for the erection of a large shoe factory for the firm of J. W. Thompson & Co., to be leased for five years. The main building to cover about 800 square feet of land, and to be equipped with modern machinery. — The print cloth production of Fall River curtailed about 90,000 pieces thus taking two-thirds of the entire print cloth output for six days from the market. The result of the curtailment was not entirely satisfactory, for while it had partly prevented an accumulation of cloth, the stock had increased and there had been little or no demand for 64s. — The foundation being laid for an addition to Blaney & Buxton's morocco factory at Peabody. — Titus Bros., shoe manufacturers, Marblehead, decided to build an additional story on their factory. — The Tenney shoe shop at Methuen fitted up as a hosiery mill by Wendell & Mellege. — Ground broken for an addition to the paper mill plant of the Crocker Manufacturing Co., Holyoke, to be 52 x 21 feet, and the adjoining storage building to be raised two stories; the entire building will then have four stories. — C. C. Capron of Uxbridge purchased the Sanford Woolen Mills at Medway, containing five sets of cards and 12 looms. — The directors of the Bennett Manufacturing Corporation, New Bedford, voted to recommend, for the purpose of erecting a new mill, that the capital stock be increased \$400,000, making an aggregate of \$700,000. — The J. Stephens Arms & Tool Co., Chicopee Falls, began the foundation for an addition to their present shop, 60 x 30 feet, four stories high, built of wood. — The firm of Linley, Wright, & Co., East Brookfield, became a corporation to be known as the Parmenter Manufacturing Co., with a capital stock of \$250,000. The concern was chartered for the manufacture and sale of pottery and brick and also to buy and sell lumber and wood. — The cotton mill of the American Linen Co., Fall River, which had been closed while new boilers were being put in, resumed operations. — Factory No. 2, built by the Salem Building Association Salem, leased, in part, to E. M. Archibald, for the manufacture of women and children's shoes. A description of this building will be found on page 393, *ante*. — The Crocker Manufacturing Co., Holyoke, purchased the Dickinson & Clark paper mill of Springfield, with the good will and unfilled orders. This mill was built by the Hampden Paper Co. in 1882; it was afterwards sold to the Albion Paper Co., and after the latter company built its new mill it was bought by the Crocker Company. In June, 1880, the latter sold it to the Dickinson & Clark Co. It had two mill powers, six 400-pound engines and one 62-inch paper machine, the product being five tons a day of machine-finished and supercalendered book and engine-sized writing paper, employing 35 hands with a monthly pay roll of \$1,600. — The new building erected by the American Rubber Co. at Cambridgeport completed. — The Washington Mills, Lawrence, announced that the plant would be increased to an extent which would give employment to 750 more operatives. — The machinery, etc., in the factory of W. & J. Whittemore of Leicester removed to the card clothing factory of the H. A. White Manufacturing Co. of the same town, both factories being under the control of the American Card Clothing Co. — Fall River treasurers agreed not to sell print cloths, 64s, for less than three and five-sixteenths cents for 25 days. Lowell and Lawrence manufacturers declined to enter into the agreement, and they, with some Rhode Island manufacturers, sold their surplus stock at a much smaller figure. Stock on hand in Fall River increased to 447,000 pieces during the week ending October 18, with a curtailment of 30,000 pieces. — The building of the Barden Stationery Co., Fairfield (Russell), completed. — The Springfield Street Railway Co. decided to introduce the single trolley electric system on all the lines of the city except the West Springfield and Chicopee Falls lines, and increase the capital stock to \$300,000. — An addition, 30 x 20 feet, being erected at the bleachery and dye works of R. S. Gray & Co., Walpole, to be fitted up with new machinery and operated under a new method by which the bleaching capacity can be increased three times. — The new woolen mill of the Crossley Manufacturing Co. at Barre Plains completed. The main building is of brick, two stories high, 60 x 200 feet; it is to have a capacity of 12 to 15 sets which will, however, probably not all go in at first. The dye-house is 100 x 75 feet and a large two-story building will be used for sorting and storage; there is also a picker house, boiler house, etc. The company intends to scour its own wool and manufacture fancy cassimeres. — The Fitchburg Manufacturing Co., Fitchburg, completed large additions to its plant. It has put in nearly all new machinery, including a new gas machine for singeing its goods, and new finishing machines. — The Lamb Knitting Machine Co., Holyoke, began work on a two-story brick building 28 x 65 feet to contain new bicycle machinery. — Hill & Greene, shoe manufacturers, Athol, who rented their factory from the Citizens' Building Co., asked for additional room. Under the condition of their lease, which was for five years with the privilege of renewal, the Building Co. agreed to erect additional structures if they were needed. The firm was nearly doubling work in the Athol shop and a new building to be used for the packing department is to be erected at once, when there will be room for about

200 hands. — The excavation for the new steel plant at South Boston nearly completed. — The Taunton Copper Manufacturing Co. began laying foundations for a wire mill, 80 x 70 feet 1½ stories high. — The G. R. Dickinson Paper Co., Holyoke, started up its new 110-inch machine in the new addition to its mills. The machine gave a product of from eight to ten tons book paper per day. — The woollen mill at North Monson, formerly operated by L. M. Heery, and which had been closed for nearly eighteen months announced to be started up by Heery Bros. of Pittsfield. The mill contains six sets and 44 broad looms. — The Valley Woollen Mills at Wales, formerly run by Elijah Shaw, with two sets and 14 looms, filling up with help under the new owners E. Klenbert & Co. — At the annual meeting of the Barnard Manufacturing Co., Fall River, the treasurer instructed to purchase a bed in the Fall River Hospital for the use of all injured employes of the corporation. — The Hargraves Mill, Fall River, which was stopped during the week in compliance with the October agreement, was to have changes made in the weaving department. There were to be 450 new head dobbies put on the looms, the intention being to change from weaving plain goods to fancy goods. An addition of 60 x 80 feet had been put between the fire room and the machine shop, for the purpose of adding three picker frames. Other improvements in Fall River Mills were made, 40 new broad looms were put in the Granite Mill, No. 2; a new warping machine in Globe Yarn Mill, No. 2; and the Slade Mill was changing 200 looms from prints to three-harness twills. — N. V. Goodrich, shoe manufacturer, gave up his factory at North Hanover and removed to a new two-story building, 180 x 36 feet, at South Hanover. — The Rockland Electric Light Co. and the Abington & Rockland Electric Light & Power Co. consolidated. — The William Warren Thread Works, Westfield, while additions and new improvements were being made, began running the Potowomut Woollen Mill of Potowomut, R. I., with a capacity of 55 spindles, and employing 85 hands. — The Boott Cotton Mills, Lowell, introduced a complete automatic sprinkler system, in place of the old-fashioned perforated sprinklers, replaced its turbine wheels, and introduced 25 English cards, as well as 50 English drawing frames. Eleven new ring spinning frames were put in the No. 3 mill. — Stacy, Adams, & Co., Brockton, occupied the new brick addition to their factory. — At a meeting of the stockholders of the Bennett Manufacturing Corporation, New Bedford, the directors' decision in regard to the proposed new yarn mill endorsed, and work announced to begin on the foundation at once. — The carriage factories at Amesbury, which had been idle since July, began operations. — The Methuen Woollen Co., Methuen, changing over its picker department. — The Nonantum Worsted Mill, Newton, announced that a new brick addition would be constructed at once, and as rapidly as possible the output would be doubled. The concern employed between 750 and 800 operatives and as soon as the new buildings are completed the number will be increased to between 1,500 and 2,000. — J. W. Thompson & Co., Millsis, contracted for the erection of fifteen tenement houses near their new shoe factory location. — The paper mill owned by the late Lyman Hollingsworth at Bridgewater, having a capacity of 4,000 pounds rope manila every twenty-four hours, with a saw mill and grist mill, all in running order, announced for sale. — The Brockton Last Co., Brockton, purchased a large tract of land for the purpose of building a factory thereon, for their own occupancy. — The Atlanta Woollen Mills, Millbury, which had been idle since the death of the late owner, leased to M. A. Lapham of Millbury. — W. B. Chaplain's new shoe factory at West Newbury started. — Frank Cushing, wire and nail manufacturer, Palmer, decided to lease the mill formerly occupied by the Wright Wire Cloth Co., in order to increase facilities. — The Metallic Roll Co., Springfield, began operations. — Witham's Mill, South Middleborough, started up for the winter, manufacturing box boards. — The business of H. W. Hakes, Millbury, hereafter to be conducted as a stock company, under the name of the H. W. Hakes Manufacturing Co., making heddle frames. — Shaw, Buffinton, & Co. began the manufacturing of jewelry small wares at Fall River. — Kulpe Bros.' new shoe factory, Haverhill, nearly ready for occupancy; it is 200 x 45 feet, three stories high. — The shoe factory building at Marblehead occupied by R. H. Union being enlarged by an addition 30 feet in length, and three stories high. — At a meeting of the directors of the Washington Mills Co., Lawrence, the agent authorized to purchase \$200,000 worth of additional machinery for the worsted department of the mills. — Delegates from 32 business associations in the various cities and towns of the State met at Boston, in answer to a call issued by a committee of the Union Board of the Merrimac Valley, for the purpose of organizing a State Board of Trade. Representatives from the local boards of trade were present from New Bedford, Amesbury, Beverly, Haverhill, Lawrence, Marblehead, Merrimac, Newburyport, Salem, Springfield, Lowell, Malden, Stoneham, Wakefield, Westford, and Woburn. The following organizations were also represented: Boston Stationers' Association, Boston Coal Exchange, Boston Earthenware Association, Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange, Boston Mechanics' Association, Boston Oil Trade Association, New England Shoe & Leather Association, New England Furniture Exchange, Bay State Lumber Trade Association, New England Paint & Oil Club, South Framingham Commercial Club, Watertown Young Men's Assembly, Woburn Young Men's Association, Franklin Business Men's Associa-

tion, and Brockton Commercial Club. — Bouvé, Crawford, & Co., shoe manufacturers, Brockton, incorporated for the manufacture of shoes, bicycles, and other road machines, with a capital stock of \$100,000. — The Star Mills Corporation, Middleborough, which had been shut down most of the time since June, owing to foreign competition and overstock of market on worsted dress goods, began running on full time. — The Dawson Manufacturing Co., Holden, running four sets and 24 looms on union cassimeres, leased the Howe Mill in that village for the purpose of manufacturing yarn.

The following suspensions and stoppages were noted during October. Temporary stoppages: The factory of the Knitted Fabrics Co. at Methuen; also the Barnard, Cornell, Fall River Manufactory, Granite, Mechanics, Metacommet, Osborn, Seaconnet, Slade, Stafford, Troy, Wampanoag, Weetamose, Narragansett, Tecumseh, Sagamore, Flint, and Border City Mills, Fall River. The Holliston Woollen Mills, Holliston, closed for repairs. Hill & Greene, shoe manufacturers, Beverly, shut down their factory and moved to Athol. The shoe factory of M. J. Sullivan, Abington, closed. The Bel Air Mills at Pittsfield, which have been hardly running since July, closed indefinitely.

November.

A meeting of the delegates from the cordage manufactories of New England and of New York held at Boston, for the purpose of considering the expediency of forming a combination or trust; no result announced for publication. — Burnham & Page, manufacturers of leather belting, top-roll covers, etc., Lawrence, owing to an increase in business moved into larger quarters. — The new shoe factory at Natick nearly completed. — At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Flint Mills, Fall River, the directors authorized to purchase a bed in the Fall River Hospital for the use of injured employés. — The City Manufacturing Co., New Bedford, voted to increase the capital stock of the corporation to \$800,000. It was also decided to erect a new mill with a capacity of 30,000 or 40,000 spindles. — Arrangements completed for an addition to the mill of the Criterion Knitting Co., Lowell, and additional help engaged. — The Simpson Mills at Millbury, which had been idle since the death of Peter Simpson, the proprietor, purchased by C. T. Aldrich, whose woollen mill at Ashland was recently destroyed by fire. The Simpson mills contain eight sets of satinnet machinery and 72 looms. The property also includes 123 acres of land and 13 houses, two containing 27 tenements. — The Acworth Manufacturing Co. incorporated to carry on the manufacture and sale of cotton cloth at Oxford with a capital of \$75,000. — It was stated that the movement among the satinnet manufacturers of Worcester County for the formation of a syndicate had been given up. — The Atlantic Mills, Lawrence, changing over 30,000 spindles in the weaving department. They had added one hundred new broad looms for weaving. — The Everett Mills, Lawrence, fitted up its new carding mill with new and improved machinery. — The new shoe factory at Marblehead leased to Mower Brothers of Lynn. — P. Lennox & Co., Peabody, secured the morocco factory in the rear of their building, and increased their production proportionately. — The mills of the Springfield Blanket Co., Holyoke, which had been practically closed during the past year started up on full time. — The American Linen Co. held its annual meeting at Fall River, and the report of the treasurer showed that the largest part of the earnings had been expended in alterations, new boilers, and new machinery. — At the annual meeting of the Border City Manufacturing Co., Fall River, \$250 voted for a free bed in the Fall River Hospital. — The work of removing the débris of the shoe factory of Leighton Bros., East Pepperell, completed and work on the new building begun; to be of wood, 225 x 145 feet, with flat roof, five stories high, and twice the capacity of the one destroyed by fire; to employ 700 hands and have a capacity of 10,000 pairs of shoes per day. — Pierce & Son, shoe manufacturers, occupied their new factory at South Boston (except the first story), a six-story brick building, 100 x 60 feet. — The Davol Mills, Fall River, making extensive improvements, including boiler house and engine room and enlargement of the picker room. During the past year a large amount of machinery has been added, necessitating the purchase of a 1,200 horse power engine. Twelve new boilers to be added. — The George R. Dickinson Paper Co., Holyoke, repairing its mill. — A meeting of the Weymouth and East Braintree Business Association held at which \$3,000 was subscribed toward the erection of a boot and shoe factory, to be built on the land offered free for that purpose by Thomas A. Watson. The proposed factory to cost \$10,000. — Geo. H. Burt & Co., Brookfield, building additions to their factory, one 144 x 40 feet, two stories and basement, another 80 x 30 feet. — E. J. Klous, shoddy manufacturer, Methuen, retired from business; to be conducted in the future by his son, Henry Klous. — At the annual meeting of the Hargraves Mill, Fall River, the sum of \$250 voted for a free bed at the Fall River Hospital. — At the annual meeting of the Narragansett Mills, Fall River, it was reported that the mill had been thoroughly reconstructed during the year, the old cards, pickers, and drawing frames removed, new machinery of the latest improvements substituted, and the capacity of the mill enlarged about 5,000

spindles. The new engine and boilers were capable of driving 45,000 spindles. The directors were authorized to purchase a bed in the Fall River Hospital for \$250. — At the annual meeting of King Philip Mills, Fall River, the directors authorized to purchase a bed in the Fall River Hospital for the sum of \$250. — Machines for inking the edges and heels of shoes, run by steam power, placed in two shoe factories in Salem and Athol. The machines cost \$300 each and it was claimed that one would pay for itself in a year, by saving labor cost, calculating that it inked ten cases of shoes per day. Its capacity, however, was said to be 35 sixty-pair cases per day. By this machine no ink was brought in contact with the uppers, and the distribution was more uniform, the supply of ink on the brush could be increased or decreased at the will of the operator by an automatic attachment. — Smith & White, manufacturers of stationers' goods, Holyoke, doubled their capacity since summer, and employed 45 hands. An addition to their establishment has been built and is devoted to the paper-folding department, and considerable labor-saving machinery has been put in. — An addition to the Avon Woollen Mill, East Blackstone, being erected, a new stone picker house 30 x 30 feet is also to be built. — The American Machine Screw Co., Worcester, erecting two new buildings of brick, measuring 80 x 25 feet. One for case hardening and for packing purposes; the other for storage and box and pattern making, etc. The company is also erecting a 90-foot chimney with a three-foot flue. Two new case hardening furnaces are to be added. — J. H. Spiers, successor to Spiers & Moore, makers of drop forgings, etc., Worcester, building an addition to his works. — The machinery for the new marine railway at East Boston put in operation for the first time. It was built by the Atlantic Works and operated in a new building 101 x 30 feet in area. The equipment consisted of a pair of coupled high pressure engines, the first of the kind ever used, each 26 feet in length; they rested on cast iron foundations, each on two pieces bolted together. On the back of the engine were the crank and speed shafts, each having three cogwheels. These varied in size and any or all of the three on the speed shaft could be thrown at will by levers. This gave three changes of speed. The diameter of the wheels on the crank shaft were as follows: Power wheel, 53.30 inches; middle wheel, 40.61 inches; quick speed wheel, 26.30 inches. There were four railway tracks, each 770 feet in length, with a 35-foot spread between the outside tracks. These supported the cradle, 228 feet long and 74 feet wide in the clear. There were 19 standards on either side, graduating in height from 20 to 25 feet, which supported a platform for manipulating ropes and blocks that were three feet above water, when the cradle was clear out. The ways consisted of 15 patent bilge blocks on either side. — Joseph Harris & Son, Boston, completed the 55 x 50 feet addition to their shoe factory at Mechanic Falls, Me. They decided to move their shoe business from Marblehead to this new shop. — J. H. Durgin & Son, who a few months ago removed their shoe factory from West Newbury to Haverhill, announced their intention of bringing their other country factory at Tilton, N. H., to Haverhill. — A new industry being added to the Whitman Manufacturing Co., Beverly, that of printing on zylonite with a steel engraving, by means of hydraulic presses which subject the plate to a pressure of from 40 to 50 tons to the square inch. — The George Whitney Woollen Co., South Royalston, leased the River Mills at Otter River, which had been shut down for some time and which contained six sets and 31 cards, for the manufacture of yarn. — The Berkshire Mills, Adams, installed a 60-arc light plant of the Weston type. — The Crescent Mills, Fall River, during the past year added some \$18,000 to \$20,000 worth of new machinery, which had been paid for from the earnings. — The season just closed at the Fall River Hat Factory said to have been most prosperous. The establishment was organized four years ago, and over 250 persons are regularly employed. — The Morse Twist Drill Co., New Bedford, finishing an addition to its plant, 160 x 36 feet, two stories high, with an annex 40 x 80 feet of one story. — The Fitchburg Machine Works, Fitchburg, running 13 hours per day, with 25 per cent more men than it employed six months ago. — The dynamos for use in the Hopedale Machine Co.'s works at Hopedale arrived, and five men were engaged in wiring the shops. — Hill's envelope factory, 198 x 91 feet, to be erected at Worcester, upon the principle of slow burning mill construction. — A contract for building the new mill of the City Manufacturing Co., New Bedford, awarded. The mill to be of brick and three stories in height. — The Hathaway Manufacturing Co., New Bedford, contracted for the construction of a new cloth room, 120 x 40 feet, one story; an addition to the spinning mill, 42 x 99 feet, three stories, and an extra story on the picker building 40 x 99 feet. — The largest engine in Haverhill put in the box factory of Varney & Hayes, 500 horse power, Corliss pattern. — The cotton mill of E. J. W. Morse & Co., South Easton, which had been shut down on account of the high water, resumed operations. — At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Acushnet Mill Corporation, New Bedford, it was voted to reduce the capital stock from \$1,000,000 to \$800,000. The stock to be surrendered no later than January 15, 1891, and for it the stockholders would receive par value. — The Nashawannuck Manufacturing Co., Easthampton, started up its silk department with a fair prospect of its continuing without another interruption. — The new dye-house of the Renfrew Manufacturing Co., Adams, started with two new dye machines in operation.

— The woollen mills of the Minot Manufacturing Co., which had been shut down for some time, purchased by D. E. Tebo, satinnet manufacturer, Athol. Extensive repairs begun. — A new box shop started by the Lawrence Manufacturing Co., to be 150 x 60 feet, three stories in height. — White Bros. & Co.'s new building in Belvidere (Lowell) completed. It is to be used as a tannery, and is three stories high, 202 x 50 feet; it includes also a boiler house 40 x 38 feet, engine house 40 x 23 feet, and chimney 160 feet high. The power is furnished by a novel method. A reservoir was dug under the building 100 feet long, 28 feet below the level of the street, and five feet wide. There was an underground spring at this point, and the water was to be intercepted and utilized as it flowed down from the high lands. — Work begun on a 150 x 35 feet shoe shop at Bridgewater, the first shop for shoe manufacturing purposes ever erected in that town. — Clark & Jones purchased the old skating rink property at Adams, and propose to remodel the building and turn it into a foundry and machine shop. — The Greene & Wood Manufacturing Co., New Bedford, makers of spools, bobbins, and general mill supplies, increased its capital stock from \$90,000 to \$150,000. — The electric light company at Amesbury put in a new 200 horse power engine which will more than double its motive power. A new incandescent machine of 500 lights to be put in. The electric cars of the Newburyport & Amesbury Railroad are now supplied with power, as well as several factories in the vicinity. — The Cape Ann Anchor Works, Gloucester, moved into a new building, 35 x 115 feet, which gave increased facilities for manufacturing. The new plant consists of four large lathes, two cutting lathes, two slotters, two large planers, one drill, etc. The power is furnished by a 100 horse power Putnam engine. — The Salem File Works, Salem, moved into new quarters. They have about three times as much space as formerly, and intend to add new machinery as their business demands. — An addition of 200 feet, three stories high, begun at the large shop of J. B. Reynolds, Orange. — The Merrick Thread Co., Holyoke, began building an addition to its dye-house. — An addition of 30 x 30 feet completed at the chisel works of Charles Buck, Millbury. — The new yarn mill of the Cohannet Cotton Co., Taunton, began operations in the spinning of hosiery yarns. — The rolling mill at the Taunton Copper Manufacturing Co., Taunton, being enlarged by an addition 80 x 70 feet and a brick structure 40 x 60 feet also being erected. — The Eagle Factory, Franklin, which had been idle several years, leased to Enoch Waite, manufacturer of felting, who is putting in new machinery. — Work begun on the new wing to J. E. Drake & Co.'s factory, Quincy; to be 30 x 60 feet, three stories high, which will nearly double the former capacity. — The Leominster Worsted Co., Leominster, building an additional story to its mill, for the manufacture of yarn. Two sets of cards to be put in.

The following suspensions and stoppages were noted during November. Temporary stoppages: The Fitchburg Manufacturing Co., Fitchburg; H. H. Tucker's shoe factory, Avon; part of the Florence Manufacturing Co., Northampton; a portion of the Wamsutta Mills, New Bedford; Laurel Lake Mill, Fall River; Chadwick Lead Works, Salem; S. B. Fuller & Son's shoe factory, Essex; part of the Blackstone Woollen Mills, Blackstone; shoe factory of the Hathaway, Soule, & Harrington Corporation, New Bedford. For repairs: The printing department of the Southbridge Printing Co.'s works, Southbridge. The works of J. H. Conant, Watertown, shut down for an indefinite period; also the Glendale Woollen Mills at Stockbridge, the Danvers Iron Works, Danvers, and The Godfrey Seamless Pocket Co., Plymouth.

December.

The Lamb Knitting Machine Co., Chicopee, began the manufacture of bicycles on a contract with the Overman Wheel Co. — The new shop of the J. Stephens Arms & Tool Co., Chicopee, completed and machinery introduced. — Work which was temporarily stopped on the Lyman Mill, Holyoke, resumed. — The Deane Steam Pump Co., Holyoke, began moving its machinery into the new mill. — Work begun upon a factory to be built by the Commonwealth Shoe and Leather Co., at Whitman. — The work of rebuilding the Spaulding Straw Factory, recently burned at Milford, begun; another story will be added. — It was announced that G. O. Hitchins & Co., Lynn, had leased a building at Lowell and would remove their manufactory for tanning and finishing morocco goods to that city on January 1. — The old Bailey factory at Topsfield which had been idle for some time leased to Donaldson & Welch for the manufacture of heels. — A. R. Brown & Sons, Pembroke, purchased the factory building and machinery known as the Leighton Organ Factory, which had been idle for some years, and began fitting it up for the manufacture of hardwood lumber, spool stock, floor strips, etc. — The State Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners dismissed the petition for the consolidation of the Worcester Gas Light and the Worcester Electric Light companies. — B. F. Perkins & Son of Holyoke, purchased the woollen and grist mill at South Hadley for the manufacture of paper wrappers for covering calender rolls. — The discovery of a bed of kaolin at Blandford, which was noted on page 394, was the source of a business boom for Russell. Carpenters and bricklayers have been at work since August 20 in the construction of a

building to be used mainly in the manufacture of brick. The striking feature of the interior of the building are the two great kilns, rising from the ground to the roof, one of which is already built and lined with fire-brick, being dried for immediate use; these two kilns are round, 30 feet in diameter, each with a capacity of 50,000 brick, and cost about \$3,000 each. The building also contains a drying-room 16 x 70 feet, with a capacity of 60,000 brick, which is heated by 9,000 feet of steam-pipe. All the power is furnished by steam, for the Boston and Albany Railroad Co., which offered the new company generous inducements to build its plant at Russell, declined to allow the use of the adjacent water power, because it would involve tunneling beneath their tracks. The following was stated to be the process for making the new brick: The clay was first to go through a heavy crusher and be winnowed by a revolving screen, passing thence by a carrier to the different parts of the building, where it was to be measured out and sometimes mixed with coloring material. Then it was to be soaked in large pits and mixed thoroughly in a large mill, whence it was passed into a machine that would make it into a moist continuous brick, cutting off the wet clay into such shapes and lengths as might be desired. The clay was then partially dried and put under a power press, and sent thence to the drying room; after thoroughly drying it was to be put into the kiln proper, where it was to burn seven days before being shipped off as a finished product. The company has secured a 99 years' lease with the privilege of purchasing from the owner of the land, and has also set an expert miner at work prospecting in other parts of the mountain. — The firm of Steere & Turner, organ builders, Springfield, formally dissolved; John W. Steere & Sons to continue. The firm began operations in 1867. — C. & L. C. Farnsworth, Worcester, manufacturers of card clothing, decided to remove in January, 1891, to Amsterdam, N. Y. — The price of print cloth at Fall River dropped to three cents, the lowest point reached in many years. — The Orange Power Co. sold its plant to J. B. Reynolds of Orange and voted to dissolve. — Kelley & Murphy, shoe manufacturers, who removed to Stoneham after the Lynn fire returned to Lynn occupying a new factory. — The Singapore Rattan Co. chartered under Massachusetts laws to continue the business of H. A. Marston, South Framingham. — The new foundry facing mill at Williamansett (Chilcopee) started for the first time. The mill, replacing one recently destroyed by fire, is 30 x 40 feet and three stories high, new machinery has been put in and the capacity is from 20 to 25 barrels per day. — S. Derby of Leominster bought all the claims on the property known as the Linen Mills, Leominster, and sold a controlling interest to the firm of Derby & Kilmer, desk manufacturers of Somerville. — Bowler Brothers began, for the first time, to brew lager beer in their brewery at Worcester. — The preparations which had been in progress for two months or more looking toward the formation of a celluloid trust, culminated in the organization of The Celluloid Co., with a capital of \$6,000,000, and officered by Newark, N. J., men. The trust absorbed all the celluloid and zylonite works in America, including the United and American Zylonite companies, Zylonite (Adams), Celluloid Manufacturing Co., Celluloid Novelty Co., and Celluloid Comb and Brush Co., all of Newark, N. J., and the Lithoid Manufacturing Co., of Newburyport. — The shoe manufacturing firm of Seth Norwood & Co., Beverly, dissolved, and a new concern known as the Seth Norwood Shoe Co. incorporated. — The new Kerr Thread Mill, Fall River, had in operation 24,000 spindles, 16,000 in mules and 8,000 in ring frames. — The Standard Horse Shoe Co., Wareham, incorporated with a capital of \$100,000. — The Smith Paper Co., Lee, making alterations and improvements in the Valley and Eagle mills which will enlarge the capacity. — Jewett & Russell formed a co-partnership for the manufacture of chairs at Gardner. — The William A. Sturdy Co., Attleborough, incorporated to manufacture jewelry. — The Crocker Harness Co., Tisbury, incorporated with a capital of \$77,000. — The Hamilton Woollen Co., Amesbury, started up after a two weeks' shut-down. Two new 1,100 horse power engines had been added. — During the past year the Wiley & Russell Manufacturing Co., Deerfield, completed the building of a new main shop to replace the old one. The old shop was originally a part of the John Russell Cutlery Co.'s works, built in 1836. The new mill is of brick, two stories high, 140 x 45 feet. — The Sash and Blind Co.'s factory at North Grafton, which had been vacant since the failure of its owner, leased by a Scotch company for the manufacture of lathings. — The Wacontuck Woollen Mills, Uxbridge, formerly operated by S. M. and C. A. Wheelock, leased to John R. Scott and C. E. Wheelock, and put in operation. — The shoe shipment for the past year in Haverhill was 325,968 cases, a gain of 53,233 cases over the product of 1889. — The old foundry buildings of the Deane Steam Pump Co., Holyoke, sold to Ely & Son, lumber manufacturers. — The building operations in Chicopee were heavy all the year. The aggregate amount expended reached \$300,000. The large manufacturing companies spent the most for new buildings. The Overman Wheel Co. led with a new five-story brick shop, which nearly doubled the capacity of the plant. The Dwight Manufacturing Co. expended a large amount of money for repairs on buildings, besides putting up a new machine and wood shop. The Lamb Knitting Machine Co. have just completed a new brick shop at a cost of about \$10,000 and the addition of a four-story wing to the J. Stevens Arms &

Tool Co.'s shop cost about \$8,000. — At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Whip Co., Westfield, a dividend of five per cent declared and the directors instructed to extend the factory building 90 x 60 feet.

The following suspensions and stoppages were noted during December. Temporary stoppages for taking account of stock: Green & Waters, hosiery manufacturers, Millbury; the works of the American Axe & Tool Co., East Douglas; the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., Brockton; the shoe factory of George Hooper, 2d, Marblehead; the shoe factory of Cutler, Lyons, & Field, Greenfield. For repairs: The Berkshire Mill at Dalton. Temporary and indefinite: Litchman's shoe factory, Marblehead; Norfolk Woollen Mills, East Dedham; Granite Mills, Fall River; Dalton Shoe Co., Dalton; the shoe factory of Houghton, Coolidge, & Co., Ashland; American Print Works, Fall River; Edward Tisdale, shoes, West Bridgewater. Suspension of business: Elmdale Mills, Uxbridge; the shoddy mill of Kinsman, Davis, & Co., Braintree, and the United and American Zylonite companies, Adams. During the month owing to the state of the market and on account of uncertainty of relations between employers and employed the leather factories in Woburn were running with less than the usual number of employés.

We do not pretend that this chronology is exhaustive although it includes the more important operations of the year. Our resources have not enabled us to verify from original sources all of the cases reported although every available effort has been made to avoid error. Believing that such a résumé would have value if continued from year to year, we have this year initiated its presentation, hoping to improve upon the present attempt in subsequent reports and ultimately to make it practically complete for each year.

The items presented may be summarized as follows: The introduction of firms and industries new to the towns designated is reported in 30 instances, establishments new to the towns designated in 10 instances, and new buildings in 32 instances. There are reported 73 cases of additions to plant, four changes from private firms to corporations, three instances of changes in the character of the product manufactured, 13 instances of changes in machinery, six of changes in firms, 35 cases of the resumption of business after protracted shut-downs, and 19 new industrial corporations. Removals of important industries from other States to Massachusetts are noted in three instances, and removals from Massachusetts to other States in eight instances. Nine cases are reported of rebuilding of burned plants. Seven industrial establishments are noted as sold to syndicates. There are recorded 11 auction sales of industries or plants, and 16 sales of plants in whole or in part. Four important new inventions are recorded. There are noted 21 cases of the consolidation of firms, three of the dissolution of corporations, and five of increases in capital stock. Six instances are shown of the purchase of beds in hospitals by corporations for the use of employés injured in their service. There are 73 temporary suspensions noted, 31 indefinite suspensions, and in 91 cases curtailment of production is recorded. Besides these are found 10 instances of the total suspension of industrial establishments, 29 cases of suspension on account of repairs, five on account of shortage of raw material, two on account of accidents to machinery, and one on account of litigation.

